DAUGHTERS AND SONS

Daughters are given much attention, especially by the mother's relatives. 593
The choicest horses, pigs, and other valuables are reserved for them, particularly for an older daughter.

Because a double standard of morality prevails, girls are strictly guarded, 562
boys are given great freedom. The term *manaia* (one who is unusually suc- [622]
cessful in love affairs) is often applied to the chief's son. (See also 41, [833]
vol. 2, pp. 157.)

As heir apparent to his father's position as male head of the family, 593
the first-born son enjoys a certain prestige. On Vavau Island, two places, 428
Makave and Feletoa, are traditionally associated with first-born sons. Near 349
the village of Makave is a coral wall called Kilikilitefua, some pieces not exceeding a man's foot in size, others too heavy for two men to carry. It is now dilapidated, but originally it was 250 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 5 or 6 feet high. Its origin is generally ascribed to a custom of the parents of every first-born son in Makave to carry a stone to the pile. No clear reason for doing this could be learned, except that of emulating a parallel custom said to have been practiced at the village of Feletoa, also in Vavau
Island. At Feletoa the fathers of first-born sons struck the ground at a cer- 593
tain spot with the butt of a large stick (*tukitou*) of *tou* wood. The large [103]
depression traditionally alleged to have been caused by the poundings is called Tukitou.

BROTHER-SISTER TAPU

An outstanding feature of Tongan family life which seems to have 593
permeated society from the lowest stratum to the highest is the brother- 784
sister tapu, called by one informant *fakaafaapa*, a word with a wide appli- 605
cation, which means among other things "to reverence, to respect, to honor." The workings of this tapu are as follows.

Individuals who are brother (*tuongaane*) and sister (*tuofefine*), whether lineal or collateral, that is, whether true brother and sister or only cousins, may not be near each other in a house. If a man is talking to other women, his sister must not approach him, and if he is talking to them in a room she may not enter it. If a man were sitting in a house, his sister might enter, but might not sit near him. In the same way a man must not take a seat near his sister nor even enter the house where she is. It is improper even to mention a man to his sister. Usually brothers and sisters do not live in the same house after ten years of age; nor do they play together. If a boy approaches a house where children are playing and finds his sister there, he does not enter. Nowadays brother and sister may eat together

Thus, the term Haa Ata is not the name of a recognized lineage, but 613
simply designates Ata and his inferior relatives and followers. It is a good
example of how a lineage name may arise. The term Haa Maufanga is 613
another term that does not designate a true lineage. It refers to a place 103
in the Hihifo district of Tongatabu, where Latukefu resided. In this connection
the informant stated that in Hihifo were several tracts of lands [643]
about the Tui Kanokupolu's residence which were occupied by the chiefs [644]
and retainers who formed his court. The names of such places may be
taken by the chiefs to villages which they form at other places with their
people. The informant said that the village of Maufanga, just east of
Nukualofa, was named after the Maufanga in Hihifo. Whether this is so
I cannot say for certain. At any rate, the first Ulukalala was connected [643]
with the Tui Kanokupolu in Hihifo and then seems to have been buried at
Maufanga in Hihifo.

A recent example of a new social group arising within a community is 613
constituted by the former inhabitants of the island of Velitoa, Tongatabu, and their descendants (presumably patrilineal). The inhabitants of that small island fled during the last religious wars carried on by George I Tupou. Some fled to Mua, Tongatabu Island, the seat of the Tui Tonga and of Catholicism at that time. There they were arbitrarily classified as one family (which they probably were to a large extent) and given the name Veli, an abbreviation of the name of the island. People of that name still live at Mua and are considered blood relatives. Others of the fugitives went to Fiji where they likewise go by the name Veli.

The aged informant Tamale of Niutoua, Tongatabu, said that a man 613
moving to a new place in olden days was referred to by the most important 103
tract (*api*) name of the place from which he came. He said that the tract (*api*) Loka, near Niutoua, was in charge of his matapule *tehina* (younger brother) and that anyone belonging to that individual's "family" was spoken of as belonging to the Haa Loka. This would imply a geographic application of the term *haa* in the sense of the "people of such-and-such a place."

There was no rule against marriage within the *haa*. Close blood rela- 613
tionship was the only bar. Patrilocal residence is said to have been the rule [582]
with both chiefs and commoners, a factor which would tend to keep the [591]
patrilineal *haa* localized.

Examples of modern tracing of lineage affiliation are cited:

Toamotu, a minor chief of Koloa Island, Vavau, gave the following explanation of his membership in the Haa Takalaua: Nanasi, daughter of Fanualofanga (chief of Lofanga Island), lived with Haveapava. She bore him three children (Siulua, a girl; Malouiha, a girl; Malupo, chief of Uiha). Malouiha lived with Ngalumoetutulu (said by the informant to be a Tui Haa Takalaua sometime after Kafoa, although no one by this name is listed). Their son was the first Toamotu and a member of the Haa Takalaua, as are his descendants through males.

ANCIENT LINEAGES

The fact that most of the modern lineages do not antedate 1600 in their 613
traditional origins causes speculation as to what the lineages were before 175
that date. That there were earlier lineages seems without a shadow of doubt, for it seems inconceivable that lineages suddenly originated with the assassination of Takalaua in the fifteeenth century. Moreover, the apparently transient character of the modern lineages, which obviously depend upon the political prestige of their heads, makes it all the more apparent that there must have been similar groups before 1450. A traditionally older lineage is the Haa Talafale. Perhaps more ancient is the Haa Vaipoa, reputed to antedate the Tui Tonga's control of the Vavau group. This *haa* seems to be
without members to-day. Its god was probably Mahina, who went from [776]
Vavau to Tongatabu with water in his mouth, which he dropped at Tufumahina.

Tongan place names seem to offer a clue to the ancient lineages. Of place 103
names recorded, 284 begin with the stem *haa*, the term used in designating 613
the several great modern lineages. (See 25, pp. 77-89.) Although to-day 174
these names refer only to places and not to people, it is conceivable that they once referred to the people who lived in these places. This view is strengthened when it is noted that several of the place names refer to ancient chiefs and are thus comparable to the modern lineage names. The paternal aunt of Tui Haa Teiho stated that most of the tracts which formerly belonged to the Tui Tonga had names beginning with the stem *haa*.

Among other things, the place names refer to bodily peculiarities (Haaila, 103
family or lineage with a mark on the body; Haamotuavae, family of the 613
big toe), to occupations (Haafata, family of bearers; Haafetuku, family 174
of carriers; Haafeuni, family of weavers; Haafota, family of masseurs), and to plants and animals (Haahenga, family of the parrakeet; Haakaho, family of the reeds; Haakulu, family of the *kulu* trees; Haalai, family of
the *lai* fish.) These plant and animal names suggest a former totemism, but [825]
more likely refer to the plant or animal sacred to the god of the lineage: an [776]
assumption in accord with the modern lineages, which had patron deities and sacred animals, although there was no belief in descent from animals.

The multiplicity of these supposed lineages revealed by place names makes it likely that the ancient lineages comprised much smaller numbers of people than the few lineages to-day. On the other hand, granting that the place names do stand for ancient lineages, it is unlikely that they were all contemporaneous. Doubtless old ones died out, or were submerged by changing political fortunes, and new ones arose, just as the most powerful modern lineages have arisen within the last three centuries.

An example of what was probably an ancient lineage is represented by 613
the place name Haaloau (Haa Loau). The Loau referred to was a promin- 103
ent chief of the district of Haamea, Tongatabu, who is reported to have held 174
land also on Lifuka Island where a district and a cemetery are called Haaloau. In the cemetery were buried people of high rank, related to Tui Haa Teiho. The paternal aunt of Tui Haa Teiho said that Loau was the Tui Haa Loau, or lord of the people of the lineage of Loau. Loau's daughter Nua became the mother of Tuitatui, the eleventh traditional Tui Tonga. Likewise, the twenty-ninth Tui Tonga, Uluakimata I, was reputed a descendant of the famous Loau. However, all the Tui Tonga after Tuitatui must have had Loau's blood in their veins, if tradition is correct; hence the special mention of Uluakimata I is not clear. It is possible a second and much later Loau is referred to.

The western portion (Kolomotua) of the modern capital Nukualofa is 103
comprised of several tracts (*api*) which bear *haa* names. They are Haafakaafe, Haahio, Haaloto, Haamea, Haasimi, Haatelie, Haavaka, and Haavakaotua. The Prince Consort Tungi and his late father Tukuaho belonged [643]
to—that is, they resided in— Haavakaotua. Actually, of course, these two [613]
chiefs are members of the lineage Haa Takalaua. Yet it is modern Tongan [621]
practice to think of co-residence as constituting people into a social group. In fact several informants gave place names for family names.

My informants also spoke of certain modern villages as comprising 361
certain named families, meaning actually that the villages comprised people 621
from certain localities, brought together by the new system of village resi- 551
dence. It is likely that the people in each ancient locality did constitute a [596]
single family. But when the informants give the place name as the family name, the European type of family name must not be understood. It is not a surname and it changes with change of residence. For example, the mayor of Moungaone, Haapai, said that there were four families in his island: Haalolovi, Haanukuola, Haavaitongo, Haatolu. The mayor belonged to Haalolovi, the ancestor (*tefito*) of which was a man named Kavauhi who lived on a tract of that name. It happens that I have no [613]
record of these four *haa* names as place names, so it is possibly they represent a survival of the ancient small lineages which I have postulated.

Place names beginning with the stem *haa* form 7 per cent of the total 103
number of place names in Tongatabu, 4 per cent of the total number in 613
Haapai, 3 per cent in Vavau, 3 per cent in Niuafoou, and 3 per cent in Niuatoputapu.

Of the total number of place names beginning with the stem *haa*, those peculiar to each island group are recorded in Table 4, which shows that
Vavau has much the smallest percentage. If these names really stand for [174]

social groups, this fact would indicate that the Vavau population was linked 103
with other populations to a greater extent than the population of any one 613
of the other groups. 174

TABLE 4. HAA NAMES PECULIAR TO ISLAND GROUPS

GROUP	TOTAL NAMES	PECULIAR NAMES	PERCENTAGE PECULIAR
Tongatabu	156	117	75
Haapai	68	37	54
Vavau	42	14	33
Niuafoou	13	9	69
Niuatoputapu	5	3	60
TOTAL	284	180	

The sharing of *haa* names between the five island groups is shown in Table 5. It will be noted that Tongatabu and Vavau have nearly as many names in common as have adjacent Tongatabu and Haapai, yet Haapai has many more *haa* names than has Vavau. This apparently indicates that the influence of Tongatabu as the political center of the kingdom was far-reaching, and that Vavau borrowed more from distant Tongatabu than from nearby Haapai. If it is true that these *haa* place names really stand for ancient lineages, it would seem that Vavau and Haapai have both been largely settled by Tongatabu people or vice versa.

TABLE 5. HAA NAMES IN COMMON

	TONGATABU	HAAPAI	VAVAU	NIUAFOOU
Tongatabu				
Haapai	26			
Vavau	24	15		
Niuafoou	4	3	3	
Niuatoputapu	2	2	1	0

Table 6 shows the percentage of names which each island group shares with every other island group. It is interesting to note that Vavau shares more than half of its place names with distant Tongatabu and only a little over a third with adjacent Haapai. Because the total number of names in Tongatabu is much greater than in Haapai, the chances of sharing more with Vavau are increased. But, operating against this is geographic remoteness and the interposition of Haapai. It would seem therefore that the large percentage of names which Vavau shares with Tongatabu is due to historic connection. So far as known, only Tongatabu has been the home of the Tui Tonga and the seat of government for the whole kingdom. [643)

TABLE 6. PERCENTAGE OF HAA NAMES SHARED

	TONGATABU	HAAPAI	VAVAU	NIUAFOOU	NIUATOPUTAPU
Tongatabu		17[a]	15	3	1
Haapai	38		22	4	3
Vavau	57	36		7	2
Niuafoou	31	23	23		0
Niuatoputapu	40	40	20	0	

103
613
174

[a] This table is to be read horizontally, thus Tongatabu shares 17 per cent of its names with Haapai.

In an attempt to express the total interrelations of each pair of island 103
groups by a single figure, I present in Table 7 a sort of percentage-index 613
figure which is the average of the two percentages expressing the pro- 174
portion of shared names between each two island groups. Thus, as shown, 128
in Table 6, Tongatabu shares 17 per cent of its names with Haapai; Haapai
shares 38 per cent of its names with Tongatabu. The percentage-index
would then be the sum of 17 and 38, divided by 2, or 28.

TABLE 7. PERCENTAGE-INDEX OF HAA NAMES SHARED

	TONGATABU	HAAPAI	VAVAU	NIUAFOOU
Tongatabu				
Haapai	28			
Vavau	36	29		
Niuafoou	17	14	15	
Niuatoputapu	21	22	11	0

Table 7 shows the relationship of shared haa-names to be closest be- 103
tween Tongatabu and Vavau (index 36); then follows Haapai and Vavau 613
and Tongatabu and Haapai. In view of the geographic separation of 174
Tongatabu and Vavau by the intervening Haapai group and in view of the
lower index for Tongatabu and adjacent Haapai, it seems apparent that
the high index figure for Tongatabu and Vavau is due to historic causes.

TAUVU

The Fijian term *tauvu* has been used by Thomson (56, p. 5) to express 648
the special relationship which exists between two tribes or villages which 794
worship the same god.

Inquiry in Tonga elicited information about *tauvu* in only two places.
The people of Tungua Island, Haapai, and Moala and Ketei in the windward [421]
islands of Fiji (32) are *tauvu* to each other; that is, they have the same
god and so have full right to each other's goods.

Okoa Island, Vavau, which is the hereditary land of the Tui Lakepa, a chief of Fijian ancestry, is called *tauvu* to Ofu Island because smaller and dependent. Perhaps the real reason is that anciently they worshipped the same god.

The first Matauvave came from Mua, Tongatabu. He was accompanied by an official 643
named Uto [probably Kolomoeuto mentioned above]. Matauvave went to live in Uoleva 634
Island. If he wanted to let the people know that he was going to give a command (*fono*) 173
he would send someone to the north shore of Uoleva to remove his garment and expose
his buttocks. Then the people in Lifuka would know that the governor was going [201]
to give a command as to certain work to be done. If the signal were given in the
afternoon, the people assembled that evening in Uoleva. When a chief's grave was 634
to be dug or a pigeon mound to be erected sufficient labor was obtained for the earth 173
to be dug and the mound formed in the night. In the morning the mound (*sia*) would 466
be already made. The only reason the informant could assign for the night work was to make the people "sorry."

Uoleva was set aside as a pigeon reserve and had only the necessary people 223
dwelling on it. The Uoleva mounds were built by the Lifuka people. The name of 349
the first mound built on Uoleva was Finevalapililolo. The second was Siamaka. The
third was Siakape; the fourth was Kulufotu. Kulufotu was where the wild pigeons 173
were caught with nets set on long poles, into which they were decoyed by a captive 103
pigeon on a long cord. Tunuetefekekaekajeteika was the fifth pigeon mound built and Tulikituahaa the sixth. A seventh mound was Mamataatu. The present Matauvave said there were many others built, about thirty in all, but he knew the names of only seven. He said all were provided with ramps or steps and that some were larger than the Siamafuauta in Tongatabu. He knew of no sacrifices in connection with pigeon mound construction.

Matauvave would stand on the *sia* of Mamataatu. At dusk a flock of pigeons 223
would make a sudden appearance in Lofanga Island. Then they would come to Matauvave's 173
sia and he would catch them. But the *lupetoto* (perhaps "pigeon spirit") died
there and not one pigeon came again. Then he shifted to Muitoa in Haano and the
name of the *sia* erected there by the Haano people is Toloke. It seems likely that [349]
the numerous pigeon mounds on the neighboring Nukunamu Island may have been
erected also under a Matauvave's directions. Pigeons migrated from Samoa to Tonga [825]
in October, when it was said that anciently they came in such numbers as to look like a cloud. They were said to remain in Tonga until March. [The species is *Globicera pacifica.*]

The mound Huluipaongo on the shore of Lifuka Island, facing Uoleva, 764
is the burial place of holders of the Matauvave title, the latest one interred 634
being the mother's brother of the incumbent of 1920. This mound is said
to have originated from the clay thrown ashore by people washing their
heads in the sea after building pigeon mounds. The clay used occurs as [134]
a subsoil in Uoleva.

The first Matauvave is reputed to have built the fortress Velata, Lifuka Island. 634
All Haapai furnished laborers for this work. 173

One Matauvave came and stayed in a place called Tokilangi, which stands in Fanganonu in Pangai, Lifuka. His daughter went to Uoleva and she slipped from the ford (*ahanga*) and hurt herself. That is why the place is called Kofokohaangatoma.
All the people were then told to make a road connecting the two islands at low [491]
tide and it was called Taaemaka. There were two roads made.

The first Matauvave who was taken to be governor of Haapai died there. He
was buried on the seashore at Nuanga, Lifuka Island. His god was Aloalo. Tamatuiumee [776]
was the name of his *api* or tract of land.

Another man was appointed [Taufa Tofua] to dwell in Tofua Island and at the same time the warrior Havili was appointed to stay in Lofanga Island.

stepped pyramids. Their exact details are accurately described by McKern 643
(42). I give here a list of rulers and their traditional burial places, so far 764
as known. It is Tongan custom to designate dead rulers by their tombs; 349
thus, Tui Pulotu i Langi Tuofefafa is Tui Pulotu I, Tui Pulotu i Langi
Tuoteau is Tui Pulotu II.

13. Tui Tonga Nui Tamatou, Langi Tamatou, between Makaunga and Hoi, Tongatabu Island. 643 764
29. Uluakimata I (Telea), Paepae o Telea, at Lapaha, Tongatabu Island. 349
32. Uluakimata II, Langi Tui Tonga at Lapaha. 103
33. Tui Pulotu I, Langi Tuofefafa, at Lapaha.
35. Tui Pulotu II, Langi Tuoteau, at Lapaha.
36. Pau died in Vavau (50, p. 252).
39. Laufilitonga, Langi Foou, a concrete structure on top of the Langi Tuofefafa, at Lapaha.

According to a published Tongan account (33, vol. 7, pp. 81-83, 1909) 643
the earliest royal tombs are those in central and southeastern Tongatabu. 764
In the reign of Momo, or of his son Tuitatui, the capital was shifted to 361
Heketa in northeastern Tongatabu and there two royal tombs were erected.
Tuitatui's sons moved the capital to Lapaha, where most of the subsequent
tombs were erected.

Certain of the larger stones in some of the royal tombs bear special 643
names. Two stones in the Langi Tui Tonga, Lapaha, Tongatabu, are named 764
for chiefs: Tuituiohu (son of the fourth Tui Kanokupolu) and Vaea (the 349
eighth Tui Haa Takalaua). These named stones further indicate that 552
the Tui Tonga buried in this royal tomb was Uluakimata II. The significance of the stones was not ascertained.

The children of kings who themselves never became rulers were at times 644
placed in tombs which bore distinctive names. Probably this practice of 764
special burial for such individuals was far commoner than the present-day
evidence indicates. Examples of such burial are:

1. The son of a Tui Tonga by an Uvean woman is said to be the individual for whom the Langi Maluatonga, at Lapaha, was built. On account of the Uvean blood of the king's son, his tomb is not tapu and is regarded with scant respect. This is why even a commoner will say, "When I am hungry, I eat on Langi Maluatonga."

2. A mound in Nomuka village, Nomuka Island, Haapai, is said to be the tomb
of a Tui Tonga's daughter named Ate. (Ate is also the name of the present Tui
Haa Ngana's daughter.) The Tui Tonga in question having no wife, sent word that [581]
he wanted a woman from Haafeva, named Halakiumata, the daughter of Fauolo of [643]
Haafeva. Fauolo sent his daughter and she was married to the Tui Tonga and bore
him a daughter named Ate. Ate was sent to Nomuka to look after the Tui Tonga's
graveyard. She died at Ahau in Nomuka and was buried in the mound in the present
town. The royal tomb she cared for was situated in the district now called Pangai[4] on
the far side of the lake (from the present town) and was called Langiatea.

3. Talahiva, the daughter of a Tui Tonga, is buried in the cemetery Tafengatoto, near Neiafutahi (part of the town of Neiafu), Vavau Island.

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[4] See page 72 for a different version, in which Ate is the wife.

> to create a landed aristocracy, foolishly caused the king to grant large estates, which he 423
> called "inheritances," to a number of hereditary lords, who were to receive from the 643
> tenants a rental of $1 per annum for each holding of about eight acres. In dealing with 565
> the land I could not hope to rid myself of these superfluous landlords, but I could, without 178
> evoking dangerous opposition, deprive them of all power over their estates. I determined 622
> to make the Crown collect their rents and pay it over to them, while reserving to itself all 427
> rights of granting allotments and evicting tenants. Thus for all practical purposes the
> land still belonged to the State; for so long as the rents were paid to the lords of the
> manor, the Government was virtually the landlord, and the king had voluntarily made over
> to the Treasury all rents due upon the lands not included within any "inheritance."

The following is the list of "hereditary" lands (*tofia*) granted, not in 423
1888, but on October 24, 1882, and increased by George II on August 24, 643
1894. These seem to include the ancient seats of the chiefs involved. In 622
other words, George I merely confirmed the great chiefs in the holding of their forefathers' fiefs. For example, Fonoifua Island anciently belonged to a Tui Afitu (26, p. 68), on whom it was bestowed by his wife, a Female Tui Tonga; Tungua Island anciently belonged to Tui Haa Teiho. Through a list published by the Tongan Government on March 3, 1919, Queen Charlotte again confirmed the holders of "hereditary" lands in their fiefs. Figure 4 shows the hereditary lands (*tofia*) of the island of Tongatabu.

1. Tungi. From Mua following the road (or trench) straight to the weather 423
shore in the northern part of Hahake. Havelu, Fatumu, Lavengatonga, and Haata- 643
kalaua belong to this estate, and Fuaamotu, Kaiavale, Haatui, Navutoka (which Malupo
gave up), and Toi. All are in Tongatabu Island. 622
2. Kalanivalu (Fakaua). Lapaha, Hamula, and Toloa are included, but not Hoi, 551
Nukuleka, and Haameneuli. All in Tongatabu. Pangia is now the holder. 103
3. Fatafehi, the Tui Pelehake. Pelehake in Tongatabu, Haatalafale in Haapai, and Haatalafale in Vavau.
4. Nuku. Kolonga, Poha, and Kotongo, all in Tongatabu Island.
5. Niukapu. Fangaleounga, Foa Island, Haapai.
6. Maafu. The inland side of the road to Tokomololo, and Vaini, Tongatabu Island.
7. Lavaka. Fualu and Pea, Tongatabu Island.
8. Fielakepa. Havelu, Tongatabu Island.
9. Ata. Kolovai, Tongatabu Island; Atata Island.
10. Veehala. Fahefa, Tongatabu Island, and Pangai, Eua Island.
11. George Ulukalala. Hihifo, Vavau Island.
12. Tui Haa Teiho. Tungua and Matuku islands, Haapai; Haateiho, Tongatabu Island; Haateiho, Uiha Island, Haapai; Haateiho, Vavau Island.
13. Tui Haa Ngana. Haano, Pukotala, and Muitoa, Haano Island, Haapai.
14. Malupo. Uiha, Uiha Island, Haapai; Takaamoatoa and Teleki, Vavau Island.
15. Fotofili. Alele and the western side of the road in Angaha; and Ahau, Palau, and Haahoko, Niuafoou Island.
16. Maatu. Vaipoa and Hihifo, Niuatoputapu Island; but Falehau and Matavai, Niuatoputapu Island, and Tafahi Island, are not included.
17. Luani. Nakolo, Malapo, and Fetoa in Tongatabu; Tefisi, Vavau Island.
18. Tui Lakepa. Talasiu, Tongatabu Island; Ofu and Okoa islands, Vavau group; and Vasivasi, Hunga Island, Vavau group.
19. Tui Afitu. Makave, Vavau Island; Holopeka, Lifuka Island, Haapai; and Fonoifua Island, Haapai.
20. Vaea. Houma, Tongatabu Island.

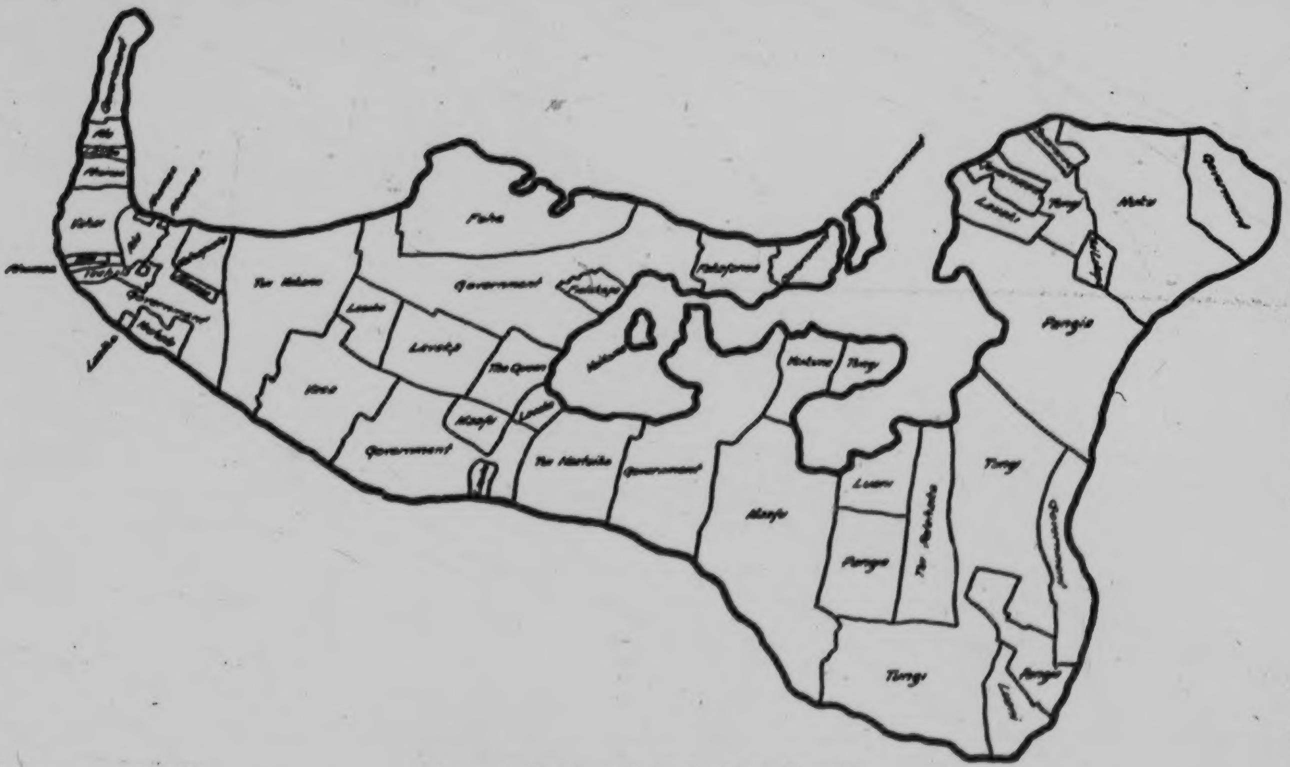
Government
Government
Government
Government
Lavaka
The Queen
Maafu
Maafu
Luani
Tungi
Tungi

FIGURE 4.—Hereditary lands of nobles in Tongatabu.

102
423
131
643
612
103

21. **Fakafanua.** Maufanga, Tongatabu Island; Faleloa, Foa Island, Haapai; and Ngaakau, Vavau Island. 423
22. **Vahai.** Foui, Tongatabu Island; Taanea, Vavau Island. 643
23. **Tui Vakano.** Nukunuku, Tongatabu Island. 622
24. **Ahomee.** Haavakatolo, Tongatabu Island; Utui, Vavau Island. 551
25. **Fulivai.** Hunga Island, Vavau group; Fangalepa and Lotoniha, Vavau Island. 103
26. **Lutui.** Falevai, Kapa Island, Vavau. (Lutui now called Fakatulo
27. **Tangipa.** Mahinafekite, Niuatoputapu Island.
28. **Fusitua.** Faletanu and the eastern side of the road in Angaha, and Maufanga, Niuafoou Island.
29. **Tuita.** Kolokimuli, Tongatabu Island; Utungake, Utungake Island, Vavau; Utungake and Haafakahenga, near Faleloa, Foa Island, Haapai; and Futu, Niuafoou Island.
30. **Fohe.** Puke, Tongatabu Island.
31. **Motuapuaka.** Teekiu, Tongatabu Island; Haufolau, Utungake Island, Vavau.
32. **Lauaki.** Talafoou, Tongatabu Island; Masilamea, Vavau Island.
33. **Afu.** Haalaufuli, Vavau Island.
34. **Fotu.** Leimatua, Vavau Island.
35. **Tuuhetoka.** Haafeva Island, Haapai.
36. **Akauola.** Taunga and Fonuaoneone (see below) islands, Vavau.
37. **Lasike.** Lakepa in Ahau, Lakepa in Neiafu, Lakepa in Haatau, Lakepa in Kalaau, Lakepa in Haamea, Lakepa in Navutoka, Fonongahina, Tafangafanga in Hahake, Tongatabu Island; Lakepa in Eua Island.
38. **Veikune.** His hereditary lands in Tongatabu group: 1, Longoteme and Matamoana, Tongatabu Island; 2, Oneata Island; 3, Kanatea Island. His hereditary lands in Vavau: 1, Paleaoau at Fongotofe, Vavau Island; 2, Talahuo, inland side of road of Fongotofe; 3, Lolopipi, between Ngaakau and Vaimalo; 4, Longomapu; 5, Kolotahi Island; 6, Haakoka and Fangaeva.

In the reign of Queen Charlotte, "hereditary" lands were granted as follows:

36. To Akauola, the island of Fonuaoneone, Vavau group.
39. To the great chief Tupoutoa (formerly John Mateialona), a portion of the island of Eua.

Of 39 "inheritance" holders, all are chiefs except Nos. 26, 31, 33, 34, 423
and 36, who are matapules, and No. 35, who is conflictingly classified as 622 565
both matapule and chief.

It is said that neither the Tui Tonga nor the Tui Haa Takalaua granted 643
fiefs to their matapule. The modern matapule hold fiefs given them by King 423
George I to show his gratitude and to show that he "acted differently" from 644
his predecessors, the Tui Tonga and the Tui Haa Takalaua.

Informants were agreed that anciently all land was the Tui Tonga's and 643
was bestowed by him upon the various chiefs. It seems to have been the 423
custom that land so bestowed remained indefinitely in the recipient's family, 622
each succeeding holder of his title being confirmed in tenure. Much the 624
same scheme seems to have held for the tracts allotted to matapules and com- 644 565
moners. The normal procedure was for the sons to live upon the land where 428
their father had dwelt. A chief, however, could dispossess his commoners 591
at any time, or transfer them from one part of his land to another, even 565
though they opposed the move.

though they opposed the move. A chief's *fahu* might share in the land of 643 622
his deceased mother's brother if he wished. There seems to have been less 423 565
value set on land anciently than at the present day. 604 178

From the standpoint of tenancy the tracts comprise (1) *tofia*, "hereditary" 423
lands of the chiefs and modernly of certain matapules; (2) *api* (rendered *abboy* by some early writers), field either with or without an enclosing fence; (3) *api-kolo*, town lot—a modern development. The term *lotoa* (*ladore* of some earlier writers), designates a fenced enclosure smaller than an *api* and usually next a dwelling. A fenced *api* is called *lotoapi*.

The following anecdotes exemplify the Tongan attitude with regard to 643
the sovereign's ownership of all land. 423

When parcelling out and confirming the tenure of the lands now held by 622
the various nobles, King George I asked Ata (great-grandfather of the present Ata) where his hereditary lands lay. Ata replied that he had none, that all land belong to the king. The king then told him to take certain portions of the Hihifo district, Tongatabu, and to call his place of residence Kolovai. Formerly Kolovai was called Pangai and was the seat of the earlier Tui Kanokupolu.

A man named Lolohea parcelled out land on Foa Island among the people at the request of King George I. A piece called Pangai was left over. The king assigned this to Lolohea, saying: "It belonged to your forefathers."

The island of Koloa, Vavau, once the Tui Tonga's personal property, [729]
was given by George I to Toamotu, a chief, in reward for war services. [555]
There is a long series of similar allotments apparently based on ancient practice. Such allotments did not entail alienation of the land. It was still the
king's, but was to be used by the subject to whom allotted. Even cemetery [764]
sites were bestowed by George I.

THE PERSONAL LANDS OF THE TUI TONGA

According to a list compiled for King George II by Tafolo, scion of 643
the Tui Tonga family, tracts specifically set aside as personal lands of the 423
Tui Tonga comprise 7 on Tongatabu Island, 12 on Lifuka Island, and 7 103
on islands in the Vavau group. There are similar personal lands of the Tui Kanokupolu.

Tui Tonga tracts in Tongatabu Island are: Fangaoneone in Mua, Utuleva in Mua, various tracts near Lapaha, Veifoa, Ualako in the Hahake district, Pipi, Haameneuli.

Tui Tonga tracts in Lifuka Island, Haapai are: Otufanga, Ahofakasiu, Vainafa, Talaufanga, Vailupesia, Vaiola, Olovehi, Matamoana, Utulaaina, Finevalapililolo, Vakataumai, Nakolovou, all of which except Nakolovou are near Tongoleleka—a part of the modern village of Hihifo. Nakolovou is near the modern village of Pangai.

Tui Tonga tracts in the Vavau group are: Koloa Island; Vaipoa, Vavau 643
Island; Tamamualoto, Vavau Island; Vakataumai, Kapa Island; Pulinitu, 423 103
near Haalaufuli, Vavau Island; Hauofa, between Haakio and Lafoou, Vavau Island; Lavengahau, near Ngaakau, Vavau Island.

BOUNDARIES

In Tonga trees and ancient roads commonly served as boundary marks 423
instead of stones, which are too readily moved. Land hunger is one of the [685]
failings of the Tongans and to-day, when a noble dies, his neighbors, if [768]
possible, encroach on his *tofia*, making haste to do so before his successor is appointed and trusting that the new owner will be ignorant of the true
boundaries. Many present day nobles are averse to having their hereditary [659]
lands surveyed by the government surveyor because this would prevent further boundary shifting.

The *ngatae* (*Erythrina indica*) seems to have been the favorite tree for 423
marking boundaries because it grows rapidly. Coconut, *koka* and *buko* 824
trees formed more permanent boundaries, usually replacing the *ngatae* when [137]
it died. I heard that the word *ngatae* is a modern rendering of *ngatahe* which means boundary and anciently designated the tree as well. Thus when the Tui Kanokupolu allotted a piece of land to a follower, he said "Ngatahe," meaning that the follower should mark the boundary by planting *ngatahe* trees.

ABSENCE OF TRUE COMMUNAL LANDS

Anciently there seems to have been no lands that were, strictly speaking, 423
communal. Perhaps the nearest approach to a communal tract was the [311]
malae or green in proximity to the house or houses of a chief, an enclosed lawn which was used as a place of ceremonial meetings, dances, and entertainments, such as boxing and wrestling. As now used, the term *malae* applies to a chief's burial place (the common use in eastern Polynesia) and to the lawn area adjacent to any house.

An example of modern communal tenancy was noted in Lifuka Island. 423
Although the tract (*api*) Fiehua belongs to the Queen, in 1920 it was used 311
as a communal field for the village of Pangai, each man in Pangai having
a small section in which to plant sweet potatoes. When the potatoes were [651]
harvested, a number of basketsful were presented to the queen. However, the coconuts which grew in this field were not the property of the towns-
people. Copra was made from the nuts by the queen's caretaker, a mata- [245]
pule named John Tuione, who usually received half of the proceeds, some- [644]
times all.

Cisterns (*lepa*) for conserving rain water for drinking purposes were 312
no doubt shared by several families, though owned by the chiefs. The an- 423
cient type of cistern, which has now been replaced by a concrete cistern, was [622]
a hole about ten feet deep, dug near a house. The sides and bottom of [178]
this hole were beaten with the trunk of a banana tree until they were hard
and waterproof. Water was lead from the roof of the house by means of [414]
spouts made of bamboo sticks split in halves.

Dug wells, like clay-lined cisterns, were owned by the chiefs. (See p. [622]
124.) These were used as bathing places, fresh or brackish water for this [515]
purpose being much appreciated. Each chief usually had such a bathing [565]
place near his residence. He might allow his matapule to use it also, but
not his commoners. Women had special bathing places. A well or cistern [562]
for bathing was called *vaikaukau*. Many of them bore names (25). One [515]
just northwest of Nukualofa belongs to the chief Lomu. [552]

NOTES ON LAND HOLDINGS

EUA

It is said that originally the northern part of the Eua Island was held 423
by Manumua, anciently a chief of Eua, who was attached to the court of 622
the Tui Tonga, and the southern part by another chief named Vakauta, 173
but that later chiefs from Tongatabu other than the governors sent by the 103
Tui Tonga obtained portions. Both original owners seem to have assigned
portions of their holdings to later comers, as the following records show:

Tuanuku, a tract at the southern end of Eua was so named for Havea Tuanuku, younger brother of a former chief Nuku of Tongatabu, who came to Eua in the Eighteenth Century to be matapule to the governor Tukuaho. Manumua gave the tract to Havea Tuanuku and it is held to-day by one of Havea's descendants.

A Tui Kanokupolu came to Houma in Eua Island on a vacation (*takataka i Houma*; literally, walking about in Houma) and begot by a Houma woman a son whom he named Tupou Takatakaihouma and who was called for short Taka. Manumua gave the lad Houma, the north end of the island for his *tofia*.

Manumua gave as a *tofia* to Hama, a soothsayer (*tongafisi*), who came from the Tui Haa Takalaua, a tract which included Ofilei and Sipangai and adjoined that of Taka. Hama also had an *api* called Halahu, at the southern end of the island. The particular spot where he lived is called Matakiata (Seeing-to-Ata), because in his capacity of *tongafisi* he discovered Ata Island. He told his son to go to Ata.

The modern chief Hafoka of Eua, a relative of Veehala of Tongatabu, says that the holdings that were once his forefathers' are now vested in Veehala, who receives the rents from them. Kalau Island, south of Eua, once belonged to Hafoka and was utilized by the people of Haaluma, a former hamlet in Hafoka's *tofia* near the southern end of Eua. It was deserted in Christian times and its people now live in Ohonua.

TONGATABU

Formerly all the Haa Havea chiefs, as well as the Haa Ngata Motua chiefs, had pieces of land in Hihifo. The Haa Havea chiefs received their

land as descendants of Mataeletuapiko, the third Tui Kanokupolu, the Haa 423
Ngata Motua chiefs already having land there. The tracts formerly belonging 622
to the Haa Havea have now passed to Ata who is the hereditary lord. 103

The tract Vaoleleva, which is situated near Huatolitoli in the Hahake 173
district, Tongatabu, was given by the Tui Tonga to Lavaka-vaoleleva and Ahomee. It was named after Lavaka-vaoleleva in gratitude for his hospitality to the Tui Tonga on the occasion when the Tui Tonga's preparations
for a voyage to Vavau were delayed by a great famine in Tongatabu. On [251]
this occasion the meals were prepared from two great (breadfruit?) storage pits, of which there were many in the tract.

Following the slaying of the Tui Haa Takalaua Mulikihaamea in 1799, a man named Tongalava is reputed to have removed the body to Mua from
a rock on which his slayers had placed it. At Mua it lay in state in a [764]
funerary house (*tolia*) for six months, while the royal tomb Langi Loamanu
was being erected. After the funeral the relatives of the deceased gave three [764]
parcels of Mulikihaamea's land to Tongalava, in gratitude for his service. [431]
The parcels are the tracts Toutai, Toutai II, and Tatai. These were to be forever the property of his descendants, the donors said.

HAAPAI

The following narrative concerning land ownership in Haapai is told 173
by Tevita Tunai, of Faleloa, Foa Island, Haapai. 643
648
484

> When they were preparing for the Tui Tonga's trip to Samoa the people gathered 431
> presents for this trip and then Helu brought the presents and the chiefs sailed. When they arrived in Samoa they distributed the presents and the Samoans were pleased with the presents that Helu gave them. When the expedition returnd to Tonga, the
> Tui Tonga told Helu to choose anything he liked as a reward for his efficient services. 643
> Helu told the Tui Tonga just to give him a little piece of land. The Tui Tonga said, 431
> "Come and carry me." Then they went up to a hill called Toloke in Haano Island, 423
> and they turned back from there and then the Tui Tonga asked, "How is this?" Helu 173
> replied, "Go on to the promotory (*muifonua*) at Fakakakai."
>
> Then Helu said, "Give me the promontory Houmatala," and Helu was satisfied when this was done.
>
> Helu died and was buried in Lotofoa in a cemetery called Monotapu. The first [212]
> Tungi told Tooi and Niulala to remove Helu's bones to Houmatala to bear witness that that is Helu's land, and then they cut a stone and inscribed the name and the date and the year. This stone was set up as a witness that the promontory was Helu's. The Tui Haa Takalaua was the immediate overlord anciently. The brother of the present Helu (who is mayor of Lotofoa) was matapule to the first Tungi, who replaces the abolished Tui Haa Takalaua line.

VAVAU

Maatu, lord of Niuatoputapu, claimed unsuccessfully the island of Mafana 423
in the Vavau group upon the following basis: 428
173

administered by superior chiefs anciently, and now, by the established 466
Government. It was no doubt the system by which labor was requisitioned
for the construction of the great royal tombs, the pigeon mounds, the great
trilithon, and other works for royal or public purposes. The account of
Matauvave, the Tui Tonga's steward in Haapai, is a good example of the
working of the system. (See p. 69.) A rebellion against the oppressive- [664]
ness of this system in early times is cited by Thomson (54, pp. 294, 300).
Wilson mentions the *fatongia* (*fadangyeer*) or tax on labor and states that [622]
inferior chiefs sent men two or three times a week to labor for the Tui [643]
Kanokupolu ("Dugonagaboola"). He also says (65, p. 384, liii):

> In improvements and civil government the people of the Friendly Islands appear superior . . . their lands better cultivated, their roads neatly maintained, and their country generally enclosed with reed fences; property also appears more protected, and no arbitrary exactions noticed; . . .

In 1797, according to Wilson, there were three main districts in Tonga- 622
tabu, each governed by an absolute ruler; the northwestern, Hihifo (Aheefo) 634
district, ruled by the Tui Kanokupolu; the middle, Mua district, ruled by Fatafehi (Futtafaihe) probably the Tui Pelehake; and the southeastern, Hahake (Ahoge) district, ruled by Vaharlo. Subdivisions of these districts were ruled by inferior chiefs. Perhaps in some measure the boundaries of these three districts coincided with the three modern districts (*vahe*) of Hihifo, Loto (middle), and Hahake. To what extent these districts were administrative rather than purely geographic is not clear.

The following account of the origin of the name Pukotala gives a pic- 622
ture of the method of transmitting orders from a chief to his tenants: 203
173

> 103 On the island of Haano there are four villages. Starting from the northwestern end of the island, they are Muitoa, Haano or Lotohaano, Pukotala, and Fakakakai. The lord of the island, known as Tui Haa Ngana, holds sway over the first three, but Fakakakai never had a chief and as its name indicates is made up of people from different parts that have settled there. In the olden days when the chief desired to give notice to the people of some new arrangement, he summoned his attendants and matapule to Haano and told them what he wanted accomplished. A runner was dispatched to Pukotala to acquaint the folk there of Tui Haa Ngana's intentions. On the outskirts of the village was a big *puko* tree ("cottonwood") and up this the runner used to climb and yell out at the top of his voice his chief's wishes. It was from this circumstance that the place derived its name: *puko*, cottonwood tree; *tala*, to tell.

The early voyagers mention portable houses set up at convenient places 342 485
near anchorages for the reception of visitors. At the abodes of great chiefs 344
were special houses, open on all sides where meetings were held, public affairs transacted, and foreigners received in state. Tasman pictures such a house, which he describes as a raised and roofed platform (30). This is probably the type of structure designated by the Tongans of today as *falehau*.

Veamatahau, Vea, from Matahau. T,H,V
Veaniua, Vea from Niuatoputapu. T
Veatama, the child who is a chief.
Veatokelau, the chief from the north, Vea of the north.
Veatoki, a strong chief.
Veatonga, Vea from the south.
Veatoutai, Vea the chief of fishermen. T
Veatupu, Vea the strong; a chief that is distinguished. T, H, V
Veehala, the side of the road; not in step; to step wrong (as in a dance). T,V
Veekalifisi, the feet of the wooden pillow from Fiji.
Veetokelau, the feet that come from the north; foot of the north.
Veetutu, the feet that beat time in the dance. H
Vehikite, something that appears in sight. T,V,NT
Veikune, a good chief. T,H,V
Vela, hot; to burn; to scald. NT
Velevelu, the good that comes quickly.
Velia, itchy.
Velovelo, throw the dart (it was the cry of the warriors when fighting). T
Vesi, verse. T
Vete, to seize the spoil of a conquered foe; to disburden; the name of a fish. T
Vetule, to jog along, as one old or weak. H
Veua, two things.
Vi, the name of a tree and its fruit. T, H, V, NT, NF
Viau, something of mine. H,NF
Vika, Victoria. H
Vikaheilala, Victoria of the *heilala* tree.
Vikatoa, a whole *vi* fruit; all the *vi* fruit. V
Vikena, the *vi* fruit that is reddish when ripe. T,H
Vilai, a bean. T
Vili, a gimlet; to drill; to go quickly. T
Viliami, William. T
Vilingia, to be blown away; to be blown. H
Vivi, the name of a grass; dead; stinking. V, NT
Vivili, to feel; to be conscious of. NT
Vola, a fast dye. H
Vuki, something at a distance. H,V
Vulase (a Fijian word).
Vuna, a real chief. T
Vunaila, a chief with a scar.
Vungakoto, the step upon which the mast of the vessel stands. V

THE OUTLYING ISLANDS

Although little was added to the previous knowledge concerning the 128
expansion of the Tongans beyond the limits of the modern kingdom of
Tonga, some light was obtained as to the peopling of some of the remoter
islands of the Tongan Archipelago proper. The islands I refer to in particular, [103]
named from north to south, are Fonualei, Toku, Late, Kao, and Ata
or Pylstaarts. The first is now a hopeless wreck due to volcanic activity. 133
Toku, Late, Kao, and Ata are no longer inhabited. Late and Kao are high [162]
volcanic islands. Ata is high and presumably volcanic. Toku is low and
according to Tongan informants coralline. Most of my information concerns 128
Ata. Before taking up that island I shall first discuss the brief
data concerning the others. As will appear, these outlying islands some- [727]
times served as havens for the politically disfavored. (See Harangue about [166]
Mumui, p. 156, in which the poet exclaims, "Exile me to Toku Island.")

Toku and Fonualei were held by a single group of people. Toku seems 162
to have been the residence center and Fonualei the farming center, the 311
Toku people utilizing Fonualei for gardens, perhaps because of the volcanic

[Ata Island]

> bodies he returned to Nomuka, where he performed his inhuman orgies in a cave, which 166
> is said to be still full of the bones of his many victims. The peopling of the distant 173
> island, called Pylstaarts, about ninety miles to the south of Tongatabu, is attributed 266
> to this cause. In the depth of a dark and stormy night, Uhila effected a landing upon
> the island of Atata, one of the Tonga group. To escape his murderous attack, a party [501]
> of the inhabitants hastily manned a *uamotefua*, or single-sailing canoe, which happened
> to be moored on the lee side of the island. Hoisting the sail, they bore away, intending to make for the adjacent coast of Tongatabu. This, however, they were unable to do, owing to the darkness and the increasing storm. They were carried they knew not whither. They seemed only to have escaped one kind of death to meet with another. But the wind and sea carried them straight upon *Ata*, the Pylstaarts Island of the charts, where the little company grew into a Tonguese colony, which has, in recent years, claimed kindred with Tonga, and has received, in return, the blessing of the Gospel.

What follows concerning Ata has been derived entirely from modern 128
Tongans, mostly former inhabitants of that island now residing in Eua Island, and also from Leha, the carpenter for Pangia, the last Tui Tonga's descendant.

The Tongan name is really 'Ata, which means reflection. Ata is the 103
title of a great chief, which means dawn. Another name is Atā, which is
the name of the island close to Tongatabu. This name means more room, [773]
expanding, and evidently has reference to the mythical origin of this island, which is believed to have arisen spontaneously from the depths of the sea and to be the first island of the Tongan archipelago to appear above the face of the waters.

Ata is a very steep, volcanic island. The anchorage is on the west side 133
of the island and from the beach a trail leads upward. There was but one 504 487
town on Ata and it was called Kolomaile, literally Myrtle town. It was 361
divided into three sections: Hihifo (the west end), Auloto, and Pea. Pea was apparently named after the village of Pea in Tongatabu. The reason for so believing will appear later when I recount the story of the visit from the god of Pea to Ata. The people of Ata did not live on their farms as did Tongans elsewhere but lived together in the town. Each of these three divisions of the town had a district of its own for farming. Whether or not each district was divided into individual family holdings could not be determined.

The traditional discovery of Ata is attributed to the diviner Hama 173
(16, p. 52). Apparently some time later the island was visited by a man 166
named Motuapuaka, who eloped to Ata with the Tui Tonga's daughter 484
named Tapuosi. Motuapuaka is said to have earlier sighted the island while fishing for bonito, so when he eloped with Tapuosi he headed for the island
as a likely place of refuge from the wrath of the Tui Tonga. According to 173
two informants from Ata there were already aborigines upon the island 166
when Motuapuaka and Tapuosi arrived. The details of their adventures 484
upon arriving at Ata were related by Tupouata, a descendant of the prin- 609
cipal chief of the island, the Tui Ata. According to one informant there

[Ata and Niuatoputapu Islands]

> So the kava root was chewed and squeezed and eaten, and the people drank it, then 184 all lay down drunk. After the first infusion of the kava the strainings were divided 776 and each house was given a share so that each house had a drink. On this occasion it was Mu'a, the mother of Julia Ukulolo, who did the chewing and who after the bowl was brought squeezed and strained the kava. Julia Ukulolo was an informant interviewed in 1921.

The population of Ata had its maximum with about two hundred individ- 162 uals, one hundred of which were children according to modern informants. In fact at the time of removal to Eua it was said that there were one hundred school children.

About 1860 a serious disaster overtook the islanders. The following 648 account of what happened was obtained from Tupouata who was at the time twelve or thirteen years old. Another informant, Julia Ukulolo, was eight or nine years old and was in school at the time that the disaster befell. The disaster was in the form of kidnapping by a Peruvian ship. Julia's older brother was taken away by this raider. Tupouata also laid the trouble to the treachery of a Tongan named Paul Vehi, who had been educated in Sydney during a sojourn of two years and who claimed to have been appointed mayor of Ata by King George I. The Ata people were already Christians when the raid occurred.

> When the Peruvian raider appeared she was black with white doors painted upon her sides to make her look like a man-of-war. Vehi went aboard and presumably arranged the kidnapping. When he returned ashore, he made a proclamation that each family was to send a good-looking man aboard with provisions to sell. There was to be no selling on shore, and furthermore the selling on the ships was to take place below decks. Once the Ata people were aboard they were sent to various rooms to select the goods they wanted in exchange. After entering the rooms the doors were locked. Just how many were kidnapped I could not learn. Eight men who were waiting in boats beside the ship escaped, for one of them perceived what had happened. They were however pursued by the ship's boat.

When King George I heard about the raid he sent the three schooners 166 Sialeataongo, Elenoa, and Tupou to bring the people away from Ata, lest more of them be kidnapped. The schooners sailed to Eua, but were unable to land the people on account of the heavy sea. They were therefore taken to Nukualofa and lodged temporarily at Pangai, the site of the present wireless station. Large quantities of food were furnished the refugees by the king. Later they were transported to Eua where they and their descendants now live.

NIUATOPUTAPU ISLAND

Niuatoputapu (Niua Doubly Prohibited) is one of the two northern 131 outlying groups of the modern Tongan kingdom, the other being Niuafoou or New Niua. Niuatoputapu perhaps derives its name from the privilege 103

[Niuatoputapu Island]

accorded its inhabitants by the Tui Tonga Kauulufonua I, that they should 103
push away the boats of the Tongans, and not let them land. In Nukualofa, 123
at the time of my sojourn there, resided Maatu, the hereditary ruler of Niuatoputapu and virtually king thereof. An opportunity was therefore afforded of obtaining some information concerning that group.

Niuatoputapu was discovered on May 10, 1616, by the Dutch explorers 177
Schouten and Lemaire. It thus constitutes the earliest discovered portion 175
of the Tongan Archipelago. Basil Thomson (54, pp. 398, 399) gives an account of the visit of Schouten and Lemaire. Wallis visited Niuatoputapu on August 13, 1767. Nails, which he left there, were later found in the possession of the Tui Tonga Pau by Captain Cook a few years later.

Niuatoputapu group comprises two islands, Niuatoputapu or Keppel 133
which rises to an altitude of 350 feet, and the volcanic cone of Tafahi or Boscawen which is two thousand feet high. These islands are located in 131
latitude 16° south.

The Maatu whom I interviewed claimed to be the tenth ruler of the 634
line, the first ruler bearing the title of Latu, the title which Schouten and 622
Lemaire give for the ruler of Niuatoputapu. The following is the king 173
list as given by the Maatu of 1921. [123]

1. Latumailangi (chief from heaven) or Puakatefisi (pig from Fisi, a place on 634
Tafahi Island). Pigs seem to be especially associated with Tafahi Island from which 622
Puakatefisi came, for the people of the neighboring Niuatoputapu say of Tafahi, when 173
the clouds are around its summit, that the gods must be cooking pigs, for there is 551
the smoke.

2. Puakailakelo, son of 1. His name means "pig with yellow spots." It was he [826]
who is said to have changed the title from Latu to Maatu. The traditional reason [774]
for the change is as follows: Lavelua, the ruler of Uvea, came on a visit to Niuatoputapu, bringing with him his shell fishhook. In the dialect of Niuatoputapu such a fish hook is called *pa*. In the Uvean dialect it was called *utumaatu*. Latu fancied the name of the fish hook so the two kings traded fish-hook names. In Uvea such a fish hook was henceforth to be called *pa* and in Niuatoputapu it was to be called *utumaatu*. The ruler of the latter island then adopted the title of Maatu for himself and successors, discarding the older term Latu. In Uvea the old term *utumaatu* for fish hook became tapu. The Tamaha's genealogies have the following to say about Puakailakelo and his brother Pungakaitafola:

> There were two brothers, Pungakaitafola and Puakailakelo. Pungakaitafola was Maatu, but on account of his sickness (nose trouble) he allowed his younger brother Puakailakelo to take the title, and he became Maatu.
>
> A boat arrived from Niuafoou with two women, who were passengers, by name of Hekuau and Siulolovao; the latter was the child of Valamotu (daughter of Fusitua and Fotofili Alofi). Puakailakelo courted Hekuau, but she refused him as she had already a sweetheart at Niuafoou (Mailelatamai), and Siulolovao then accepted the courtship of Puakailakelo. Before Siulolovao had any children she adopted a little girl named Fataimoamanu as her first child to Puakailakelo. Fataimoamanu was the daughter of Alokuoulu the brother of Siulolovao.

SANCTUARIES

According to one prominent informant, all Tongan god-houses were 778
sanctuaries to which a fugitive might flee. There seem, however, to have been certain sanctuaries which were particularly noted as places of refuge (*hufanga* or *fale hufanga*) (p. 300). A sanctuary which was violated by pursuers of a fugitive was spoken of as "leaky." For a detailed discussion of the physical features of sanctuaries, see McKern (42).

By far the most famous sanctuary in the whole kingdom was Fanakava, which, however, differed from the others in that it was only a green (*malae*) upon which there were no buildings, but only a few *ovava* trees. Fanakava was situated near the present Catholic graveyard of Loma in Lapaha, the Tui Tonga's residence in Tongatabu. Adjacent to the green of Fanakava was the tract called Fiehua in which was situated the house of the god Finautauiku. This house was also a sanctuary for fugitives.

Fanakava was the only place of its kind in all Tonga, being not merely the green of the Tui Tonga, but possessing peculiar traditional status as a place of refuge under the power of the Tui Tonga. No god was associated with it, nor was there a priest or other person associated with it in any official capacity. The green, however, was sometimes used by the Tui Tonga for kava parties. It is said that Fanakava was not even surrounded by a fence, but was a wholly open green. There is reputed to be also a Fana- [775]
kava in Pulotu, the unseen world, of which the earthly Fanakava in Tongatabu is a duplicate.

In the island of Haano in Haapai is a tract called Fanakava occupied by the temple of the deity Hikuleo (p. 291). This and the fact that there is a mythical Fanakava in Hikuleo's realm of Pulotu raises the question as to whether the Fanakava in Lapaha was not really associated with that deity, especially since Hikuleo was the reputed patroness of the Tui Tonga. The word Fanakava occurs quite often as a place name in Tonga (25, p. 56). [103]

Most sanctuaries had enclosing fences, within which was situated the [346]
house of the presiding deity, the house being occupied by the officiating priest or priestess.

Another especially famous sanctuary was that of the god Tui Haa 776
Fakafanua, at Maufanga, Tongatabu, one of the three principal sanctuaries 778
which had the reputation of being non-leaky. By one informant this sanctuary with its presiding deity was regarded as subsidiary to the sanctuary of the god Finautauiku at Lapaha. It was said that the Lapaha god, who was a chief amongst the gods, sent the lesser deity, Tui Haa Fakafanua, to preside at Maufanga and to establish there a sanctuary. With the exception of two or three commoners who were buried within the sanctuary at the orders of the god Tui Haa Fakafanua, possibly as sacrifices, people were not buried within the enclosure of the sanctuary, according to the matapule

2: Mariner F-5 (1806-1810) 1818
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leave the island on this occasion, and that Tooitonga's canoe would readily receive them, because the law which he had previously made extended not to this canoe, but only (according to the manner in which it was expressed), to that of Tonga-mana; reflecting on this, and seeing no way to prevent the evil, he openly proclaimed to the people, that if any wished to go and reside at Hapai, they had the opportunity of going in Tooitonga's canoe, but that they would not be permitted to return to Vavaoo. No one, however, thought proper to leave the island.

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After the ceremony of *inachi*, the canoe of Tonga-mana was sent away with permission to bring Toobó Toa, and any of his chiefs that thought proper to come, even although they filled more than one canoe, provided they only staid one day at Vavaoo, just to perform the ceremonies at the grave of the late How. For the king began now to consider that it would be bad policy to impose too many restrictions on the admission of the Hapai people, as it would indicate want of strength, and a certain degree of apprehension; and on the other hand, as the fortress was very strong, and able to resist almost any adverse force, he had not so much occasion to be under alarm.

[103] In the mean time Finow dispatched several

small canoes to the outer islands of Hafooloo 486
How*, to watch the arrival of Toobo Toa, and 628
to return with immediate notice of this event 634
to Vavaoo, which they did as soon as they saw 765
three canoes which hove in sight. The notice [103]
being given to Finow, he sent back several of
his own canoes to meet those of Toobó Toa,
with orders that the Hapai canoes should not
be allowed to advance farther than the neighbouring
islands, but that they should bring
Toobó Toa and his party along with them up
the creek to Felletoa, in the Vavaoo canoes.
This was accordingly done, and Toobó Toa,
and about sixty of his warriors, were landed
near the fortress. They were all dressed in 634
mats; their heads were shaven, and the leaves 765
of the *ifi* tree were round their necks, according [292]
to the custom at burials. They were followed [301]
by several boys bearing a few spears, arrows, [302]
and clubs. They proceeded immediately
to the grave of the late How, and after having [304]
sat before it a little time, with their heads bowed down, Toóbo Toa arose, and taking a sharp club from one of the boys, inflicted several very severe wounds on his own head, calling out to the deceased to witness this proof of his love and fidelity, and declaring aloud that his

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* The name given to Vavaoo and all its surrounding little islands.

sidence, and after their decease to be buried there 823
in the tombs of their ancestors. This island, 643
moreover, gives name, by way of pre-eminence, 565
to all the islands taken collectively, as a capital 764
town sometimes gives name to a country; and
withal it has acquired the epithet of sacred, 103
táboo, and is thus sometimes called *Tonga táboo*, denoting its excellence; from this circumstance it is erroneously noted down in our charts Tongataboo; but *táboo* is only an epithet occasionally used. The respect which is shewn to Tooitonga, 643
and the high rank which he holds in society, 565
is wholly of a religious nature, and is far 634
superior, when occasion demands it, to that 576
which is shewn even to the king himself; for 784
this latter, as will by and by be seen, is by no means of the most noble descent, but yields in this respect to Tooitonga, Veachi, and several families related to them; and if the king were accidentally to meet any chief of nobler descent than himself, he would have to sit down on the ground till the other had passed him, which is a mark of respect that a common peasant would be obliged to shew to any chief or *Egi* whatsoever; and for this reason the king never associates with any chief superior to himself, and always endeavours to avoid meeting them, and they in like manner endeavour to avoid him, that he might not be put to the trouble of sitting

3: Mariner F-5 (1806-1810) 1818
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party, where an inspired priest sits at the head; 796
the circumstances of inspiration we have already 276
related, (Vol. I. p. 99.) and the form of serving [574]
out the cava when a priest presides, (Vol. II. [793]
p. 194.) The phrase *cava fucca egi* means lite- [787]
rally, *a god-like cava.* Laying a small piece of
cava root before the grave of a chief or conse- [769]
crated house, out of respect to a god, or to a deceased relation, is called *toogoo cava*, and will be mentioned in its proper order.

Tow-tow is an offering of yams, cocoa-nuts, 796
and other vegetable productions to A'lo A'lo 782
(the god of weather) in particular, and to all
the gods in general, for the purpose of ensuring [821]
a continuation of favourable weather, and con- [776]
sequent fertility. This ceremony is first performed at the time when the yams are approaching maturity, in the early part of November, and is repeated every ten days for seven or eight times. On the day appointed by the priest of A'lo A'lo, every plantation on the three parts of the island, viz. the *hahagi*, *mooa*, and *hihifo*[*] districts provide a certain quantity of yams, cocoa-nuts, sugar-canes, bananas, plantains, &c. all which are brought to the *malái*, tied upon sticks, so that each stick, when held horizontally, has

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[*] *Hahagi* is the north end of any island; *hihifo* the south [823]
end: the *mooa* part of the island being the centre. [192]
[103]

512 with them to some distant part of the island;
484 and whilst an entertainment is preparing for
[517] them at the plantation of some friend or rela-
tion, they amuse themselves at some game, or,
perhaps, in inspecting the building of a canoe,
or a large house, or examining the state of the
plantations; or in sailing about, if near the sea,
or in fishing; or in practising dancing and sing-
[589] ing. In these excursions the unmarried women
generally accompany them. The married wo-
[462] men, and those who choose to stay at the *mooa*,
in the mean time employ themselves in one or
other of the occupations suitable to their sex,
or, if their husbands make an excursion to an-
other island, they usually take a trip with them.
512 The very young girls are generally employed
857 in the early part of the day in making wreaths
of flowers, which they have been out to gather
in the morning before sun rise, while the dew
was yet on them; for, being plucked at that
time, they remain longer fresh.

Sometimes they amuse themselves with walk-
823 ing near Licoo * where there are many roman-
517 tic spots; at Vavaoo for instance they often
103 visit the cave of Tootawi and the beach of Mo-

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* Licoo is the name given to the back or unfrequented part of any island, which is generally bold and rocky, and not fitted for the entrance of canoes. Some parts of the Licoo at Vavaoo were particularly romantic.

3: Mariner F-5 (1806-1810) 1818
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fooe, places celebrated in the song p. 320. Con- 823
cerning the person after whom the cave is 103
named, it may be interesting to give the follow- [517]
ing account, which Mr. Mariner often heard
from the natives.

A considerable time before the revolution of 108
Tonga, when Voona was governor of Vavaoo, 571
there lived at the latter place a *mooa* whose 178
name was Tootáwi. He was a man of a solitary and reflective disposition; to indulge his humour, he would often take with him provisions and retire to the northern or unfrequented part of the island near Licoo, and there saunter about among the rocks and caverns of the shore for two or three days together. He was so much in the habit of wandering over craggy and dangerous places, that it was said he could climb rocks and ascend frightful steeps with a facility beyond the power of any other human being. On one occasion he was absent so long from the *mooa* that his friends were apprehensive some misfortune had befallen him; and they commenced a search, expecting to find his body lying at the foot of some precipice, down which in an evil hour he had fallen. No vestige of him, however, was to be seen; and after a long time spent in the fruitless endeavour to discover his remains, they imagined he must have been devoured by a shark whilst bathing, and with this reflection they returned

103 dejected to their homes. A few months now
571 elapsed, when one day some carpenters, whilst
173 employed in cutting timber in the neighbourhood of Licoo, were surprised, and not a little startled, by the sudden appearance of the long lost solitary: he no sooner saw them than he fled, and they, a little recovered from their first astonishment, pursued; but it was in vain they followed him among the cliffs; he escaped by a path known and accessible only to himself. Many months passed away, and no more was seen or heard of Tootáwi: several persons endeavoured to discover his retreat: they called his name aloud among the rocks, but no answer was returned excepting the echo of their own voice. His singular conduct formed every where the common topic of discourse, and the most ardent wish of the curious was to find out the place of his resort. Some young females went out early one morning to gather flowers while the dew was yet on them; they extended their walk along Licoo, and strayed into wild and unfrequented places. Whilst they were admiring the sublimity of the surrounding scenery, their attention was suddenly arrested by the appearance of smoke rising from among the neighbouring cliffs, and they resolved if possible to ascertain the cause of so unexpected a circumstance. Animated by the hope of discovering what had been long sought for, they

ascended with much difficulty a steep and craggy place, and looking down on the opposite side they beheld in a small cave the figure of Tootáwi, near a fire, preparing yams. Fear held them mute; not daring to interrupt him, and apprehensive of exciting his attention, they drew back, and descended the way they came. They ran speedily to a plantation at some distance, and announced to all they met that they had found out the abode of the recluse. A few of his friends immediately set out to visit him, and by the directions of the young women they approached the cave, at the entrance of which was Tootáwi sitting on the ground in a thoughtful posture. He did not observe them till they were too near to allow of flight. He appeared displeased at the intrusion, and earnestly begged them to leave him: there was nothing on earth that he wanted, and all their arguments were thrown away in persuading him to return to society. Finding their endeavours fruitless, they yielded to his wishes, and left him. From that time many people went on different occasions, led chiefly by curiosity, to visit his cave, but it was very seldom they found him there; whether he had any other place of retreat nobody ever knew. He lived principally upon yams and the juice of the cocoa-nut; and the chief furniture of his cave was a mat to sleep on. When Voona, the governor, heard

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103 571 173 that his retreat was discovered, and that many went to visit the place, he issued orders, on the occasion of a *fono* or general assembly of the people, that no one should molest him, and accordingly every respect was paid to the injunction.

Some time after this, the battle of Tonga having been fought, Finow invaded and conquered Vavaoo, upon which Voona fled to Hamoa. No sooner had the king established his authority in the island than he took a guide to conduct him to the cave of Tootáwi, of whose extraordinary character he had heard, and whom he had a most lively desire to see. He found him, and was received as any indifferent person. Finow spoke kindly to him; inquired if there was any thing that could render his situation more comfortable, and offered whatever could be thought of to induce him to return to the habitations of men; but Tootáwi seemed equally indifferent to all; he wished for nothing but solitude. Canoes, houses, and plantations were to him matters of no value whatsoever; conversation had no charms for him, and the luxuries of life were insipid things. When Finow requested him to select a wife from among his numerous female attendants, he replied that it was of all things that which was most remote from his wishes. At length the king gave him an unlimited choice among the whole extent of

his possessions, and in the most earnest manner 103
entreated him to accept of something. Being 571
thus strongly pressed, the moderate Tootáwi 173
chose a wearing-mat of the kind called *giē fow*[*], 292
and this was the only article that the eloquence and kindness of Finow could persuade him to accept of. The king left him with sentiments of admiration, and shortly after confirmed the orders that had been formerly given to prevent any body molesting him.

Thus lived Tootáwi for some three or four years afterwards; but one day he was found lying on the ground, stretched out dead within his cave.

But to return to our subject; about mid-day 512
it is usual to have another meal, when the 264
chiefs receive a number of presents, of different 431
kinds of provisions, from their dependents or 574
friends, which the mataboles share out. In 521
the afternoon some again join in conversation, 224
others go out shooting rats, &c. In the evening they have dancing and singing, which is 512
often continued till very late at night, on which 535
occasion they burn torches, each being held by 533
a man, who, after a time, is relieved by another. 372
These dances are generally kept up for about
four hours after dark. When no dances are 512
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[*] A certain kind of wearing-mat used chiefly in canoes, as it is not liable to be injured by sea-water. See p. 280.

127 by the Catholic Missionaries of the Marist Brotherhood[1] and the other by the Rev. Shirley W. Baker.[2]

104 With one exception the Tongan orthography followed in this paper is that set forth on pages 1 and 2 of the Dictionnaire Toga-Francais. Sixteen symbols in all are used, of which five represent vowels and eleven consonants. The vowels are *a, e, i, o,* and *u* and the consonants are *f, h, k, l, m, n, ng, p, s, t,* and *v*. *Ng* [2a] is used in this paper in place of the *g* employed in both the Dictionnaire Toga-Francais and in Baker's Dictionary.

114 Baker's Dictionary differs from the Dictionnaire Toga-Francais in using both *b* and *p* instead of *p* alone; and *s* and *j* instead of *s* alone.

127 128 Owing to the fact that practically all of the place names presented in this paper are drawn from government records, charts, and various Tongan manuscripts and are recorded in varying orthographies and largely without diacritical marks, it is impossible to consistently indicate by diacritical marks the exact pronunciation of each word. For particulars concerning Tongan phonetics the reader should consult the dictionaries.

THE TONGA OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS

131 The group named the Friendly Islands by the famous navigator Cook lies between the parallels of 15° and 23° south latitude and between the 173rd and 176th meridians west of Greenwich.

103 The name Tonga as applied to the whole group is derived from the name of the largest island of the group, generally known as Tongatabu.[3]

133 [131] With the exception of the outlying volcanic island of Niuafoou approximately in latitude 16° S and longitude 176° W, the islands of the Tongan archipelago lie in two parallel chains stretching from north to south. The eastern chain is of coral formation. The western chain is volcanic.

The eastern chain includes more than one hundred islands, most of them low-lying—in fact, little more than uplifted coral reefs. They are exceedingly fertile and bear the great bulk of the Tongan population.

The western volcanic islands are not numerous. They are from south to north: Ata (1165 feet elevation), the twin islands of Hunga Tonga and Hunga Haapai (respectively 490 and 400 feet elevation), Tofua (1670

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[113] [1] Missionnaires Maristes, Dictionnaire Toga-Francais et Francais-Toga-Anglais. Precedé d'une Grammaire et de Quelques Notes sur L'Archipel par les Missionnaires Maristes, revu et mis en ordre par le P. A. C. s.m. Publication de l'oeuvre de Saint-Jerome, Librairie-Editeur, Paris. Chadenat, 1890.

[113] [2] An English and Tongan Vocabulary, also a Tongan and English Vocabulary, with a list of Idiomatic Phrases; and Tongan Grammar, Auckland, N. Z., 1897.

[3] The spelling Tongatabu has been unfortunately adopted by official geographic boards and gazetteers. The correct orthography is Tongatapu.

[2a] In the arrangement of the gazetteer, *ng* follows *n*.

539

Koe lau ape, tokua, e uha.	It is said, by some, it will rain.
Mea hake mua oku fetuua,	Please observe it is starry,
Pea oku i langi e Aloua,	And the star Aloua stands in the sky,
Pea oku tafitonga e afua:	When the wind is from the south it will be fine:
Matangi ke funga Alakifonua,	The wind is from the direction of Alakifonua,
Pea talolo he funga Eua.	And it dies away on the top of Eua.
Ka hoko o hema pea toki uha.	When it is from the left then it will rain.
Koe mala eni o ha po uha;	The misfortune of a rainy night;
Fai ai e afe fakamalua,	When it comes, the turning aside for shelter,
A ena ape oku manatua.	Which perhaps you remember.
11. He nai manu oe pale,	11. Strayed perhaps the bird of the prize,
Ake mai kuo vale.	Revived it was silly.
Nai manu oe kaho,	Perhaps the bird of the reed,
Ake mai kuo aho.	Revived when it was day
12. Liku Tonga, liku tapu,	12. Weather shore of Tonga, the sacred weather shore,
Laulea moe ngalu.	Much talked of and its surf.
13. Oku tangi e tua ke tau he toa:	13. The commoner cries to fight to be a brave:
Kae toatoa toe tua pe.	And if a brave falls he becomes a commoner.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLACE NAMES IN RELATION TO TONGAN HISTORY

103

The 4776 place names recorded for the kingdom of Tonga are distributed between the five island groups: Tongatabu, Haapai, Vavau, Niuafoou, and Niuatoputapu. Of the total 4776 names, 3922 are limited to single island groups and 854 are common to two or more groups. The total number of names in each group is governed in large measure by the size of the groups, a large area naturally having more names than a small one. In Table 1 the number of names peculiar to each group and the number shared with other groups are shown: [128]

TABLE I.—NAMES IN EACH GROUP

	Peculiar	Shared	Total
Tongatabu	1561	703	2264
Haapai	1069	541	1610
Vavau	940	573	1513
Niuafoou	252	167	419
Niuatoputapu	100	92	192

Table 2 shows the percentage of names in each group peculiar to the group and the percentage of names shared with other groups. [128]

103 TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF PECULIAR AND SHARED NAMES IN EACH GROUP

	Peculiar	Shared
Tongatabu	69	31
Haapai	66	34
Vavau	62	38
Niuafoou	60	40
Niuatoputapu	52	48

103 631 The variation in percentage of peculiar names shown in Table 2 may in some measure be correlated with the political importance of the several groups. The Tongatabu group, with its relatively large land masses, has always been, so far as known, the political center of gravity of the kingdom, a condition which might well be instrumental in developing a wealth of peculiar place names.

103 128 Table 3 shows the total number of names in common for each two groups. The most striking feature of this table is the relatively small number of names which Vavau and Haapai have in common, considering that they are adjacent groups. This becomes especially apparent by contrast if one examines the figures of Table 1: Vavau shares 97 out of remote Niuafoou's 167 shared names, but only 168 out of neighboring Haapai's 541 shared names. The situation is made clearer in Tables 4 and 5.

103 TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF NAMES IN COMMON BETWEEN EACH TWO GROUPS

	Tongatabu	Haapai	Vavau	Niuafoou
Tongatabu				
Haapai	425			
Vavau	446	168		
Niuafoou	123	91	97	
Niuatoputapu	59	53	62	27

103 128 Table 4 shows the number of names in common between each two groups, expressed in percentages of the number of shared names in each of the groups. This table should be read downward, the name at the head of each column being that of the group under consideration: Thus, Vavau has 77 per cent of its shared names in common with Tongatabu, but Tongatabu has only 63 per cent of its shared names in common with Vavau.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF NAMES SHARED BY EACH TWO GROUPS

	Tongatabu	Haapai	Vavau	Niuafoou	Niuatoputapu
Tongatabu		78	77	73	64
Haapai	60		29	54	57
Vavau	63	31		58	67
Niuafoou	17	16	16		29
Niuatoputapu	8	9	10	16	

Table 5 is based on the same principle as Table 4, but the total of 103
names in each group is taken as the basis instead of shared names. Like 128
Table 4, Table 5 should be read downward, the name at the head of each column being that of the group under consideration. Thus, Vavau has 29 per cent of all its names in common with Tongatabu, but Tongatabu has only 19 per cent of its names in common with Vavau.

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE OF NAMES COMMON TO EACH TWO GROUPS ON BASIS OF TOTAL NAMES OF EACH GROUP 103

	Tongatabu	Haapai	Vavau	Niuafoou	Niuatoputapu
Tongatabu		26	29	29	30
Haapai	18		11	21	27
Vavau	19	10		23	32
Niuafoou	5	5	6		14
Niuatoputapu	2	3	4	6	

Table 6 presents the average percentage indexes of the interrelations of 103
the island groups. The upper diagonal half of the table employs the per- 128
centages presented in Table 4 based on shared names only. The lower diagonal half of the table employs the percentages presented in table 5 based on all names in each group. The so-called average percentage index is the average of the two percentages of relationship for each two groups. Thus, in Table 4, Tongatabu has 60 per cent of its shared names in common with Haapai; Haapai has 78 per cent of its shared names in common with Tongatabu; the average percentage index for the two groups, based on shared names, is therefore 60 plus 78, divided by 2, or 69, which is the figure entered in Table 6. It would appear that the average percentage indexes based on all names in each group express more nearly the relation which subsists between each two groups than do the percentage indexes based on shared names, since the percentage of shared names varies in each group (see Table 2), whereas the percentage of total names in each group is always 100.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INDEXES OF INTERRELATIONS OF ISLAND GROUPS

BASED ON SHARED NAMES

	Tongatabu	Haapai	Vavau	Niuafoou	Niuatoputapu
Tongatabu		69	70	45	36.5
Haapai	22		30	35	33
Vavau	24	10.5		37	38.5
Niuafoou	17	13	14.5		22.5
Niuatoputapu	16	15	18	10	

BASED ON ALL NAMES

Whether we base the indexes of group interrelations upon the percentage of shared names or upon the percentage of all names, certain significant breaks in our series of figures appear.

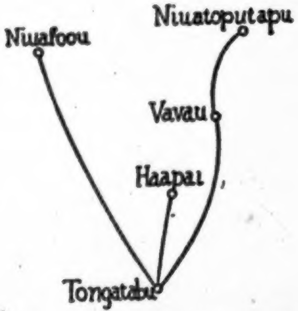
103 128 Table 6 reveals the fact that Vavau is more closely tied to Tongatabu than is Haapai, whether the index is considered as based on total names or on shared names only. The index differences are not large, being two in the first instance and one in the second. They would seem to indicate that intercourse between Tongatabu and Vavau has been fully as great or slightly greater than between Tongatabu and Haapai. The names exclusively shared by Tongatabu and Vavau total 212, by Tongatabu and Haapai 193; whereas the names exclusively shared by these three groups [174] [631] total only 132. Perhaps the explanation of this lies in the supreme political position of Tongatabu, from which the emissaries of the Tui Tonga were continually going forth to the other groups to collect tribute and to carry out many other missions. On the other hand the fact must not be overlooked that the high index figures which connect Haapai, Vavau, and Niuafoou most closely with Tongatabu are to some extent due to the great number of place names in Tongatabu (2264) increasing the chances for a high percentage of shared names. The only group that fails in this regard is Niuatoputapu, which by both reckonings (in Table 6) has most in common with Vavau; Tongatabu runs a close second—only two index units below Vavau—whether it is considered from the standpoint of all names or shared names only. Apparently the propinquity of Niuatoputapu and Vavau may be adduced as the explanation.

While speaking of Niuatoputapu in relation to Vavau, it might be well to note the aloofness that appears to exist between Niuatoputapu and Niuafoou shown in Table 6 by the two lowest index figures, 10 and 22.5. 103 [174] [631] Apparently the two Niuas were concerned more with Vavau, Haapai, and Tongatabu than with each other. This again would seem likely to be correlated with the larger population and greater political importance of the three main groups of the archipelago. Of the three main groups Tongatabu and Vavau have more in common with the outlying Niuas than has Haapai.

The position of centrally located Haapai is anomalous. It has been already noted that she has less in common with Tongatabu than has Vavau. Just above it has been noted that she has less in common with the two Niuas than have Tongatabu and Vavau. Now comes the third negative correlation and by far the most significant of all: Her lack of relationship with the remote Niuas is quite eclipsed by the aloofness she displays towards her northern neighbor Vavau. Whether the indexes based on all names is used or that on shared names only, the situation is the same and glaringly apparent—in both Haapai has relatively less in common with Vavau than with the other four groups of the kingdom, thus violating expectancy based on the law of chanre and expectancy based on geo-

graphic propinquity. Actually Haapai and Vavau have only 86 names ex- 103
clusively in common, while Haapai and Tongatabu have 193, and Tonga-
tabu and Vavau 212. The evidence seems to point to some disturbing 103
historical factor, perhaps intermittent hostility such as was rife between 174
Haapai and Vavau during Mariner's sojourn in Tonga.

The situation revealed by the distribution of Tongan place names is [128]
roughly shown by the accompanying diagram which is based on the
assumption that the principal diffusion has been from the large groups to the small ones. Numerous minor diffusions have doubtless taken place, many of them being reciprocated—that is, for example, not only have names flowed outward from Tongatabu, but they have likewise flowed inward to Tongatabu.



The diagram, and in fact this whole discussion, tacitly assumes a pri- 128
macy for Tongatabu, not only politically, but also in length of period of 174
human occupation. In regard to this last point I should like to state that 172
kitchen middens several feet in depth are to be found in a number of places in the Tongatabu group. With the exception of a thin surface of blackened soil with scattered shell, which I observed on Euakafa island in the Vavau group, I failed to find either in Haapai or Vavau any evidences of prolonged occupancy comparable with those in Tongatabu. Of course, the Tongatabu shell heaps may be interpreted as indicating a denser population, but it would be rash to entirely cast aside the theory of longer occupancy. Quite likely the magnitude of the shell heaps is due to both factors, longer occupancy and denser population.

SAMOAN PLACE NAMES IN TONGA 103

Five hundred and sixteen place names mentioned by Krämer[19] have 177
been examined for Tongan parallels. One hundred and one of the Samoan [128]

[113]

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[19] Krämer, Augustin, Die Samoa-Inseln, Stuttgart, 1902, 1903.

4: Gifford E-4,5 (1920-1921) 1923 OU9 Tonga OU9

103 names, or nearly twenty per cent, are employed in Tonga, being distributed
177 among the five groups as follows: Tongatabu 71, Vavau 47, Haapai 40, Niuafoou 15, and Niuatoputapu 9.

The order of frequency of Samoan names in Tonga is very nearly the order of frequency of Tongan names. (See Table 1.) Again Haapai is out of accord with expectancy. Haapai has 1610 names against Vavau's 1513, yet Vavau has 47 names in common with Samoa against Haapai's 40. A full gazetteer of Samoan place names would probably maintain the proportions revealed by the present sample. Here, perhaps, is another clue to the anomalous position of Haapai in reference to the rest of Tonga. Tongatabu and Vavau have absorbed more Samoan place names than Haapai, or conversely, perhaps, Samoa has borrowed more names from Tongatabu and Vavau, than from Haapai.

[128] The high proportion of Samoan names found in Tongatabu is probably due in some measure to the large number of place names (2264) in Tonga-
177 tabu, increasing the chances for Samoan parallels. On the other hand
174 there are some Tongatabuans with Samoan blood in their veins. Even
144 the line of Tui Kanokupolu chiefs now supreme in Tonga, sprang from a
643 Samoan woman, the mother of Ngata the first Tui Kanokupolu, who was probably appointed about 1610. It is this line of rulers, half Samoan in origin, who today hold the throne of Tonga, Her Majesty Queen Char-
177 lotte Tupou being the 21st Tui Kanokupolu. It seems clear therefore that
174 the high percentage of Samoan names in Tongatabu, more than a tenth
103 of those listed for Samoa by Krämer, is due to something more than the operation of the law of chance.

177 103 It is worthy of note in this connection that of names shared exclusively by Samoa and one Tongan group, Tongatabu and Samoa have 27, Haapai and Samoa 7, Vavau and Samoa 7. In other words, of the 71 names common to Samoa and Tongatabu, 27 are shared by Samoa and Tongatabu
[174] to the exclusion of other Tongan groups. This is very likely correlated with the direct infusion of Samoan blood into the population of Tongatabu.

REMARKS ON THE GAZETTEER

In compiling the list of Tongan place names, the following information, 128
when available, is recorded: (1) the feature to which the name is applied; (2) the group of islands in which the feature occurs; (3) the island on which the place is located; (4) the village near which it is located; (5) the name of the landlord; (6) the meaning of the name; and (7) miscellaneous data.

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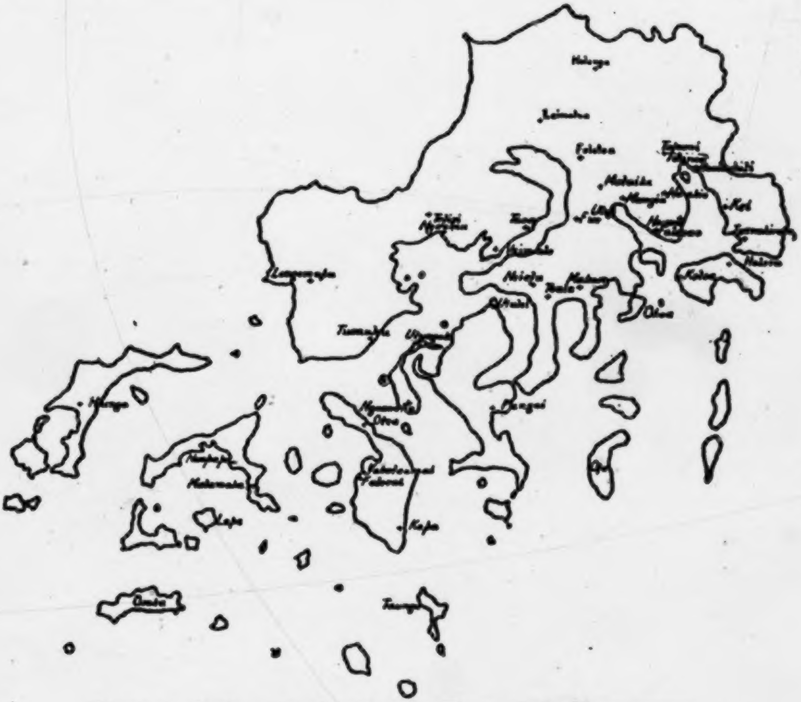

FIGURE 1.—Outline map showing the villages of the Vavau group.

In the Gazetteer the largest number of names are of tracts (*api*) and 103
village tracts (*apikolo*) and were obtained from the Tongan land office [127]
records. The tracts are the farm lands of the population, and each tract [423]
listed is today held by a Tongan tenant. Most of the tract names seem to be ancient. Not so the village tract names, many of which are of foreign countries; for village life in Tonga is only a century and a quarter 361
old, the population formerly dwelling scattered over the land. Civil war, 178 [103] [241]

convenience in attending frequent church services, and the copra trade are 361
probably the chief factors responsible for the growth of the villages and 178
for the degeneration of agriculture. Today the Tongan resides in a village 241
from which he makes the necessary excursions to his farm. Anciently he resided on the farm (*api*) and there were no villages. Needless to say, the
extent of cultivated land is much diminished.

Too much faith should not be placed in the meanings of place names 103
listed. The average Tongan appears to give no more thought to the meaning of his place names than we do. If asked what a name means, it is 128
an even chance he will not know. The meanings of almost all place names
in this paper were worked out by Tongan scholars, European and native. [127]
These meanings have all been studied by the author and modified where
it seemed necessary. Nevertheless, some meanings are undoubtedly forced,
and, what is more, it sometimes happens that a name is open to more than
one interpretation.

Even with these short-comings in mind it is apparent that the meanings 103
of names fall roughly into two great classes, descriptive and commemorative. The former refer to some feature of the locality, the latter to some
event, usually trivial enough. There are also names of foreign places.
Undoubtedly when comparison with other regions is made these will
increase many fold. Apparently some names express in sarcasm or 423
irony the injured feelings of the tenant of the tract, for it must be remembered that land is not owned by the rank and file of the population. [103]
It is leased from the government and from the nobility, there being in all
some thirty such landlords. The rentals paid today in coin replace the
ancient tribute of produce paid to the lords of the land.

The name of the landlord has been recorded for every tract; the
absence of a personal name signifies that the government is the landlord. [128]

So far as Tonga alone is concerned, the names of the landlords appear 174
of slight significance in solving the problem of Tongan origins. Here and 103
there a place name appears definitely associated with a landlord, as the
place name Haatalafale with the landlord Tui Pelehake. I believe, however, that the recording of the landlord names will prove exceedingly 121
valuable when comparisons are made with other parts of Oceania.

In the gazetteer the several occurrences of a single name are listed 128
from the Tongatabu group in the south to Niuafoou in the north. Roughly
the order of listing the occurrences on several islands in a group, or near
several villages on an island, is from south to north and from west to east.
The reason for selecting the southern or Tongatabu group as the starting point is the fact that it seems always to have been the political and
cultural center of the Tongan kingdom. The names of the five groups of 104

GAZETTEER OF TONGA

● 103 **Aa.** To ford. Island (V). Tract near Vakataumai, village on Kapa island (V).

Aali. Transparent, visible in the water. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Afa. A hurricane. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

Afaiva. An enclosure for amusements [a, enclosure; faiva, amusement]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Site of the Nukualofa Club. Named by the Rev. S. W. Baker.

Afala. A mat fence [a, fence; fala, mat]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Afamoana. An ocean storm [afa, storm; moana, ocean]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Afeafemua. To wrap or coil around the body formerly [afeafe, to wrap or coil around the body; mau, formerly]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Afeihau. To turn aside in arriving [afe, to turn aside; i, in; hau, to arrive]. Tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Afekaeso. To turn aside for to flirt [afe, to turn aside; kae, for; so, to flirt]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Afenoa. To turn aside at random [afe, to turn aside; noa, random]. Tract on Hunga island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Afikitauhi. A protected enclosure of fig trees [a, enclosure; fiki, fig tree; tauhi, to protect]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Afinemata. An enclosure for maidens [a, enclosure; fine, women; mata, raw, green, unripe]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Afitu. Seven fences [a, fence; fitu, seven]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Makave village on Vavau island—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Afo. A fish line. Island (V).

Afonua. A village enclosure [a, enclosure; fonua, village]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Afoteau. One hundred spools of sinnet cord [afo, a small rope; teau, one hundred]. Group of mounds in Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Name derived from one mound on which stood the house of Fasiapule, half brother of Tui Tonga Tuitatui. This house is said to have had one hundred spools of sinnet used in its construction.

Afungalu. The spray rising from waves dashing upon the rocks [afu, the spray or mist of the sea when breaking upon the rocks; ngalu, waves]. Reef (H).

Ahamatalo. Cemetery in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Ahanga. A ford or shallow strait between two islands. Ford between Uoleva and Lifuka islands (H). Also ford between Lifuka and Foa islands (H) and ford between Pangaimotu and Vavau islands (V).

Ahau. The enclosure of the reigning chief [a, enclosure; hau, reigning chief]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island and tracts near villages on Tongatabu island: near Ahau, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Nukualofa, Folaha, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord, Lolotelie, Afa, and Niutoua. Tract on Nomuka island (H), also inlet and former village on Nomuka island. Tract in Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT) —Maatu, landlord. Tract on Tafahi island (NT). Village on Niuafoou island (NF). Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ahauano. Marshy enclosure of the reigning chief [a, enclosure; hau, reigning chief; ano, marsh]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Tract near Fue, village on Vavau island (V).

Ahaulahi. Large enclosure of the reigning chief [a, enclosure; hau, reigning chief; lahi, large]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ahea. Hedge of hea trees [a, hedge or fence; hea, a tree (probably Parinarium insularum)]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ahila. Fence looking askance or, perhaps, watchful fence [a, fence; hila, to look askance]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Tract on Niuafoou island. (NF).

Ahivao. A grove of sandalwood trees [ahi, sandalwood; vao, grove, wood, bush]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island.

Ahoa. To meet a companion [a, to meet; hoa, a companion]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Ahoahoveka. Bright and shining rail or fish [ahoaho, bright, shining (as the moon in a clear night); veka, the rail (Rallus pectoralis) also the name of a fish]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord.

Ahoaunga. Day of agreeing to meet at a specified time and place [aho, day; aunga, to agree to meet at a specified time and place]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island—Fohe, landlord.

Ahoeva. Day of walking about [aho, day; eva, to walk about]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ahofakaalu. Day of preparing to fish [aho, day; fakaalu, to prepare to fish]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island. The site of the Tui Tonga's house. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Tract in Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Ahofanifo. Day of surf bathing [aho, day; fanifo, surf bathing]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island—Ahomee, landlord.

Ahofatu. Day of plaiting [aho, day; fatu, to plait]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island—Fakafanua, landlord.

Ahohiva. Day of song [aho, day; hiva, song]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Ahoika. Day of catching an abundance of fish [aho, day; ika, fish]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island—Tui Afitu, landlord. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord.

Ahokai. Day of eating [aho, day; kai, to eat]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Ahokaiika. Day of eating fish [aho, day; kai, to eat; ika, fish]. Tract in Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Tract on Eueiki island (T). Tract on Moungaone island (H). Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Ahokaimoa. Day of eating chicken [aho, day; kai, to eat; moa, chicken]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Ahokata. Day of laughing [aho, day; kata, to laugh]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village

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on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord. Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ahokava. Day of kava [aho, day; kava, a beverage, also the plant, Piper methysticum, from which the beverage is made]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Aholafo. Day of casting the net [aho, day; lafo, to cast the net]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Aholea. Day of speaking [aho, day; lea, to speak]. Tract near Ngaakau, village on Vavau island (V)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Aholiko. Day of fishing with the liko net [aho, day; liko, a kind of fishing net]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Ahomahu. Day of abundance [aho, day; mahu, abundance]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Ahomalae. Day of the green [aho, day; malae, green, place of assembly]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Ahomalanga. Day of preaching [aho, day; malanga, to preach]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Ahomatakimoana. Day of looking towards the ocean [aho, day; mata, to be seen; ki, towards; moana, ocean], a great fishing day when people from many places assembled to watch the fishers. Cemetery on Lifuka island (H).

Ahomatanga. Day of peeling or excoriating [aho, day; matanga, to be peeled or excoriated]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Moungaone island (H).

Ahomatavaka. Day of viewing vessels [aho, day; mata, to be seen; vaka, vessel]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ahomohe. Day of sleeping [aho, day; mohe, to sleep]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Ahomoli. Day of moving [aho, day; moli, to move]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa (H). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Ahopani. Day of anointing the head [aho, day; pani, to anoint the head]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ahopanilolo. Day of anointing the head with oil [aho, day; pani, to anoint the head; lolo, oil]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Ahosi. Enclosure for horses [a, enclosure; hosi, horse]. Tract in Nukualofa and Pea, villages on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Ahotalakoloa. Day of telling of wealth [aho, day; tala, to tell; koloa, wealth]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Ahotalanoa. Day of conversing [aho, day; talanoa, to converse]. Tract near Fanongahina, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Ahotauhoi. Day of reaching Hoi [aho, day; tau, to reach; Hoi, a village in Tongatabu]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Ahotefa. Day of caressing [aho, day; tefa, caressing manner]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Ahoteme. Day of bustling [aho, day; teme, abbreviation of tateme, to bustle]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Ahotokelau. Day of the north [aho, day; tokelau, north]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Ahoua. Day of warding off [aho, day; ua, to ward off]. Tract on Lape island (V).

Ahovalea. Day of the game valea [aho, day; valea, a game]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Ahovali. Day of painting [aho, day; vali, to paint]. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Ahovalu. Day of scraping [aho, day; valu, to scrape]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ahovanilolo. Day of oily flattery [aho, day; vani, flattery; lolo, oily]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF)

Ai. A tree and its fruit, vernacularly called almond by English-speaking residents of Tonga. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatapu island (T). Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Aiau. To place thatch [ai, to place; au, thatch]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Aikasipi. An ai tree covered with a sipi vine [ai, a tree; sipi, the vine from which the flat beans called paanga are obtained; ka, meaning uncertain]. Tree near Mt. Talau on Vavau island (V).

Ainiaku. To surround with earth thrown with the hands [ai, to surround; ni, this; aku, to throw up loose earth with the hands]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Aiva. To place two objects at a distance from one another [ai, to place; va, the distance between two given objects]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Aka. Root of a tree. Rock near Kao and Tofua islands (H).

Akaho. Enclosure of reeds [a, enclosure; kaho, reed]. Tract on Okoa island (V). Also tracts near Houma, Haakio, Taanea—Vahai, landlord, Tafeuni, and Haalaufuli, villages on Vavau island (V).

Akaimalie. Root of the myrtle shrub [aka, root; i, of; malie, a shrub vernacularly called myrtle by English-speaking residents of Tonga]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Akamau. Moving root [aka, root; mau, to move]. Tract in Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Akamaulalo. Lower Akamau [akamau, see preceding name; lalo, below, down, beneath]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Akana. Enclosure of a certain kind of marine plant [a, enclosure; kana, a marine plant used in polishing wood]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Folaha, village on Tongatapu island (T). Also tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Akauika. Fish club [akau, club; ika, fish]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Akauveli. Itch-producing tree [akau, tree; veli, to itch]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Akava. Enclosure of kava shrubs [a, enclosure; kava, the shrub, Piper methysticum]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Akihekai. To be awake for the food [a, to be awake; kihe, to the; kai, food]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Ako. To teach. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Akumi. Enclosure of black tapa [a, enclosure; kumi, black tapa]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Alafia. Suitable. Tract on Tofua island (H).

Alafola. Suitable to spread out [ala, suitable; fola, to spread out]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Alafolau. Boat shed. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Alafolo. Suitable to swallow [ala, suitable; folo, to swallow]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Alahi. Large enclosure [a, enclosure; lahi, large]. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Alaimuitoa. To sit carelessly at Muitoa [alai, to sit carelessly and in improper places; muitoa, a place name, which see]. Beach on Lifuka island (H). Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Alaivakataha. To sit carelessly in one boat [alai, to sit carelessly; vaka, boat; taha, one]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Alaki. To angle with small hooks for [ala, to angle with small hooks; ki, for]. Alaki is said to be an abbreviation of the name Alakifonua; at least such is the case so far as the village of Alaki on Tongatabu island is concerned. Fonua means land; hence the full name would mean "to angle with small hooks for land." Perhaps the name refers to the mythical fishing of the Maui, whereby Tongatabu island was hauled to the surface. Island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Cemetery on eastern side of Lifuka. The cemetery is said to have been once owned by Tui Pelehake. Reputed to be named after the villarge of Alaki on Tongatabu island.

Alakifonua. Full name of village of Alaki on Tongatabu island (T). For meaning and origin, see Alaki. Also village on Foa island (H), otherwise known as Fotua.

Alakipeau. To angle with small hooks in the waves [ala, to angle with small hooks; ki, in; peau, waves]. Island (T).

Alakisiale. Suitable for gardenias [ala, suitable; ki, for; siale, gardenia]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Alalae. To touch the forehead [ala, to touch; lae, forehead]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatapu island (T).

Alaloa. Suitable red pigment, used for smearing over the body [ala, suitable; loa, red pigment, used for smearing over the body]. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Alaoo. To angle with small hooks for oo fish [ala, to angle with small hooks; oo, a species of fish]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Alatonu. To angle with small hooks for tonu fish [ala, to angle with small hooks; tonu, a species of fish]. Tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Alatuka. To touch standing suddenly [ala, to touch; tuka, to stand on a sudden].

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Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Aleakula. Conversation about the kula bird [alea, conversation; kula, a small bird with red feathers, apparently not a Tongan species]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Alefa. Hunger. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Aleipata. Pull hard for the gravelly beach [alei, (?); pata, rough sand]. Beach on Haano island (H). Only the stem pata seems to occur in modern Tongan. It means rough sand or gravel. In Samoan pata means coarse, in reference to sand. In Samoan alei means to drive, to chase. It is used as an entreaty to persons pulling in a boat against the wind to make haste: Push the boat, drive her, fight the wind. Hence the whole name may mean "pull hard for the gravelly beach." Tongan mythology attributes to the name a Samoan origin. The beach is reputed to be the place where the bonito, brought from Samoa, first appeared in Tonga. The name was given to commemorate the putative Samoan origin of the fish. The meaning of Aleipata also reflects an incident in the story of the coming of the bonito, in which a human hero urges a nearly exhausted Fijian attendant to continue his efforts to swim to the shore. 103 773

Aleipata. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). 103

Alele. Enclosure of sugar cane [a, enclosure; lele, a kind of sugar cane]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Vakataumai, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also district on Niuafoou island (NF).

Alepea. Arabia. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Site of the stone government office building. Also tract in Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Aleva. To be awake at once [a, to be awake; leva, at once]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Alinonga. Peaceful baldness [ali, baldness; nonga, peaceful]. Island (V).

Alio. To carry ali fish [ali, a transparent fish of the genus Rhomboidichthys, o, to carry]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Alo. Height. Name of summit of Mt. Talau on Vavau island (V).

Alofaki. To sit in a row. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Alofi. Kava ring. Tract near Vaotuu, village near Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Alofia. To overtake. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Alofitai. Circular kava ring [alofi, kava ring; tai, circular]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Alofitaoa. Kava ring surrounded by spears [alofi, kava ring; tao, spear; a, to surround]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Aloloa. Long fence [a, fence; loloa, long]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Alomaloaa. Fine height (the grave mound) of indolence [alo, height; malo, fine; aa, indolence]. Cemetery on Tongatabu island (T). Perhaps a euphemism for the graveyard. Cemetery of the family of the chief Lomu.

Alomanukia. Reviled child of rank [alo, child of rank; manukia, to revile]. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Aloofa. Compassion, mercy. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

821 **Aloua.** Two children of rank [alo, child of rank; ua, two]. Stars. Alternative meaning is "two paddling in a boat," alo (to paddle), ua two). Identity of stars not ascertained.

Alovalu. Eight children of rank, or eight paddling in a boat [alo, child of rank, to paddle; valu, eight]. Stars.

103 **Alu.** A creeping plant, used in making superior baskets. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Aluavale. The going of a fool [alu, to go; a, of; vale, fool]. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Alulalo. To go down [alu, to go; lalo, down]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Alumoeika. To go with fish [alu, to go; moe, and the; ika, fish]. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Alumoeufi. To go with yams [alu, to go; moe, and the; ufi, yam]. Tract in Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)

Aluotaka. To go and see [alu, to go; o, and; taka, to see]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Alupua. To go to the pua tree [alu, to go; pua, a tree (perhaps Hernandia peltata)]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Amaeki. Withered hedge wishing to be noticed [a, hedge; mae, withered; ki, wishing to be noticed]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Possibly this name is a misspelling of Amaleki.

Amalie. Enclosure of myrtle shrubs [a, enclosure; malie, a shrub (vernacularly called myrtle by English-speaking residents of Tonga)]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Amaleki. Biblical name—Amalek. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Amanakinoa. Worthless expectation [amanaki, expectation; noa, worthless]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Amanave. To bind flambeaux [ama, flambeau (used by fishermen); nave (probably a misspelling of navei, to bind)]. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Amatuku. A rope on port side of a vessel [ama, port side of vessel; tuku, a rope in a vessel]. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Amoa. Enclosure for chickens [a, enclosure; moa, chicken]. Tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Amoli. Enclosure of orange trees [a, enclosure; moli, orange trees]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ana. Cave, den, cabin, any snug place. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Kei, village on Vavau island (V).

Anaafitu. Winding cave, literally, "cave of seven fences or enclosures" [ana, cave; a, fence or enclosure; fitu, seven]. Cave on weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Anaefu. Dusty cave [ana, cave; efu, dust]. Cave on Vavau island (V).

Anafakaata. Cave of taking aim [ana, cave; fakaata, to take aim]. Cave near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Anafale. Cave like a house [ana, cave; fale, house]. Cave and beach on weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Anafata. Cave of the loft [ana, cave; fata, loft]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. 103

Anafeleoko. Cave used as food storehouse [ana, cave; feleoko, house where the fruits of the earth are stored]. Cave on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Anafoitava. Cave of the single tava tree [ana, cave; foi, a single one; tava, a tree (Pometia pinnata)]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Anafungavai. Cave at the surface of the water [ana, cave; funga, surface; vai, water]. Cave on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Anaholia. Cave of earnest desire to meet [ana, cave; holi, earnest desire; a, to meet]. Cave on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Anaholo. Comfortable cave [ana, cave; holo, comfortable]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Anahololalo. Lower comfortable cave [ana, cave; holo, comfortable; lalo, below]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Anahui. Cave of bones [ana, cave; hui, bone]. Cave on Nomuka island (H). Anahui contains human bones. Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H).

Anahulu. Cave of dried leaves [ana, cave; hulu, dead and dried leaves]. Cave near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T). The cave is so dark that a light is required. Bundles of dry coconut leaves are brought to burn as a torch. Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. [372]

Anakava. Cave of kava [ana, cave; kava, a shrub (Piper methysticum) and the beverage made from its root]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Anakilikili. Cave of small pebbles [ana, cave; kilikili, small pebbles]. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Anakumetekava. Cave of the kava bowl [ana, cave; kumete, bowl; kava, kava]. Cave near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Analahi. Large cave [ana, cave; lahi, large]. Cave on Eua island (T). On northeast shore.

Analei. Cave of the whale's tooth [ana, cave; lei, whale's tooth]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Anamanu. Cave of birds [ana, cave; manu, birds]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also cave on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Anamanutauhia. Cave of birds (or other animals) that are to be attended to [ana, cave; manu, animals, birds; tauhia, to be attended to]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Anamatangi. Cave of the wind [ana, cave; matangi, wind]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V).

Anamate. Cave of death [ana, cave; mate, death]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Anameana. Cave of things feared [ana, cave; mea, things; na, fear]. Well on Tongatabu island (T). Near a place called Tongia, in eastern Tongatabu.

Anamoana. Ocean cave [ana, cave; moana, ocean]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Anana. Cave of fear [ana, cave; na, fear]. Place near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). On Maufanga shore of great lagoon.

Anangongo. Cave of noddy terns [ana, cave; ngongo, noddy terns (Anous stolidus and Micranous)]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

103 **Anaotua.** Cave of the god [ana, cave; otua, god]. Cave near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Anapekapeka. Cave of the swifts [ana, cave; pekapeka, swift (Callocalia spodiopyga)]. Cave near Nakolo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Inhabited by swifts, vernacularly called swallows by English-speaking residents of Tonga. Also cave on Kapa island (V). The famous Swallows' Cave, visited by tourists.

Anapoutaha. Cave of one pillar [ana, cave; pou, pillar; taha, one]. Cave near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). A stalactite and a stalagmite in the cave have united, forming a single pillar.

Anapu. Cave of bad words [ana, cave; pu, bad word]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Anapulou. Veiled cave [ana, cave; pulou, to veil or cover the face]. Cave on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Anapupu. Cave of long-continued sound [ana, cave; pupu, long-continued sound]. Cave on Vavau island (V). In this cave can be heard the roar of the underground stream Utukalongalu.

Anapusi. Cat cave [ana, cave; pusi, cat]. Cave near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Anasisilea. Cave of speaking commands [ana, cave; sisi, to command; lea, to speak]. Tract on Ofu island (V).

Anasisipa. Cave of the sound of commands [ana, cave; sisi, to command; pa, sound]. Tract on Ofu island (V).

Anatatangi. Cave of tinkling [ana, cave; tatangi, to tinkle]. Cemetery near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Anatelea. Cave of the dreary passage [ana, cave; telea, dreary passage] Cave on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Anatofa. Cave of sleep [ana, cave; tofa, sleep (used only to chiefs)]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Anatuli. Cave of the deaf [ana, cave; tuli, deaf]. Cave near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Anauha. Cave of the rain [ana, cave; uha, rain]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Anaumata. Cave of the rainbow [ana, cave; umata, rainbow]. Cave on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Anaupa. Cave of the resounding report [ana, cave; u, to sound; pa, a report]. Tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ano. Lake, pool, marsh. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Ahau, Fatai, in Nukualofa, near Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, Folaha, and Lolotelie. Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract on Niniva island (H). Also tract on Ofolanga island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord; also tract, district and old village near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also district near Fotua, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Vakataumai, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V). Also lake near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Anoapi. Marshy tract [ano, marsh; api, tract]. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

[136] **Anoava.** Lake of the ava fish [ano, lake; ava, a fish resembling the salmon]. Lake on Nomuka island (H). The ava fish is said to be peculiar to the lake, which is named after it.

Anohaamea. Pool of Haamea [ano, pool; Haamea, a district in the vicinity of Fatai, central Tongatabu]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Anomate. Pool of death [ano, pool; mate, death]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Anopepe. Marsh of the butterfly [ano, marsh; pepe, butterfly]. Marsh on Eua island (T). A small body of water and marsh in a deep impression in the uplands.

Anovai. Watery marsh [ano, marsh; vai, water]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

Angaaetamasii. The manner of a little boy [anga, manner; ae, of a; tamasii, little boy]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Angaaiaho. The manner of the day in that place [anga, manner; ai, in that place; aho, day]. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Angaangamofai. A species of shark. Rock between Kolomaile and Tufuvai, villages on Eua island (T). The rock is said to resemble the fish in shape. It is described by Eua informants as having the head of a stingray (fai) and the tail of a shark (anga). The rock is inland, near the mound Lefelefevalu.

Angaha. Appearance of the shark [anga, shark; ha, appearance]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Haveluliku, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Angaifo. Taste of shark [anga, shark; ifo, taste]. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Anganofo. Submission. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Angiangi. To spring up, as a breeze. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Angihoa. To superintend a hoa game [angi, to superintend; hoa, a kind of game]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Angina. To be carried away with the wind. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Angitoa. To come from the casuarina tree [angi, to come from; toa, tree, vernaculary called ironwood by English-speaking residents of Tonga (Casuarina equisetifolia)]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Ango. Turmeric plant (Curcuma longa). Place on Tongatabu island (T). In central part. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Angoi. A spot on which the foot is placed in certain games. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Aofatu. The folding cloud [ao, cloud; fatu, to fold]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Aofi. Covering. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Aokai. To beg food. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Aoko. To chase the ko bird [ao, to chase; ko, a bird (probably Pachycephala jacquinoti)]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Aomotu. Broken cloud [ao, cloud; motu, broken]. Tract near Faleval, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Apaapa. Tui Tonga's kava ring. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Apakula. To venerate the kula bird [apa, to venerate; kula, a kind of bird, apparently not Tongan]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Malapo—Pangia, landlord, Holonga, Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord, Navutoka—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Api. Tract, home, plantation. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore. Also tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Apia. Surrounded home [api, home; a, to surround]; or perhaps named for Apia, Samoa. Tract in Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract in Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Apifihi. Bushy tract [api, tract; fihi, bushy]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Apifoou. New home [api, home; foou, new]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): in Hautu, near Fahefa—Veehala, landlord, Fatai, Haakame, Fanongahina—Lasike, landlord, Pea—Lavaka, Indlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Nukuleka. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tracts in and near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): in Neiafu, near Toula, Utui—Ahomee, landlord, and Mataika. Also tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Apikafa. Home of sinnet cordage [api, home; kafa, sinnet cordage]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Apikakai. Crowded home [api, home; kakai, crowded]. Former village on northwestern part of Kao island (H).

Apikakala. Home of sweet-scented flowers [api, home; kakala, sweet-scented flowers]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Apilahi. Large tract [api, tract; lahi, large]. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu, Mataika, and Feletoa. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Apilata. Home of the lata shrub [api, home; lata, a shrub]. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Apimamao. Distant home [api, home; mamao, distant]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Apimua. Old home [api, home; mua, aforetime, formerly]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Apisii. Small home [api, home; sii, small]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Apitahi. Home near the sea [api, home; tahi, sea]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Apitaki. Bartered home [api, home; taki, to barter]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Houma—Vaea, landlord, Haateiho—Tui Haateiho, landlord, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, Folaha, and Nukuleka—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Apitalatala. Home or tract with thorny, prickly undergrowth [api, home; talatala, thorny, prickly]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Apitamaikiia. Home possessed of children [api, home; tamaiki, children; i, with; a, belonging to]. Tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V) Veikune, landlord.

Apivao. Home in the woods (bush) [api, home; vao, woods, bush]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Apivaolalo. The lower home in the woods [api, home; vao, woods; lalo, below]. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Apo. To burn lights in the night with one very ill or one dead. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Aponima. To feast five times following the reception of something valuable [apo, to feast upon the reception of something valuable; nima, five]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Apopo. Rotten fence [a, fence; popo, rotten]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Asiale. Enclosure of gardenias [a, enclosure; siale, gardenia]. Tract in Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Asiu. A shrub (Cucumis acidus). Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, land-

Ata. A shadow. Island. Pylstaart, the southernmost Tongan island, elevation 1165 feet. Also tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ata. Space, room. Island (T). On reef lying north of Tongatabu.

Ataatahau. Approaching twilight [ataata, twilight; hau, to come, to arrive]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Atafau. Space in which to gather things in bundles [ata, space, room; fau, to gather in bundles]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Atafolo. To swallow a shadow [ata, shadow; folo, to swallow]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Atalama. Shining reflection [ata, to reflect as a mirror; lama, to shine, the reflection or light from a distance]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Atalanga. To erect, or to originate, space [ata, space; langa, to erect, to originate]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). The reputed home of Maui Atalanga, the deity who thrust up the sky, which, mythology says, once lay so close over the earth that human beings could not walk upright. [776] [773]

Atalao. Perhaps a misspelling of Ataloa, which means "space without bounds." Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Atamaiotua. Mind of god [atamai, mind; otua, god]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Atata. Shadow of the curved end of a Tongan house [ata, shadow; ta, curved end of a Tongan house]. Island (T). Also tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Atatuka. Shadow suddenly cast [ata, shadow; tuka, to stand on a sudden]. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Atavahea. Shadow as a dividing fence [ata, shadow; vahe, to divide; a, fence]. Well on Tongatabu island (T).

Ataveha. Tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ate. A species of long grass. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Atele. A planed fence [a, fence; tele, to plane]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Atonu. Straight fence [a, fence; tonu, straight]. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Atoto. Enclosure of toto trees [a, enclosure; toto, a kind of tree]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Atua. Enclosure of tua yams [a, enclosure; tua, a kind of yam]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Atualo. A species of bonito. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Atulau. To fling leaves [atu, to fling, lau, leaves]. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Atulaua. Bonito to be counted [atu, bonito (Thynnus pelamys); laua, to be counted]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Atumata. Face of the bonito [atu, bonito; mata, face]. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Atupauna. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Atutunu. Broiled bonito [atu, bonito; tunu, broiled]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Auauha. Corruption. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Auehau. To come flowing rapidly by [au, to flow rapidly, as the current; e, by; hau, to come]. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Auha. Destroyed, extinct. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Auhangamea. Panting to destroy things [auha, destroyed; nga, to pant; mea, things; perhaps referring to the heaving of the billows from the open ocean]. Strait between Tatafa and Uoleva islands (H).

Auhatoto. Appearance of blood flowing [au, to flow; ha, appearance; toto, blood]. Tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ava. An opening, a crevice, a passage for vessels. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Avaelangi. Passage to the sky [ava, passage; e, by; langi, sky]. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Avafonuaika. Fish-land strait [ava, strait, passage; fonua, land; ika, fish]. Strait near Fonuaika island (H). Passage into Haapai group from the south.

Avafonuaunga. Passage of the land of the unga shellfish [ava, passage; fonua, land; unga, a kind of shellfish]. Strait (V). Passage into Vavau group from southeast.

Avaiki. Small passage or opening [ava, passage or opening; iki, small]. Tract on Meungaone island (H).

Avakeaua. Passage of the two bread-fruit trees [ava, passage; kea, a kind of bread-fruit tree; ua, two]. Islet (H).

Avalanga. Erected passage [ava, passage; langa, to erect]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H) —Malupo, landlord.

Avalau. Noisy enclosure [a, enclosure; valau, noise]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Avalimumoto. Passage of budding seaweed [ava, passage; limu, seaweed; moto, to bud]. Passage between reefs, leading to Pangai, Lifuka island (H).

Avalu. Eight enclosures [a, enclosure; valu, eight]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Avalua. Vomiting passage [ava, passage; lua, to vomit; (perhaps in reference to a swift current)]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Avamatamataveka. Passage resembling a veka fish [ava, passage; matamata, to resemble; veka, a kind of fish]. A passage south of the Uonuku islands (H).

Avamatanukupule. Passage along the edge of Nukupule [ava, passage; mata, edge; Nukupule, name of an island]. Passage between the reef Hakaulahi and Lofanga island (H).

Avamuikuku. Passage of holding fast the buttocks with the hands [ava, passage; mui, buttocks; kuku, to hold fast in the hands]. An approach to Lifuka island (H) past the reef called Muikuku. Mythology says that here a goddess held her buttocks to prevent the extrusion of two yams, which she had swallowed in Samoa and was transporting to Tonga to plant. [773]

Avamutu. Passage that has been cut across [ava, passage; mutu, to cut or tear across]. Passage between reefs, to Hihifo, Lifuka island (H).

Avaniu. Hollow coconut [ava, hollow; niu, coconut]. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Avaomalau. Passage of the malau bird [ava, passage; o, of; malau, a bird peculiar to Niuafoou (Megapodius burnabyi)]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Avapulepulekai. Passage of the biting pulepule shellfish [ava, passage; pulepule, a kind of shellfish; kai, to bite]. Strait (V). Southwestern approach to Vavau harbor.

Avapupu. Crowded passage, perhaps referring to rocks in the channel [ava, passage; pupu, a crowd of persons]. Strait to south of Lekeleka island (H).

Avatafaanga. Passage for fishing canoes [ava, passage; tafaanga, fishing canoe]. Passage on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Avatai. Row of crevices [ava, crevice; tai, a row]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Avatauoifi. Passage of restless curling waves [ava, passage; tauoi, restless; fi, to curl]. Strait between Fotuhaa and Fatuinanangi islands (H).

Avatonga. South passage [ava, passage; tonga, south]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). Formerly called Fota; on the lagoon.

Avatongo. Crevice with preparation for turning the hair red [ava, crevice; tongo, preparation for turning the hair red]. Cemetery near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). On the tract called Houmakalae.

Avatupu. Growing passage [ava, passage; tupu, to grow]. An approach between reefs on the west side of Lifuka island (H).

Avaui. The opening which calls [ava, opening; ui, to call]. Temple near Takamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). A temple of the god Taliai Tupou.

103 **Avavahaafonua.** Passage between lands [ava, passage; vahaa, short distance between islands; fonua, land]. Strait between Luangahu and Hakauata islands (H).

Aveta. To be deprived of a row of bananas [ave, to deprive of; ta, row of bananas]. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord.

Avokaia. Avocadoes (alligator pears) in abundance [avoka, avocado; ia, to abound]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ee. Name of a fish. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Efeso. Biblical name Ephesus. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Elesi. English proper name Elsie. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Eli. The word may be keli with the k dropped as in Samoan, in which case its probable meaning is "ditch." Tract on Okoa island (V). Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Elili. Certain of the species of the genus Turbo, univalve shells. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Elimi. Biblical name Elim. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Eneio. Two persons to go and report something with the design of causing laughter [enei, to report anything with the design of causing laughter; o, to go, applied to two or more]. Beach near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Esia. The handle of any tool. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also district on Niuafoou island (NF).

Esiomoheofo. Mound of the chief wife of the Tui Tonga [esi, artificial mound; o, of; moheofo, chief wife of the Tui Tonga]. Mound near Pangai, village on Eua island (T). On weather side, east of the village of Pangai. The mound
103 is said to have been made by the people of Eua for the first moheofo who
174 resided in Eua and who is said to have chosen Eua as a residence because of the cooler dwelling sites offered by the hills and valleys of the island in contrast to flat Tongatabu. It is probable that the moheofo referred to is the historic Tupoumoheofo, the wife of Tui Tonga Pau of Captain Cook's time.

103 **Eua.** Belonging to the corner of an axe [eu, corner of an axe; a, belonging to].
[773] Island (T). The name probably alludes to the mythical origin of Eua, which is said to have been formed of the dust from the grindstone of the god Tangaloa Tufunga, which was poured down from the sky. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Makaunga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Manuka, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Euakafa. Coconut-fiber rope of Eua [eua, see above; kafa, cordage made from the fibers of the coconut husk]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also island (V). Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Eueiki. Little Eua [eue, equals eua with vowel changed, name of large island of Tongatabu group; iki, little, small]. Island (T). Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also island (V). Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Eveeva. To walk at pleasure. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Fa. Pandanus. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF). 103

Faaangahihi. The habit of frequently speaking evil of others [faa, frequently; anga, habit; hihi, to speak evil of others]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Faafefine. A woman industrious in agriculture [faa, industrious in agriculture; fefine, woman]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Faakape. Industrious in kape growing [faa, industrious in agriculture; kape, an edible plant (Arum costatum)]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Faakofe. Industrious in bamboo growing [faa, industrious in agriculture; kofe, bamboo]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Faalofani. To be constantly on loving terms [faa, constant; lofani, loving terms]. This meaning, vouched for by two Tongan informants, cannot be verified by the dictionaries. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Faatoto. Frequent bleeding [faa, frequent; toto, to bleed]. Well near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H). The water hole of the god Tangakina.

Faelemotaeaonga. Brought forth but useless [faele, to bring forth; mo, and; taeaonga, useless]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fafa. To feel the way. Island (T). An island of the chain stretching along the northern face of Tongatabu island. Perhaps the name of the island refers to its position. It is the westernmost of the chain connected by reefs. Tau island is at the other extremity of the chain. Also tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Fafao. To stretch. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Fafasi. To break as waves in succession. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Fafine. Women. Tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Fafini. The name is from an Admiralty chart and is probably a misspelling of "fafine," which means "women." Islet near Vavau island (V). An islet in east central part of the Vavau group. [114]

Fahamofaha. Yam and yam [fata, a kind of yam; mo, and]. Reefs or rocks near or on Uoleva island (H).

Fahefa. Split grass [fa, split; hefa, a kind of grass]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fahileiaa. Split by the sun [fahi, to split; ie, an archaic word equivalent to e, by; iaa, sun]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fahina. The white pandanus [fa, pandanus; hina, white]. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Oloua island (V).

Faia. To go to meet someone and execute a command [faia, to execute; a, to meet]. Landing on Tofua island (H). The name probably refers to the Samoan Faia's being sent by Tui Tofua to the chief of Tofua island with instructions how to receive the sharks. So named because here Faia, a Sa- 103 773

103 773 moan companion of Tui Tofua, a chief's son who became a shark, landed after refusing to make the metamorphosis of his leader and companions. See also the place name Vaivaia.

103 **Faiafa.** The act of exaggeration [fai, to do; afa, to wish to astonish others with what is of daily occurrence]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Faiafo. To put one course or range of thatch on a Tongan house [fai, to do; afo, one course or range of thatch on a Tongan house]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faiahomohe. To sleep during the day [fai, to do; aho, day; mohe, to sleep]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Faiana. To perform in a cave [fai, to perform; ana, cave]. Tract near Kalaau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also sea cave on Eua island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Faiapu. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Faiapuuta. The inland Faiapu [uta, inland]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faifai. To become evident. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Faifaifiu. Fatigue becoming evident [faifai, to become evident; fiu, fatigue]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Faifekau. One who executes commands, a missionary, a delegate. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Faifononga. To do a journey [fai, to do; fononga, a journey]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Faihau. Performance of the reigning prince [fai, performance; hau, reigning prince]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Faihava. Completed passage [fai, to do, to perform, to execute; hava, passage, according to one Tongan informant. The dictionaries give ava]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also the northern point of Ofolanga island (H). Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also strait near Vavau island (V). Also northwestern approach to Vavau harbor. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Faihavafoa. Completed fractured passage [fai, to do, to perform, to discharge, to execute; hava, passage; foa, to fracture]. Inlet of lagoon in Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Faihavahili. Completed terminal passage [fai, to do, to perform, to discharge, to execute; hava, passage; hili, the end or termination]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faihavamotua. Completed old passage [fai, to do, to perform, to discharge, to execute; hava, passage; motua, old]. Place on the weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Faihavamusie. Completed grassy passage [fai, to do, to perform, to discharge, to execute; hava, passage; musie, grass]. Tract in Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faihavata. Completed hewn passage [fai, to do, to perform, to discharge, to execute; hava, passage; ta, to hew]. Inlet of lagoon in Tongatabu island (T).

Faihavatoto. Completed bloody passage [fai ,to do, to perform, to discharge, to execute; hava, passage; toto, blood]. Tract near Siesia, village on Nukunukumotu island (T).

Faihavaumea. Completed clayey passage [fai, to do, to perform, to discharge, to execute; hava, passage; umea, clay]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). 103

Faihonge. In the grip of famine [fai, performance, execution; honge, famine]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faiipa. To do it on the shield. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faikakai. A food preparation of softened breadfruit cooked with coconut oil, or of kape (Arum costatum) cooked with coconut oil. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). [252]

Faikuku. To do with clenched fist [fai, to do; kuku, to clench the fist]. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Failautohi. To do with schools [fai, to do; lautohi, school]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Matuku, island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also district near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Failelei. To do good [fai, to do; lelei, good]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Failo. To do with ants [fai, to do; lo, the ant]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Failolo. To do with oil [fai, to do; lolo, oil]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Failoto. Performed with the mind [fai, to perform; loto, the mind]. Former village on Foa island (H). Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Failotu. To say prayers [fai, to do; lotu, prayer]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Failuia. It has sufficient taro leaves [fai, sufficient; lu, taro leaves; ia, it]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Failupe. Sufficient pigeons [fai, sufficient; lupe, the fruit pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Faimanako. To do what one likes [fai, to do; manako, to like]. Tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Faimata. To prepare uncooked food [fai, to do; mata, uncooked]. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Faimolau. To work and talk at the same time [fai, to do; mo, and; lau, to talk]. Tract in Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Fainafui. To do repeatedly [fai, to do; nafui, to repeat]. Tract near Makaunga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Fainapiu. Pineapple (according to two Tongan informants). Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Fainiaku. To make this by throwing up loose earth with the hands [fai, to do; ni, this; aku, to throw up loose earth with the hands]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fainoa. To be mistaken. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Faioa. To be awake and doing [fai, to do, to perform; o, and; a, to be awake]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatapu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near

● 103 Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also island (V). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Oloua island (V). Also tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Faingaa. To persevere in being awake [fainga, to do with perseverance; a, to be awake]. Stone near Toula, village on Vavau island (V). One of two stones formerly standing at village of Toula. One stone has been destroyed. The two stones were believed to be the incarnation of the deities Sisi and Faingaa. [776]

[823] **Faioalalo.** Lower Faioa [(see preceding); lalo, below]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Faioauta. Inland Faioa [uta, inland]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Faiohomohe. The eating of supper [fai, performance, execution; ohomohe, supper]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Faipa. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Faitavale. To work without order [fai, to work; tavale, without order]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

[516] **Faite.** The ancient sitting posture of Tongan women, which consisted of sitting with both legs partially under the body and flexed at the knees to either the right or the left. Beach and tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord. The beach at Talafoou (new tidings) is called Faite because here a woman sat in faite fashion when conveying news of the murder of the Tui Tonga Takalaua to his children. I have one record of the place name as Talafaite instead of Faite. The stem tala means "to tell"; hence the full meaning would be "to tell while sitting in faite fashion." [173]

Faitoakalali. To scrape the bark of the casuarina tree and use it with water to dye the hair a reddish color [fai, to do; toa, casuarina tree; kalali, to scratch]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Faitokalahi. Large burying ground [faitoka, burying ground; lahi, large]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Faitokolahi. The performance or work of a multitude of people [fai, performance; tokolahi, multitude]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faituunga. To make a foundation [fai, to do, to perform, to execute; tuunga, a foundation]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Faiulu. Ten stingrays [fai, stingray; ulu, ten]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Faivavale. Slimy stingray [fai, stingray; vavale, slimy] Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fakaaala. Anything which looks best at a distance. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakaahotaha. To do a thing on one certain day [fakaaho, to do on certain days; taha, one]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fakaahuahu. To cause a great smoke, as a signal. Tract between Kolomaile and Tufuvai, villages on Eua island (T). On this tract is situate the mound Ponahiva and near it is the present race course. Perhaps the name refers to the great fire built upon the death of the Tui Tonga Tuitatui in Eua. The Tui Tonga's half brother Faslapule, returning to Tongatabu island from Fiji, saw the fire and realizing that it must herald an event of importance, proceeded forthwith to Eúa, where he learned of his brother's death. 103 173

Fakaamu. A wish, longing desire; to wish, to desire. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. 103

Fakaamumei. To desire breadfruit [fakaamu, to desire; mei, breadfruit]. Anchorage at northern end of Lifuka island (H). At the anchorage Fakaamumei, mythology says the goddess Fehuluni, travelling from Samoa to Tonga, desired breadfruit; hence the name. Also tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). [773 776]

Fakaamunoa. Trivial desire [fakaamu, desire; noa, trivial]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fakaamuvaka. To wish for a boat [fakaamu, to wish; vaka, boat]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Fakaanu. To be in the water. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fakaangatonu. To criticize correctly [fakaanga, to criticize; tonu, correct]. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Fakaangiangi. To hang or place anything in the wind to dry. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fakaata. To take aim. Tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

Fakaatumahina. The disappearance of the moon [fakaatu, to cease for a time; mahina, moon]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Fakaaungalahi. To arrange a large gathering of people at a specified time and place [faka, to cause; aunga, to agree to meet at a specified time and place; lahi, large]. Place on weather shore of Tongatabu island (T), where there is surf.

Fakaeteete. To walk softly, without noise. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Fakafafa. To sling on a stick and carry over the shoulder. One of two huge upright monoliths on Tafahi island (NT). These two monoliths are compared by native informants to the two uprights of the trilithon on Tongatabu island. Like that trilithon the Tafahi monoliths are said to have been the burden of Maui; hence the name Fakafafa. 103 349

Fakafai. To cause to do. District near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). 103

Fakafaifekau. Like one who executes commands [faka, like; faifekau, one who executes commands]. District on Lofanga island (H).

Fakafanua. Like the sea coast in contrast to the depths of the sea [faka, like; fanua, the sea coast in contrast to the depths of the sea]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Fakafanuaamanu. Flock of birds so large as to resemble the sea coast [faka, like; fanua, the sea coast in contrast to the depths of the sea; a, of; manu, birds]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also hillside near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakafefaahi. Two parties, one opposing the other in play, work, or war. Two Tongan informants vouch for this meaning, which cannot be verified by the dictionaries. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Fakafihi. To confuse, to entangle. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakafiu. Tiresome, wearisome. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakafua. To fructify. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakafuenga. To deal out in proportion. This meaning, from a single Tongan informant, remains unverified. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)

103 —Vahai, landlord. Also tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Fakahake. To remove things out of the water to the shore. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Fakahakengaatu. Landing place of the bonito [fakahake, to land; atu, bonito]. Cliff on the weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Fakahalu. To order others to seek fish. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fakahavili. To sit in a strong wind [havili, strong wind, gale, blast]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kalaau, Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Haalalo, and Hofoa. Also tract on Oua island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fakaheka. To load a vessel. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Fakahekeheke. To deceive by flattery. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Fakahiku. To make an end [faka, to make; hiku, end]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract in Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Fakahingu. The top is like a fish tail [faka, to make, resembling; hingu, like a tail]. This meaning is from a single Tongan informant and remains unsubstantiated. Island (H). A small island 65 feet high.

Fakahiviii. To make a point. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fakahoko. Application. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Fakahokonoa. Random application [fakahoko, application; noa, random]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Fakahotaho. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fakahualolo. To tack and lower the sail in strong wind [fakahua, to tack about in sailing; lolo, to lower the sail in strong wind]. Tract near Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakailoika. To discover fish [fakailo, to discover; ika, fish]. Tracts near Malapo and Lapaha, villages on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakakakai. Peopled, inhabited. Village on Haano island (H).

Fakakolo. Like a fortress [faka, like, resembling; kolo, fortress]. Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakakovi. Calumny, aspersion, detraction. Tract in Ngaunoho, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakalaa. Exposed to the sun. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord, Hautu, Longoteme—Veikune, landlord, Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord, and Niutoua. Also tract near Siesia, village on Nukunukumotu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fakalalo. An intercessor. Tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakalanua. To dye (according to two Tongan informants) [fakalanu, rinse; a, liquid]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakalauta. To arrange in order. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

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Fakalava. To lie longways. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T) —Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Haveluliku, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakalavalalo. Lower Fakalava [see fakalava; lalo, below, down]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Fakalavelave. To do at a venture. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Fakalelenga. A canoe entrance on a reef. Tract in Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakaleleva. To go in a straight line. A sea cliff near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakalofa. To swing round by the arm. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fakalongo. To be quiet. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fakalotu. To convert. Beach on the weather side of Tongatabu island (T).

Fakamaangi. To come from modesty [fakama, modesty; angi, to come from]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord. Also tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fakamafua. A bush or shrub used to decoy and take pigeons. Place on or near Mt. Kafoa on Vavau island (V).

Fakamahalo. To deceive one's self. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V) —Vahai, landlord.

Fakamalama. To cause to flame. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fakamalunga. The sheltering place [fakamalu, to screen, to shade]. Place on the weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Fakamangi. To expose to a breeze. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord.

Fakamango. To make dry. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Fakamanuei. To cause to be crushed. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fakamata. To sharpen. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fakamatemate. To subside. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakamau. To establish. Tract near Fue, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakamelino. To perpetuate peace. Tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Fakamenimani. Well near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Falemohokoi. House of the mohokoi tree [fale, house; mohokoi, (Cananga odorata) a tree with very fragrant flowers]. Cemetery near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakamokou. To do it properly. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fakamotu. To cut off, to terminate. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H) —Malupo, landlord.

Fakamoui. To heal. Place on the weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Fakamua. To act the gentleman. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Fakamulia.** Like the end of a sail [faka, like; mul, end; la, sail]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakanonga. To make sheltered [faka, to make; nonga, sheltered]. Tracts near Haakame and Nukualofa, villages on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakaofoofa. Beautiful. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakaongomai. To await the bringing of commands [fakaonga, to await commands; mai, to bring]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Fakaope. To drive or pitch on the mark in certain games. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Fakaosifau. To finish fastening up the hair [fakaosi, to finish; fau, to fasten up the hair]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Fakaosikato. To finish a basket [fakaosi, to finish; kato, a basket]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Fakapala. To put upright. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Fakapale. Like a prize [faka, like; pale, prize]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fakapele. To make a pet [faka, to make; pele, a pet]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Fakapenau. To be begrudged. This meaning was given by a single Tongan informant and remains unsubstantiated. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Fakapotu. To divide into spaces. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Fakasiasi. Like a church [faka, like; siasi, church]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fakatafa. To go aside. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fakatafenga. The draining place [faketafe, to drain]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fakatangata. Manly. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakataualofa. To try to show mercy [fakatau, to try; aloofa, to show mercy]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Fakateepuaka. To prepare the pandanus and paongo leaves for weaving mats; literally, to make like pig droppings [faka, to make like; tee, dung of animals; puaka, pig]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Fakatefaahi. To run canoes and be able to lift or carry them [fakate, to run canoes; faahi, to be able to lift or carry]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Fakatefua. To assemble together. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fakatehaalai. Part of an army from Alai (a place). Tract in Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Fakatoafa. To cultivate what was once waste land. Tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Fakatofu. To cease blowing; to die away, as the wind. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Fakatokoua. Like a brother (or sister) [faka, like; tokoua, man's brother, woman's sister]. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Fakatolotu. To cause to come over to pray [fakato, to cause to come over; lotu, to pray]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakatonga. According to Tongan fashion. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Fakatoueesiafi. Both to bring fire [fakatou, both; eesiafi, to bring fire]. Tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

Fakatoumamana. Both to be in love [fakatou, both; mamana, to be in love]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Fakatouongo. Both to feel [fakatou, both; ongo, to feel]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fakatoutoa. Both courageous [fakatou, both; toa, courageous]. Part of the sea near Nomuka island (H) where rough water is frequently encountered.

Fakatouuta. Both inland [fakatou, both; uta, inland]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fakatuafonu. To expect turtle [fakatua, to expect; fonu, turtle]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakatupu. To beget, to engender, to originate, to create. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fakatuva. To heap in a confused mass. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fakauamuli. The rolling stern of a vessel at sea [fakaua, to roll as a vessel at sea; muli, abbreviation of taumuli, stern; or perhaps an archaic form of mui, the end, the hind part]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Fakaula. Clever, dexterous. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fakaulunafa. Drum used in the war custom of carrying slain enemies and placing them in order before the house of a god [fakaulu, the above custom; nafa, drum]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On southeast shore. Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Fakauta. Choice. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Malupo, landlord.

Fakautuutu. To increase, to grow. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Fakavamofafine. To sport or play with women [fakava, to sport, to play; mo, with; fafine, women]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Fakavaua. Two playing [fakava, to play; ua, two]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Tuita, landlord.

Fakaveleatenga. To desire death; to provoke punishment. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakavelinga. The place of lessening sail by drawing up the lower part [fakaveli, to lessen the sail by drawing up the lower part]. Tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fakikava. To break off kava [faki, to break off; kava, kava]. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Fakimamana. To rely upon a lover [faki, to rely upon; mamana, lover]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Fakosi. To feel and cut with scissors [fa, to feel after anything; kosi, to cut with scissors]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Falafalaata. Shadow of the falafala yam [falafala, a kind of yam; ata, shadow]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Falafuka. Mat banner [fala, mat; fuka, banner]. Tract on Ofu island (V).

Falafuta. A mat which is boasted about [fala, mat; futa, to boast]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Falaita. Displeasing mat [fala, mat; ita, displeasure]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Falaleu. Ripe pandanus [fala, pandanus; leu, ripe]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Said to be an Uvean name bestowed by Uvean exiles.

Falanise. France. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Falase. A Tongan dance (meke) in which sticks are used. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract on Lofanga island (H).

Falauli. A dirty mat [fala, mat; uli, dirty]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Faleaata. Plenty of space [falea, plentiful; ata, space]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Faleaka. House rooted in the earth [fale, house; aka, to take root in the earth]. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Falealili. House of anger [fale, house; a, of; lili, anger]. Tract on Kotu island.

Falealupo. Many lupo fish [falea, many; lupo, a small fish]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Falefa. Many pandanus trees [fale, house, but here in the sense of numerous, thus forming shelter like a house; fa, pandanus]. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Falefata. Carried house [fale, house; fata, to carry]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Falefau. House of hibiscus wood [fale, house; fau, a tree, Hibiscus tiliaceus]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kanokupolu, Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, Vaini—Maafu, landlord. Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Falefilimoto. House that chooses the buds [fale, house; fili, to choose; moto, buds]. Sea cliff on Vavau island (V).

Falefoou. New house [fale, house; foou, new]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Falefusi. Banana house [fale, house; fusi, generic term for all bananas]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Falehau. House of the ruler [fale, house; hau, reigning chief]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Faleholisi. Reeded house [fale, house; holisi, to reed a house]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Falekaho. Reed house [fale, house; kaho, reed]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Falekai. Dining room. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). The site of the premier's office.

Falekofe. Bamboo house [fale, house; kofe, bamboo]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Foui—Vahai, landlord, Malapo, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract in Utungake, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Falekolonga. The house of awaiting the coming of [fale, house; kolonga, to await the coming of]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also landing on or near Mt. Kafoa, Vavau island (V).

Falelahi. Large house [fale, house; lahi, large]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Falelalava. House bound with sennit cord [fale, house; lalava, to bind with sennit cord]. Tracts near Taoa and Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Faleloa. Dark house [fale, house; loa, darkness]. Village on Foa island (H).

Falelofia. Covered house [fale, house; lofia, to cover, to overspread]. Tract on Oua island (H).

Faleloto. Center house [fale, house; loto, center]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H) —Tui Haangana, landlord.

Falemamange. House of mamange shrub [fale, house; mamange, a shrub]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Falematangi. Windy house [fale, house; matangi, wind]. Tract near Haveluliku, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Falemee. Dance house [fale, house; mee, dance]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H).

Falemei. House of breadfruit wood [fale, house; mei, breadfruit]. Tract in Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also anchorage at Haano island (H). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Falemilo. House of milo wood [fale, house; milo, a tree (Thespesia populnea)]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Faleniu. House of coconut wood [fale, house; niu, coconut]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Faleolo. House of ensnaring [fale, house; olo, to ensnare]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Faleone. House of sand [fale, house; one, sand]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Faleono. Six houses [fale, house; ono, six]. Village on Vavau island (V).

Faleosinilau. House of Sinilau [fale, house; o, of; Sinilau, a god]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Falepiu. House of fan-palm wood [fale, house; piu, fan-palm (Pritchardia pacifica)]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Falesiale. House of gardenias [fale, house; siale, gardenia]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). So named because of many gardenias growing there.

Falesiu. Place to wait the return of the fisherman. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Faletaa. House of the taa fish [fale, house; taa, a fish]. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Faletakafalu. House of takafalu wood [fale, house; takafalu, a tree]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Faletanu. Concealed house [fale, house; tanu, to conceal]. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Faletapu. Consecrated house [fale, house; tapu, consecrated]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract and former village near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract in Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Faletoa. House of casuarina wood [fale, house; toa, casuarina tree (Casuarina equisetifolia)]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Faletolu. Three houses [fale, house; tolu, three]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faletongo. House of mangrove wood [fale, house; tongo, mangrove]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Faletoonga. House of rites [fale, house; toonga, rites]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. The site of the temple of the god Pulotu Katoa.

Faletuipapai. Houses laid out in order [fale, house; tui, placed; papai, laid out in order]. The vault, in which is buried King Josiah Tupou (Aleamotua), in the cemetery Malaealoa near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faleua. Two houses [fale, house; ua, two]. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Faleuhi. House of uhi shrubs [fale, house; uhi, a strong smelling shrub, (Evodia hortensis)]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Faleuli. Dirty house [fale, house; uli, dirty]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Falevai. Water house [fale, house; vai, water]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also village on Kapa island (V).

Falevaitahi. Falevai near the sea [falevai, see above; tahi, sea]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V).

Failaiiki. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Faliki. Flooring. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Falili. Powerful. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Falua. To wipe the hind parts of two infants [fali, to wipe the hind parts of an infant; ua, two]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faloehau. To enlarge the kingdom [falo, to stretch out; e, by; hau, conquerer]. Tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Faluha. Something that is in abundance. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Falulele. Something that goes quickly. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Famokai. To reach for food and eat it [fa, to feel after anything; mo, and; kai, to eat]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Famotu. Broken pandanus tree [fa, pandanus tree; motu, broken]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Famotufale. Broken pandanus house [fa, pandanus; motu, broken; fale, house]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fanakava. Mast of kava [fana, mast of a vessel]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also sanctuary of the god Finautauiku near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract and sanctuary of the god Hikuleo near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fanakavaootua. Mast of kava of the god [fanakava, see preceding; o, of; otua, god]. Islet (T). This islet is in the middle of mangroves; probably in lagoon of Tongatabu island.

Fanamatu. To shoot matu fish [fana, to shoot; matu, a species of fish]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fanonga. Hearing. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fanongaai. Perhaps fanongoai, to hear there [fanongo, to hear; ai, there]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fanongahina. A good anchorage. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fanualai. Land of the lai fish [fanua, land; lai, a species of fish]. Island (V).

Fanuatapu. Sacred land [fanua, land; tapu, sacred]. Island (V).

Fanga. A landing place. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Fangaangapuaka. Where pigs are fed [fangaanga, feeding place; puaka, pig]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Fangaata. Reflection of land in the water [fanga, sea shore; ata, reflection]. Fortress on Eua island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also hill on Kapa island (V).

Fangaeva. Sea shore suitable for walking about [fanga, shore; eva, to walk about]. Tract and district near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Fangafanga. To be near. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fangafeatu. Stream. Streamlet near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fangafuana. Sea shore that is high. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fangafukava. A landing place that is far away. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore. Also tract on Oloua island (V).

Fangahahau. A misty landing place [fanga, landing place; hahau, mist]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fangaheaki. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Fangahina. Mouth of a gourd [fanga, mouth or opening; hina, gourd]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Fangahiva. Nine landing places [fanga, landing place; hiva, nine]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Fangakaka. Landing place where climbing is necessary [fanga, landing place; kaka, to climb]. Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Fangakakau. Landing place where swimming is necessary [fanga, landing place; kakau, to swim]. Narrow strait running east and west and connecting eastern and western bays of Tongatabu lagoon. These bays are on some maps designated as Bay of Mua and Bay of Pea respectively.

Fangakima. Overmatched landing place [fanga, landing place; kima, to be overmatched]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Vakataumai, village on Kapa island (V).

Fangakimo. Landing place in the glare of the sun as seen in very hot weather [fanga, landing place; kimo, glare of sun as seen in very hot weather]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fangakoka. Landing place with koka trees [fanga, landing place; koka, a tree (Bischoffia javanica)]. Tract on Ofu or Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Fangalahi. Great landing place [fanga, landing place; lahi, great]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hoi, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Siesia, village on Nukunukumotu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Kapa island (V).

Fangalekileki. Landing place at which there are lekileki trees [fanga, landing place; lekileki, a species of tree]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Fangalele. The sugar cane mouth of a basket trap [fanga, the mouth of a basket trap; lele, a kind of sugar cane]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fangaleounga. Landing place of the sound of crying [fanga, landing place; leo, sound; unga, to cry]. Village on Foa island (H).

Fangaleoungalalo. Lower Fangaleounga [lalo, below, down, beneath]. Tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Fangaleoungauta. Inland Fangaleounga [uta, inland]. Tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Fangalepa. Landing place at which there are lepa trees [fanga, landing place; lepa, a species of tree]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Fangaliki. Small landing place [fanga, landing place; liki, abbreviation of likiliki, small divisions of land]. Tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also inlet on Vavau island (V). On north side of Vavau harbor.

Fangaliku. Landing place on the weather shore [fanga, landing place; liku, weather shore]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fangaloa. Dark landing place [fanga, landing place; loa, darkness preceding a squall]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Fangalongonoa. Naturally peaceful landing place [fanga, landing place; longo, peaceful; noa, undesigned]. Beach near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island

Fangaloto. Deep anchorage (landing place) [fanga, landing place; loto, deep]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Fangamata. Boundry landing place [fanga, landing place; mata, boundary]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fangamato. Cliff landing place [fanga, landing place; mato, edge or boundary of a high perpendicular rock]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fangamea. Landing place of property [fanga, landing place; mea, property]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fangamu. Many butterflies [fanga, sign of the plural, used generally of irrational creatures; mu, a species of butterfly]. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Fanganei. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fanganeki. Landing place that is near. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Fanganiu. Landing place where there are many coconut trees [fanga, landing place; niu, coconut]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fanganono. Many winged white ants [fanga, sign of the plural, used generally of irrational creatures; nono, winged white ant]. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Now called Haato.

Fanganonu. Landing place where there are many nonu trees [fanga, landing place; nonu, a tree (Morinda citrifolia)]. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fanganuku. Town landing place [fanga, landing place; nuku, a stem found in neither Tongan dictionary, but doubtless equivalent with Samoan nu'u]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Fanganukuuta. Inland Fanganuku [see preceding; uta, inland]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Fangangana. Well known landing place [fanga, landing place; ngana, to spread abroad, as a name]. Tract near Tofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fangaoa. Landing place of the basket for fish [fanga, landing place; oa, a basket for fish]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V).

Fangaoneone. Sandy landing place [fanga, landing place; oneone, sand]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Hoi, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fangapeka. Landing place of flying foxes [fanga, landing place; peka, flying fox (Pteropus keraudrenii)]. Place (T). On the weather shore.

Fangapou. Landing place of the post [fanga, landing place; pou, post]. Tract and district on Nomuka island (H).

Fangapua. Landing place at which there are pua trees [fanga, landing place; pua, a kind of tree (Hernandia peltata)]. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Fangasiale. Landing place where there are gardenias [fanga, landing place; siale, gardenia]. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Fangasii. Small landing place [fanga, landing place; sii, small]. Tract near Siesia, village on Nukunukumotu island (T). Also tract on Ovaka island (V).

Fangasito. Landing place where si shrubs are planted [fanga, landing place; si, a plant (Cordyline terminalis); to, the act of planting]. Islet (V).

Fangasitotauhi. Protected landing place where si shrubs are planted [fangasito, see preceding; tauhi, protected]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Fangataki. Landing place of leading boats [fanga, landing place; taki, to lead]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. The Tamaha's house faced the sea at this place. When one passed in a boat he had to get overboard and lead it until past the house.

Fangatepatauhi. Protected landing place to which one looks across [fanga, landing place; tepa, to look across; tauhi, protected]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Fangatoaki. Unwilling landing place [fanga, landing place; toaki, unwilling] Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fangatokai. Landing place to windward [fanga, landing place; tokai, right ahead (in reference to the wind)]. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H) —Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fangatumau. Landing place which stands fast [fanga, landing place; tumau, to stand fast (in Samoan)]. Tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Vaimalo and Taoa.

103 **Fangatuoua.** Landing place of the very fine mats from Samoa [fanga, landing place; tuoua, the very fine mats from Samoa]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fangaua. Two landing places [fanga, landing place; ua, two]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fangauta. Landlocked anchorage (or landing place) [fanga, landing place; uta, inland]. Inner arms of Tongatabu lagoon (T).

Fangauvea. Uvean landing place [fanga, landing place; uvea, Uvea or Wallis island]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Fangavahe. Divided landing place [fanga, landing place; vahe, to separate]. Cave near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T). In hill Hufangalupe.

Fangavale. Foolish landing place [fanga, landing place; vale, foolish]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fangavehi. Desired landing place [fanga, landing place; vehi, to desire]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fangavei. Landing place where there is a streamlet [fanga, landing place; vei, streamlet]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fangiatu. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Fanguna. To awaken. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Fao. Naked, fruitless (applied to coconut trees). Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Faokula. Red nails [fao, nails; kula, red]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Fape. Pandanus only [fa, pandanus; pe, only]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Tract on Ovaka island (V). Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Fapeuta. Inland Fape [uta, inland] Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Fasi. To break. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (V). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Fasia. A bight. Tract near Siesia, village on Nukunukumotu island (T). Also tract on Oua island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Fasiaa. To ford a bay or bight on the shore [fasia, bay or bight on the shore; aa, to ford]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Fasialimu. The bay of seaweed [fasia, bay or bight; limu, seaweed]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fasiapule. To cheat, to outdo. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also stone near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). In the cemetery Langi Taetaea.

Fasiatea. The shallow bay [fasia, bay or bight; tea, whitish]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Fasii. Narrow. District on Lofanga island (H).

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Fasikiato. Broken outrigger sticks [fasi, to break; kiato, sticks extending from the canoe to which the outrigger is fastened]. Mound near Tufuvai, village on Eua island (T). On hill above the mound Lefelefevalu, between Tufuvai and Kolomaile. See Lefelefevalu and Ponahiva.

Fasiloka. Rough breaking waves [fasi, to break; loka, rough, wavy, full of waves]. Tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fasipou. Broken post [fasi, to break; pou, post]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Fasitou. Broken tou tree [fasi, to break; tou, a tree (Cordia aspera)]. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Fata. Bier, loft. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also southwesternmost promontory of Vavau island (V).

Fatafata. The chest. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Fatai. A climbing plant. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fatailalo. Lower Fatai [see preceding; lalo, below, beneath, under]. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fatailoto. Middle Fatai [see preceding; loto, middle]. Tract in Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fataiuta. Inland Fatai [see preceding; uta, inland]. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fatakaiapu. Or Fatukaiapu. Rock (NT). Said to be one of two rocks rather distant from Niuatoputapu; the home of the god Fatuulu. The other rock is Fatukau. [176]

Fatamasi. Loft of masi wood [fata, loft; masi, a tree]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fataulua. To carry an ulua [fata, to carry; ulua, a large fish]. Tract near Haatoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fatongi. Carved pandanus fruit [fa, pandanus; tongi, to carve]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fatu. To commence plaiting mats. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fatuauho. Thick kava made from the small roots of the plant [fatu, thick; a, of; uho, root of the kava plant]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Fatufaia. To prepare tapa and a fine mat in a parcel as at present. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). In lagoon. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Fatuinanangi. Island (H).

Fatukaeafe. To complain although turning aside [fatu, to complain; kae, although; afe, to turn aside]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

103 [776] **Fatukau.** Rock (NT). Said to be one of two rocks rather distant from Niuatoputapu; the home of the god Fatuulu. The other rock is Fatakalapu.

Fatulele. To commence plaiting mats of sugar cane [fatu, to commence plaiting mats; lele, a kind of sugar cane]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fatuli. To lash together the rafters of a Tongan house [fatu, to tie the rafters of a Tongan house; li, to lash together]. Tract near Hoi, village on Tongatabu island (H).

Fatuloa. To besmear the abdomen [fatu, abdomen; loa, to besmear the body]. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Tafahi, village on Tafahi island (NT).

Fatumahua. Biliousness [fatu, the abdomen; mahua, to be split]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fatumalua. To murmur but to cringe [fatu, to murmur; malua, to cringe]. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fatumanga. To fold that which is spreading [fatu, to fold; manga, spreading]. Island (V).

Fatumu. Rotten pandanus [fa, pandanus; tumu, rotten]. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fatungakoa. Murmuring foam [fatunga, to murmur; koa, foam. In reference to inability of attackers to capture gate]. Fortress gate near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V). The eastern gateway of the fortress of Feletoa.

[776] **Fatuulu.** To enter the abdomen [fatu, abdomen; ulu, to enter]. Rock on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Rock sacred to the god Fatuulu.

Fatuvale. Fond of the stomach, i. e. epicurean [fatu, abdomen; vale, fondness]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Ngaakau, village on Vavau island (V)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Fau. A tree, Hibiscus tiliaceus. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Teekiu—Motuapuaka, landlord; Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord; Houma—Vaea, landlord; Haalalo, Tofoa, Folaha, Holonga, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, and Hamula—Pangia, landlord. Tract on Ofu island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tuanuku—Ulukalala, landlord, Leimatua—Tui Pelehake, landlord, and Utui.

Fauapu. Or Fauopu. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Fauaua. To build two fences [fau, to build; a, fence; ua, two]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Faulava. To repair a boat in a passage [fau, to repair; i, in; ava, passage, channel]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Faule. Bursting into flame [fa, burst; ulo, flame]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Faumaka. To build with stone [fau, to build, maka, stone]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Faumakauta. Inland Faumaka [faumaka, see preceding; uta, stone]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island.

Faumotu. Broken fau tree [fau, a tree; motu, broken]. Tract in Ngaunobo, village on Utungake island (V).

Fautapu. Sacred fau tree [fau, a tree; tapu, sacred]. Place on Eua island (T). 103
At this place tradition says Fasiapule put down the dead body of his half 103
brother Tui Tonga Tuitatui and tied it with fau fiber to make it easier to
carry. Because of its application to the dead Tui Tonga's body it became the 173
sacred fau. See also Holotapu, Motutapu, and Moungatapu.

Fauvaka. To build a boat [fau, to build; vaka, boat]. Tract near Manuka, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. 103

Fave. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Favela. Burned pandanus [fa, pandanus; vela, to burn]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Feaomoevaka. To guard a boat [feao, to guard; moe, and; vaka, boat]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Feauaki. Meeting place. Pool and beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Feauhihoa. To strive for the mastery in pairs [feauhi, to strive for the mastery; hoa, pair]. Tract near Siesia, village on Nukunukumotu island (T).

Feavaki. Full of holes. Tract near Manuka, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Feavasi. Anything which has many holes. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord.

Fefe. To die (referring to the king). Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fefinea. Full of women [fefine, women]. Mound on Tongatabu island (T).

Fehi. To open oysters. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fehiahekai. To hate because eaten [fehia, to hate; he, because; kai, to eat]. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Fehiakaeafe. Hating, but nevertheless, turning aside; [fehia, to hate; kae, but, nevertheless; afe, to turn aside]. Tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Feifai. Name of a tree. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Feilo. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Feiloasi. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Feiloehau. The hunger of the ruler [fe, wish; ilo, to eat (applied to chiefs); hau, ruler]. Tract on Ofu island (V).

Feilofeilo. Wishing to know. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Feingaamoa. Earnest desire for a chicken [feinga, earnest desire; a, of, belonging to; moa, chicken]. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Feingaeitu. To desire earnestly a half [feinga, to desire earnestly; eitu, a half]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Feingafono. To earnestly desire the food eaten at a kava drinking [feinga, to earnestly desire; fono, food eaten at a kava drinking]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Feingahiti. To earnestly desire the preparation of arrowroot [feinga, to desire earnestly; hiti, the preparation of arrowroot]. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Feingakotone. To earnestly desire a kotone tree [feinga, to earnestly desire; kotone, a kind of tree]. Green near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Where festivals of the Tui Tonga were held.

103 **Feingatau.** Battle field. Tract in Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Feitamamua. First pregnancy [feitama, a state of pregnancy; mua, first]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Feke. Octopus. Tract on Niniva island (H). Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fekei. To quarrel, to debate, to contend. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu, Tuanekivale, and Holonga.

Feketua. Octopus from the deep sea [feke, octopus; tua, the outside of anything]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Fekika. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord; Foui—Vahai, landlord; Teekiu—Motuapuaka, landlord; Matafonua—Tui Vakano, landlord; Haakame, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord; Fatumu, Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Kei, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Fekita. To kiss. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord.

Fekitaki. To meet. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Feiaiaki. Probably feiaikiaki, to break up each other's property. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Feiatani. To live agreeably with each other. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Feleakau. Scattered trees [fele, to be scattered; akau, tree]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Feleave. To deprive of and scatter [fele, to be scattered; ave, to deprive of]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Felefao. Scattered nails [fele, to be scattered; fao, nails]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Felefata. Anything scattered on the rafters of a house [fele, to be scattered about; fata, rafters of a house]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Felefonu. Scattered turtles [fele, to be scattered; fonu, turtle]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also well near Vaini village (T). On the tract Hafekivaka. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Felefonua. Scattered land [fele, to be scattered; fonua, land]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Feleholisi. A badly reeded house [fele, to lay in a confused manner; holisi, the reeding of a house]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Felehunga. Stones formed from sand, scattered here and there [fele, to be scattered; hunga, sand formed into stones]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Felekaho. Scattered reeds [fele, to be scattered; kaho, the reed]. Tract on Oua island (H).

Felekaka. Scattered coconut membrane [fele, to be scattered; kaka, a thin membraneous substance found round the young coconut]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Felekie. Scattered mats [fele, to be scattered; kie, mat]. Tract near Pangai, village on Eua island (T).

Felekofe. Scattered bamboo [fele, to be scattered; kofe. bamboo]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Felekolonga. Scattered to bide the coming of [fele, to be scattered; kolonga, to bide the coming of. Scattered mounds (fide Miss B. S. Baker)]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Felelei. To run (two or more). Tract and former village near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Feleleimoeveka. Running with the rail [felelei, to run (two or more); moe, and the; veka, rail (Rallus pectoralis)]. Road near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T); so called because there the hero Muni followed a rail.

Felemaka. Scattered stones [fele, to be scattered; maka, stone]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). On south slope of Mt. Zion.

Felemea. Scattered property [fele, to be scattered; mea, property]. Village on Uiha island (H).

Felemei. Scattered breadfruit trees [fele, to be scattered; mei, breadfruit]. Tract in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Felemoataane. Scattered roosters [fele, to be scattered; moataane, rooster]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Felengataea. Hedge of scattered ngatae trees [fele, to be scattered; ngatae, a tree(Erythrina indica); a, hedge]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Felengesi. Scattered ngesi trees [fele, to be scattered; ngesi, a hardwood tree]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Felepata. Scattered gravel [fele, to be scattered; pata, gravel]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Felepule. Scattered cowries [fele, to be scattered; pule, cowry]. Tract and green near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord; Navutoka—Tungi, landlord, and Manuka. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Felepunga. Scattered large pieces of coral [fele, to be scattered; punga, a large piece of coral]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Feletoa. Scattered ironwood trees [fele, to be scattered; toa, ironwood (Casuarina equisetifolia)]. Tract near Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract and cemetery near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Feletongo. Scattered mangroves [fele, to be scattered; tongo, mangrove tree]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Feleuhi. Scattered uhi shrubs [fele, to be scattered; uhi, a strong smelling shrub (Evodia hortensis)]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Feleunga. Scattered hermit crabs [fele, to be scattered; unga, the hermit crab]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Felevainga.** Scattered sports [fele, to be scattered; vainga, sport, play]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Felevaka. Scattered sailing vessels [fele, to be scattered; vaka, a sailing vessel]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Feleveinga. Place of scattered streamlets [fele, to be scattered; vei, water]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Feleveve. Scattered with rubbish [fele, to be scattered; veve, rubbish]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Felivai. Rapidly running water [feli, to succeed in rapid order; vai, water]. Inlet on Nomuka island (H).

Fengaitu. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Fepaki. To jostle, to jar, to clash. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fesimai. To break towards me [fesii, to break; mai, towards (used before pronouns of the first person)]. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Fetaanu. A kind of sugar cane. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Fetalaakilalo. Lower Fetalaaki [fetalaaki, to tell, to make known from one to another; lalo, below, beneath, down]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Fetalaakiuta. Inland Fetalaaki [see preceding; uta, inland]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Fetangihi. To cry or weep together. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fetea. Name of reputed Fijian origin. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord. Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fetoko. Abbreviation of fetokiaki, to push a canoe to and fro with long rods. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract on Oloua island (V).

Fetokopunga. To push along a canoe over coral with a long rod [fetoko, see preceding; punga, a large piece of coral]. Tract (H).

103 **Fetuu.** A star. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

821 **Fetuuaho.** Morning Star [fetuu, star; aho, day]. Star.

Feuki. To seek. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

103 **Feuku.** To dive. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuketoka, landlord. Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Feumaai. To kiss each other. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Feutaki. To hold mutually. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Fiehua. Desiring to turn up the earth [fie, to desire; hua, to turn up the earth]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Premises of the god Finautauiku; see Fauakava. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Fieilo. Inquisitiveness. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Fiekaia. Hunger. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Fifihaha. To braid and beat, applied to plaiting rope [fifi, to braid; haha, to beat]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Fihaki. To pluck and plait fatai creepers [fi, to plait; haki, the act of plucking fatai creeps]. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Filiaki. To choose beforehand. Tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Filiki. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Filimoimaka. To choose to escort a stone [fili, to choose; moi, to escort; maka, stone]. A large circular coral slab forming part of wall at Fonuamotu, near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Filimomama. To choose for the world [fili, to choose; mo, for; mama, world]. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Filofioha. Twisted appearance [filofilo, to twist, as thread; ha, appearance]. Tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

Finau Patches. Named after Finau Ulukalala. After the steamer "Taveuni" was wrecked at Finau Patches, Finau came with the schooner "Banui" and salvaged the cargo. Reefs (V).

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Fineeva. Woman walking about [fine, woman; eva, to walk about]. Tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Finefakauha. Woman exposed to the rain [fine, woman; fakauha, to expose to the rain]. A large stone on the tract Makafakianga, south of Folemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Finefekai. Ferocious woman [fine, woman; fekai, ferocious]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Site of Smith's ice cream parlor. So named by Wellington Ngu.

Finehika. Woman with straight hair [fine, woman; hika, straight, stiff on end (applied to the hair)]. Tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Fineifa. Lean woman [fine, woman; ifa, to contract or draw in the belly]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakapo, landlord.

Fineitaloi. A woman who pretends to be angry [fine, woman; ita, angry; loi, lie]. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Finekahoamapa. Woman having on a garland of scented mapa fruit [fine, woman; kahoa, necklace; mapa, the name of a tree and its fruit]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Finekata. A laughing woman [fine, woman; kata, laugh]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord. Also lagoon near Makave, village on Vavau island (V).

Finelalau. A woman who pinches [fine, woman; lalau, to pinch]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Finelangatotoa. Woman in bloody pain of child-birth [fine, woman; langa, the pain of child-birth; totoa, bloody]. Islet (H).

103 **Finelaufusi.** A woman who talks about bananas [fine, woman; lau, to talk; fusi, banana]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Finelaukau. A stylish woman [fine, woman; laukau, stylish]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Finemataanga. Woman with a sagacious countenance [fine, woman; mata, countenance; anga, sagacious]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Finemataki. Spying woman [fine, woman; mataki, to spy]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Finemotuananivi. Old woman who acts fondly [fine, woman; motua, old; nanivi, to act fondly]. Tract near Kalaau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Finemui. Young woman [fine, woman; mui, unripe, immature]. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Tuuhetoka, village on Haafeva island (H).

Finemuna. A woman who acts the fool [fine, woman; muna, to act as one insane]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Finenaakakala. A woman who ceased crying when given a garland of scented flowers [fine, woman; naa, to hush; kakala, a garland of scented flowers]. Well on Tongatabu island (T).

Finenavuenga. Woman with head dressed with turmeric [fine, woman; navu, to dress the head for cleaning; enga, turmeric]. Place on Vavau island (V). On or near Mt. Kafoa.

Fineofamai. A woman who loves me [fine, woman; ofa, love; mai, towards (used before pronouns of the first person)]. Tract near Napua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Finepani. Anointed woman [fine, woman; pani, to anoint the head]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Finepanilalo. Lower Finepani [see preceding; lalo, below, down, beneath]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Finetai. A thrashed woman [fine, woman; tai, to strike, to beat]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Finetala. A woman who tells [fine, woman; tala, to report, to tell]. Tract near Fulivai, village on Hunga island (V).

Finetalifolau. A woman who receives voyagers [fine, woman; tali, to receive; folau, voyagers]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Finetangiloi. A woman who pretends to weep [fine, woman; tangi, to weep; loi, to lie]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Finetapate. Splashing woman [fine, woman; tapate, to splash]. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Finetofusi. Running woman [fine, woman; tofusi, to run]. Tract on Uiha island (H). Premises of the god Taufamangumoetoto.

Fineupepe. Woman who shelters the butterfly [fine, woman; u, to shelter; pepe, butterfly]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Finevalapililolo. Woman's garment saturated with oil [fine, woman; vala, garment; pililolo, saturated with oil]. Pigeon mound on Uoleva island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Finevalienga. Woman smeared with turmeric [fine, woman; vali, to smear; enga, turmeric]. Pool on Vavau island (V). Near Mt. Kafoa.

Finevasia. Woman who acts the sycophant [fine, woman; vasia, to act the sycophant]. Tract near Hoi, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fisi. A flower. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fisiata. To bloom in the air [fisi, to bloom; ata, the air]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fisiate. Flower of the ate grass [fisi, flower; ate, a long grass]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Fisiatea. Whitish flower [fisi, flower; a, of; tea, whitish]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Fisikailapu. Fijian who eats and flatters [fisi, Fijian; kai, to eat; lapu, to flatter]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Fisikuohele. Ensnared Fijian [fisi, Fijian; kuo, sign of the past tense; hele, to ensnare]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fisilalo. To bloom below [fisi, to bloom; lalo, below]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Haveluliku, and Fatumu. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fisiloto. To bloom in the center [fisi, to bloom; loto, center]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fiuhemasiva. To grow weary because of poverty [fiu, to grow weary; he, because; masiva, poverty]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fiuhonge. To grow weary of famine [fiu, to grow weary; honge, famine]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Fiupeaalu. To eat enough and go [fiu, to eat enough; pea, and; alu, to go]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Foa. A fracture, a flaw, a crack. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also island (H). Also tract near Vak[illegible]taumai, village on Kapa island (V).

Foaangamaka. Quarry; literally, the place of breaking stone. Tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Foavaka. Vessel breaker [foa, to fracture, to crack, to make an opening; vaka, vessel; said to refer to a rock in a boat passage]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Foeata. Earliest dawn. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Foeifuka. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Fefoa. To crack into several pieces. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Island (V).

Foiata. Island (V). A round shadow.

Foifakamoana. A coward because of the ocean [foi, a coward; faka, to cause; moana, ocean]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Foihefa. Seeds of the hefa grass [foi, seeds; hefa, a kind of grass]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Foikaio. To eat a single o fish [foi, a single one; kai, to eat; o, a kind of fish (more correctly spelt oo)]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

103 **Feikau.** Fruit of the kau tree [fei, fruit; kau, a fruit tree]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): in and near Pea—Lavaka, landlord, Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord, Tatakamotonga,—Tungi, landlord, and Niutoua. Also tract on Fetoa island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V).

Foiiehau. Tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Foiloki. A single room [foi, a single one; loki, room]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Foiiulu. A single owl [foi, a single one; lulu, the owl (Strix delicatula)]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Foimata. A single eye [foi, a single one; mata, eye]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Foimoa. An egg. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Foipipi. The fruit of the pipi tree [foi, fruit; pipi, a tree]. Tract near Nngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Fokaavavau. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord.

Fokiangapaea. The place from which a friendless person turned back [fokianga, the place from which one turned back; paea, a friendless person]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Fokitautau. To turn back and hang [foki, to turn back; tatau, to hang]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Fokolulu. To lie in sickness (a deprecating term in speaking to a superior). Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Fokotoa. To kill everyone. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Fola. To spread out. Tract in Utui, village on Vavau island (V).

Folaha. Spread out appearance [fola, to spread out; ha, appearance or to appear in sight]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T).

Folahanga. To spread out a span length [fola, to spread out; hanga, a span length, i.e. of the hand]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord.

Folamei. Scattered breadfruit [fola, to spread out; mei, breafruit]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Foleva. To wash clothes at once [fo, to wash clothes; leva, at once]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Folo. To swallow. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Folofola. The speech of the Tui Tonga. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Folokoheku. The swallowing of a proud and lazy person [folo, to swallow; ko, a prefix used before proper names; heku, a proud and lazy person]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Folokolupe. The swallowing of a pigeon [folo, to swallow; ko, a prefix used before proper nouns; lupe, pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica)]. Islet (T).

Folokotoa. To swallow the whole mass [folo, to swallow; kotoa, the whole mass]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the lagoon.

Folukaahau. To go then return. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fomalo. The process of dyeing. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Fonoi. To advise. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Fonoifua. To advise everyone [fonoi, to advise; fua, everyone]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukuhitulu, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Makaunga—Pangia, landlord. Also island (H). Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Fonoimuka. The people that go first. Island (H).

Fononga. A journey. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Fonongaai. To travel there [fononga, to travel; ai, there]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fonongahihifo. To travel west [fononga, to travel; hihifo, west]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Fonongatoa. Courageous traveller [fononga, traveller; toa, courageous]. Place on Vavau island (V).

Fonua. Land. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fonuaeiki. The land of chiefs [fonua, land; eiki, chief]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Fonuafisi. The land of flowers [fonua, land; fisi, flower]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Fonuafoou. The new land [fonua, land; foou, new]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Fonuafusi. The land of bananas [fonua, land; fusi, the generic term for all bananas]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Fonuafuu. The large land [fonua, land; fuu, large]. Island (V).

Fonuahao. The pleasing land [fonua, land; hao, pleasing]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fonuakula. The red land [fonua, land; kula, red]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Fonuaika. The land of fish [fonua, land; ika, fish]. Island (H).

Fonualai. The land of the lai fish [fonua, land; lai, the name of a fish]. Island (V).

Fonualava. The land of fish bait [fonua, land; lava, a bait for fish]. Tract and district near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fonualei. The land of ivory [fonua, land; lei, ivory]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also volcanic island, 600 ft. high, between Vavau and Niuatoputapu.

Fonuamalu. The mild land, i. e. in regard to wind [fonua, land; malu, mild (applied to the wind)]. Tract on Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Fonuamau. The possessed land [fonua, land; mau, to possess]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

● 103 **Fonuamoa.** The land of chickens [fonua, land; moa, chicken]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fonuamotu. Separate land [fonua, land; motu, separated or apart from]. Tract on Eueiki, island (T). Also tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fonuangongo. The land of the noddy tern [fonua, land; ngongo, noddy tern]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fonuaoneone. Sandy land [fonua, land; oneone, sand]. Tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (V).

Fonuatapu. The sacred land [fonua, land; tapu, sacred]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Fonuauliuli. The black land [fonua, land; uliuli, black]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Fonuaunga. The land of hermit crabs [fonua, land; unga, hermit crab]. Island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fonumouha. Turtle and rain [fonu, turtle; mo, and; uha, rain]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Fongato. To set false hair [fonga, false hair; to, to set]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Fongava. To laugh about false hair [fonga, false hair; va, to laugh and make a noise]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Fonginongo. Perhaps the misspelling of Fangaleounga. Name taken from Admiralty chart. Village on Foa island (H).

Fongoloa. The long landing place [fongo, landing place (?); loa, abbreviation of loloa, long]. Tract near Haatoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract and landing in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Faleval, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract near Fue, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Fongolongo. The quiet landing place [fongo, landing place (?); longo, quiet]. Tract on Uiha island (H). Site of the house of Toke the eel god; the house was called Hakaumama.

Fongotofe. The landing place of pearl oyster [fongo, landing place (?); tofe, the pearl oyster]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Fongotongo. The landing place amongst the mangrove trees [fongo, landing place (?); tongo, mangrove tree]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Fongotupu. The fruitful landing place [fongo, landing place (?); tupu, to grow, to sprout]. Tract on Oua island (H).

Fongoulu. The bushy landing place [fongo, landing place (?); ulu, bushy]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Foofoou. New. Tract on Niuafoou island.

Fota. Massage. Place on Tongatabu island (T). Now called Avatonga. On lagoon.

Fotu. Kava or some other thing taken as a present and introduction to a person. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fotua. The name of a fish. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also village on Foa island (H). Also called Alakifonua. It is in the hereditary land of the Tui Pelehake which is called Haatalafale. Also tract on Okoa island (V).

Fotuaangakovi. Ill-natured fotua fish [fotua, a fish; angakovi, ill-natured]. Tract near Kei, village on Vavau island(V).

Fotuafae. Mother of fotua fish [fotua, a fish; fae, mother]. Tract near Lakepa.

Fotuafehia. To defeat the fotua fish [fotua, a fish; fehia, to defeat]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fotuafeiloaki. The appearance of knowing each other [fotu, to appear; a, of; feiloaki, to know each other]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Fotuaika. The appearance of fish [fotua, to appear; a, of; ika, fish]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fotuaikamamaha. The appearance of fish at ebb tide [fotu, to appear; a, of; ika, fish; mamaha, ebb tide]. Sunken reef (V).

Fotuaikamoana. The appearance of fish in the ocean [fotu, to appear; a, of; ika, fish; moana, ocean]. Sunken reef (V).

Fotuakaloanga. The appearance of the place of avoiding danger [fotu, to appear; a, of; kalo, to avoid danger; anga, place]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fotuakamui. To appear like an immature root [fotu, to appear; aka, root; mui, immature]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fotuakava. The appearance of kava [fotu, to appear; a, of; kava]. Tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord.

Fotuamaka. The appearance of stone [fotu, to appear; a, of; maka, stone]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fotuamaumau. The appearance of destruction [fotu, to appear; a, of; maumau, destruction]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fotuamei. The appearance of breadfruit [fotu, to appear; a, of; mei, breadfruit]. Tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Fotuamua. The appearance of a chiefly attendant (mua) [fotu, to appear; a, of; mua, an individual of rank intermediate between a chief and an attendant or, in other words, a high-class attendant]. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H): the portion of the tract Levenga occupied by the house of the god Haelefeke.

Fotuangakovi. The appearance of wickedness [fotu, to appear; a, of; angakovi, wickedness]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Fotuapauu. The appearance of mischief [fotu, to appear; a, of; pauu, mischief].

Fotuatama. The appearance of a child [fotu, to appear; a, of; tama, child]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Fotuavakatefua. The appearance of assembled vessels [fotu, to appear; a, of; vaka, vessels; tefua, to be assembled]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Fotuhaa. To appear large [fotu, to appear; haa, large]. Island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Fotuhamumu. The appearance of carelessness [fotu, to appear; hamumu, to do anything without paying due attention, to be agitated]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fotuika. The appearance of fish [fotu, to appear; ika, fish]. Tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Fotuia. To go without anyone knowing. Islet (V).

103 **Fotulelea.** To appear driven by the wind [fotu, to appear; lelea, to be driven by the wind]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fotuloua. A kind of tree. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Named after a large tree behind which Taufaahau (King George I. Tupou) and Peter VI took shelter when conversing with the inmates of the beleaguered fortress of Otea.

Fotumoe. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Fotumoeumu. To appear with basket of cooked food [fotu, to appear; moe, and the; umu, basket of cooked food]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord.

Fotumoko. The appearance of the gecko [fotu, to appear; moko, gecko]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore of the eastern district (Hahake).

Fotunoa. To appear worthless [fotu, to appear; noa, worthless]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Fotungofua. To appear free or unprohibited [fotu, to appear; ngofua, free, unprohibited]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Fotuvale. To appear foolish [fotu, to appear; vale, foolish]. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Foua. To go anywhere. Island (H).

Fouheki. To go and push out [fou, to go; heki, to push out]. Place near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Foui. The name of a tree. Village on Tongatabu (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Utulau, Malapo— Luani, landlord, Kolonga— Nuku, landlord, and Haasini.

Fuaa. Jealousy. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Fuaamotu. Produce of an island [fua, produce; a, of; motu, island]. See fuamotu. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (V). Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tafahi, village on Tafahi island (NT).

Fuafonua. To measure land [fua, to measure; fonua, land]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Fuai. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fuaihaakupu. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Fualu. Clapping while walking [fu, to clap hands; alu, to go]. Tract in Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also district near Haano, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fuamei. To bear breadfruit [fua, to bear; mei, breadfruit]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Fuamotu. To measure an island [fua, to measure; motu, island]. Usually spelled Fuaamotu. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (V).

Fuamui. To bear unripe fruit [fua, to bear; mui, unripe]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Fuatalatau. To carry a war tale [fua, to carry; tale, tale; tau, war]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Fuatangaua. Two lengths of tapa [futanga, a length of tapa; ua, two]. Tract 103
near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Fue. A vine. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also village on Vavau island (V). Part of Neiafu.

Fueafonua. Vine of the land [fue, vine; a, of; fonua, land]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fuemea. Brown vine [fue, vine; mea, brown]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Fuemotu. Broken vine [fue, vine; motu, broken]. Place on Tongatabu island (T).
On the weather shore. A place in Pulotu, the land of the gods, bears the same 103
name. It is spoken of as the Fanakava of Pulotu. The Fanakava on earth 776
is at Lapaha, Tongatabu, and was a sanctuary for mortals. The Fanakava of
Pulotu is a sanctuary for the gods.

Fuetahi. Sea vine [fue, vine; tahi, sea]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa 103
island (V).

Fufutau. To swell out. Well. In a portion of Pulotu, the land of the gods, known as Pulotu Tuumau.

Fuhu. Name of a shellfish. Southwestern extremity of Foa island (H). Also abandoned village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Fuhua. Full of shellfish called fuhu. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Fui. To hit with anything. Tract on Nukunukumotu island (T).

Fuia. Afraid, terrified. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fuiono. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Fuipa. A streamlet used for wetting fish hooks. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fukave. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Veitongo, Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, and Niutoua. Also island (T).

Fukofuka. Name of a tree. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fukota. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T).

Fulanga. Tract near Tofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Manuka, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fuleheu. The name of a bird (Ptilotis carunculata). Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fulivai. Beach on Vavau island (V). Near Mt. Kafoa.

Fulo. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Funa. To moult. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract on Oua island (H). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fungaameamo. Unequal surface [funga, surface; ameamo, unequal]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Fungaana. Top of a cave [funga, top; ana, cave]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou (NF).

103 **Fungaeua.** The top of Eua [funga, top; eua, an island of the Tongatabu group] Tract on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Malupo, landlord.

Fungafiefia. The height of joy [funga, top; fiefia, joy]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fungafonua. The top of the land [funga, top; fonua, land]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fungahouma. The top of a breezy place. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Fungaka. The top where the gods were treated with contempt [funga, top; ka, to treat the gods with contempt]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Fungakupolu. Top of Upolu [funga, top; kupolu, Upolu island, Samoa]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fungalei. The top of a whale's tooth [funga, top; lei, whale's tooth]. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Kotu island (H).

Fungalekileki. The top of the lekileki tree [funga, top; lekileki, a tree]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Fungaleleaalo. The leaning of trees on top of one another after a hurricane [funga, top; lele, to run; alo, utmost degree (applied to the wind in a hurricane)]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Fungalepolo. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Fungaloho. The surface of testicles [funga, surface; loho, testicles]. Hill on Nomuka island (H). The god Folautaofi was reputed to have lived in a cave in this hill. [776]

Fungaloto. The surface of deep water [funga, surface; loto, deep]. Tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). A landing place at which landing could only be accomplished at high water, hence the name.

Fungamisi. The top place of dreams [funga, top; misi, dream]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Site of Catholic church.

Fungamoala. The top of the moala yam [funga, top; moala, a kind of a yam]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fungamokotu. The top of an immovable stone [funga, top; mokotu, immovable stone]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Fungaovava. The top of the ovava tree [funga, top; ovava, a tree]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Fungasi. The top of the si shrub [funga, top; si, a shrub]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H).

Fungasia. The top of the mound [funga, top; sia, artificial mound]. Hill near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Mt. Zion. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord. Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Fungataoa. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Fungateiko. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Fungatofua. The top of Tofua island [funga, top; tofua, a volcanic island of the Haapai group.] Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fungatufu. The surface of the brackish pool [funga, surface; tufu, brackish water]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). A bathing place at the shore in the village tract of Lelea—three basin-like pools of sea water.

Fungatufuhu. The surface where brackish water enters [funga, surface; tufu, brackish water; hu, to enter]. Reef on Vavau island (V).

Fungatuutuu. The surface that is cut in pieces [funga, surface; tuutuu, to cut in pieces]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Fungauvea. The top of Wallis island [funga, top; uvea, Uvea, Uea, or Wallis island]. Tract near Makaunga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

Fungavai. The surface of the water [funga, surface; vai, water]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Tuita, landlord.

Fuofuanga. Pumice. Tract in Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also a beach in the Hihifo district, Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Fuono. A vine. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Fusimomoho. Ripe bananas [fusi, banana; momoho, ripe]. Tract on Oloua island (V).

Fusipala. Rotten bananas [fusi, banana; pala, rotten]. Tract near Holonga, villag on Vavau island (V).

Futu. A kind of tree. Tract near Kalaau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also district on Niuafoou island (NF)—Tuita, landlord.

Futukovuna. A large futu tree in Mua (Lapaha and Tatakamotonga), Tongatabu island (T).

Futuna. The island of Futuna. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haakame, Utulau, and Niutoua. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Fuumaka. Great rock [fuu, great; maka, rock]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Fuumilo. Great milo tree [fuu, great; milo, a kind of tree]. Well near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also islet in mouth of lagoon, Tongatabu island (T).

Haatumahanga. Family of the bonito twins [haa, family; atu, bonito; mahanga, twins]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Haaeiki. Family of chiefs [haa, family; eiki, chief]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Haafaana. That family of gardeners there [haa, family; faa, gardener; na, that there]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Haafahenga. Probably Haafakahenga. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord.

Haafaka. Family like [haa, family; faka, like]. Name probably incomplete. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island.

Haafakaafa. Hospitable family [haa, family; fakaafe, to turn aside a traveller in order to refresh]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Haafakahenga.** Family like the paroquet [haa, family; faka, like; henga, paroquet (Domicella fringillacea)]. Tract near Tufuvai, village on Eua island (T). Said to be the name of a mountain in Wallis island. Also tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also district and tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord.

Haafakalaki. Family (of chiefs) that unnecessarily shows its authority [haa, family; fakalakilaki, to exhibit, to make a show of]. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Haafakanapa. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Also cemetery near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Dedicated to or connected with the god Uluenga. [776]

Haafama. Industrious family [haa, family; fama, labor]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Haafata. Family of bearers [haa, family; fata, to carry]. Tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Haafatue. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Haafaua. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Haafelio. Hungry family [haa, family; fello, hungry (applied to chiefs only)]. Tract and district near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haafeliotoo. Family hungry for too shellfish [haa, family; fello, hungry (applied to chiefs only); too, a kind of shellfish)]. District near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haafetuku. Family of carriers [haa, family; fetuku, to carry, to remove]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haafeunu. Family of weavers [haa, family; feunu, to join in plaiting or weaving]. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haafeva. The place of a big chief. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also island (H).

Haafiatonga. Family desiring to be Tongan [haa, family; fia, probably misspelling of fie, to desire; tonga, Tongan]. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T). This tract was probably occupied by Samoans or Fijians, hence the name.

Haafisiuta. Family of inland Fijians [haa, family; fisi, Fijian; uta, inland]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Haafoa. District on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haafota. Family of masseurs [haa, family; fota, to massage]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Haafotaliku. Weather shore of Haafota [haafota (see preceding); liku, weather shore]. Southeastern point of Nomuka island (H).

Haafoukula. Family of bead trimmers [haa, family; foukula, to trim with beads]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haafua. Family of jelly-fish catchers [haa, family; fua, to catch the jelly-fish]. Tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Haafuesia. Family of carriers [haa, family; fuesia, to carry, to take in the arms]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Haafuipeka. Family of the flock of flying foxes [haa, family; fuifui, flock; peka, flying fox]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Haafuluhao. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. The Vavau group is called Haafuluhao; sometimes exclusive of Koloa island. Also spelt Haafuluhau.

Haafune. Family of the breadfruit core [haa, family; fune, breadfruit core]. The tract was so named because the man who lived on it used to make the breadfruit pudding (faikakai) for the Ata chiefs. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Haafusia. Family of pullers [haa, family; fusia, to pull]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haahafu. The family that drifted before the wind [haa, family; hafu, to drift before the wind]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Koloua, Nukualofa, and Niutoua.

Haahavea. Family of the strong chief. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Haaheka. Family of sitters [haa, family; heka, to sit on anything]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Haahenga. Family of the paroquet [haa, family; henga, paroquet (Domicella fringillacea)]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Haahio. Family on Ahio, a chief [haa, family; ahio, chief's name]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haahoko. Family of those who succeed [haa, family; hoko, to succeed, i. e. to follow]. District on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haahonge. Family of famine [haa, family; honge, famine]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Haahou. Qualmish family [haa, family; hou, qualmish]. Tract near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Haahuai. Family that spills [haa, family; huai, to spill]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Haahuaki. Family of pilots [haa, family; huaki, to pilot a vessel in a passage]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haalia. Family with a mark on the body [haa, family; lia, mark on the body]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haakaho. Family of reeds [haa, family; kaho, reeds]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Haakale. Family of fast runners [haa, family; kale, to run fast]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Haakalua. Family of the flapping sail [haa, family; kalua, the flapping of the sail]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Veitongo, Vaini—Maafu, landlord; Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord; Lapaha—Pangia, landlord; Hoi, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tefisi—Luani, landlord; Neiafu, Leimatua—Fotu, landlord, and Holonga.

Haakalualuo. Family of many hollows [haa, family; kalualuo, many hollows]. Place on Vavau island (V). Near Mt. Kafoa, where there are two small hills said to have been two gods, Lotu and Toka, who were changed to this form. [776]

Haakame. Village and tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haakame and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord.

Haakamelalo. Lower Haakame [lalo, lower]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

103 **Haakaulu.** Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Haakauulu. Family of ten heads [haa, family; kauulu, ten heads]. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Haakea. Family of the long breadfruit [haa, family; kea, the long kind of breadfruit]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haakeifonu. Family still (entitled to the) turtle [haa, family; kei, still, yet; fonu, turtle]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Turtles are always regarded as the chief's, regardless of who captures them. [225]

Haakeifuna. Family still moulting [haa, family; kei, still; funa, to moult]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Haakele. Muddy family [haa, family; kele, muddy]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Haakeli. Family of diggers [haa, family; keli, to dig]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haakili. Skin family [haa, family; kili, skin]. Tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Adjoining Ahau. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haakio. Family that chirps like a chicken [haa, family; kio, to chirp as a chicken]. Village on Vavau island (V). Also tract in Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Haakiolalo. Lower Haakio [lalo, lower]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Haakoka. Family that prints tapa [haa, family; koka, to print tapa]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also district on Lifuka island (H). Also district near Utui, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V) Veikune, landlord. Also village on Vavau island (V). Part of Utui.

Haakokolo. Family of the rumbling noise in the stomach [haa, family; kokolo, rumbling noise in the stomach]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haakole. Begging family [haa, family; kole, to beg]. Tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Haakolo. Town family [haa, family; kolo, town]. Tract near Haatoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Haakolokolo. Family that boils things [haa, family; kolokolo, to boil] Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Haakolotoma. Family of the conceited town [haa, family; kolo, town; toma, conceited, vain]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord; Foui—Vahai, landlord, and Teekiu—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Haakulu. Family of the kulu tree [haa, family; kulu, tree]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Haakuma. Rat family [haa, family; kuma, rat]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haakumi. Family of seekers [haa, family; kumi, to seek]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Haakupo. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Haakupu. Family of speakers [haa, family; kupu, speech]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Haalai. Family of the lai fish (haa, family; lai, a kind of fish]. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Haalakiu. Family of the snipe sail [haa, family; la, sail; kiu, snipe]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haalako. Family of wanderers [haa, family; lako, to go, to wander]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Foui—Vahai, landlord; Haateiho—Tui Haateiho, landlord, and Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord.

Haalakoi. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haalakovaka. Family wandering in boats [haa, family; lako, to go, to wander; vaka, vessel]. Tract and district near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haalalo. Lower family [haa, family; lalo, below, down, beneath]. Village and tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Lototelie. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu—Fulivai, landlord; Haakio, and Tafeuni.

Haalangovaka. Family that contends with one who has conquered another [haa, family; langovaka, to contend with one who has conquered another]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haalata. Family at home in a place [haa, family; lata, at home in a place]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also district and tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Haalato. Family of fullness [haa, family; lato, full]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haalaufuli. Family of counters all [haa, family; lau, to count; fuli, all]. Village on Vavau island (V).

Haalausi. Family of the lausi yam [haa, family; lausi, a long yam known by that name]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haalefo. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Haaleiosi. Family of finished ivory [haa, family; lei, ivory; osi, to be finished]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haaliha. Family of nits [haa, family; liha, nit]. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haalihau. Ancient family [haa, family; lihau, ancient; or perhaps family of Lihau, the fourth Tui Tonga]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Haalino. Family of stringing leaves upon a rope for taking fish [haa, family; linoaki, to string leaves upon a rope for taking fish]. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Haaloau. Family of the famished [haa, family; loau, famished; or family of Loau, a famous ancient chief]. Tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also cemetery on Lifuka island (H). On weather shore.

Haaloausi. Family of the painted buttocks [haa, family; loa, to paint with color; usi, the rear part of a person]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Haaloka. Family of quarrel [haa, family; loka, rough, wavy]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Pea—Lavaka, landlord, Folaha, and Niutoua.

Haalokafisi. Family filliped by the rough waves [haa, family; loka, rough, wavy; fisi, to fillip]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Haaloke.** Family dashed about by the waves [haa, family; lokela, to be dashed about by the waves]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haalota. Family that exhorts [haa, family; lotaki, to exhort]. District on Lifuka island (H).

Haaloto. Middle family [haa, family; loto, middle]. Tract near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord; Nukuleka—Pangia, landlord; Makaunga—Pangia, landlord, and Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract on Okoa island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Makave—Tui Afitu, landlord; Houma, and Haakio. Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haalotoa. Family in the enclosure [haa, family; lotoa, enclosure]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haalotouta. Inland Haaloto [uta, inland]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Haalouango. Family of the ginger leaf [haa, family; lou, leaf; ango, ginger]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haalousi. Family of the si leaf [haa, family; lou, leaf; si, a plant]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haaluma. Family of scoffers [haa, family; luma, to scoff]. A former village south of Kolomaile, on Eua island (T), abandoned in Christian times, its inhabitants now living in Ohonua. Also tract near Tufuvai, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Hhalupo. Family of the king fish [haa, family; lupo, king fish]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haaluukau. Probably Haatuukau. Tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Haamahe. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Haamako. Family smeared from head to foot with black pigment [haa, family; mako, to be smeared from head to foot with black pigment]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Haamalo. Family that wins in games [haa, family; malo, a winner in games]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haamaloiliku. Haamalo on the weather shore [iliku, weather shore]. Tract near Hoi, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haamango. Family of Mango [haa, family; mango, an island of the Haapai group]. Tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tafeuni, Taanea—Vahai, landlord, and Haalaufuli.

Haamatangi. Family of the wind [haa, family; matangi, wind]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haamate. Family of death [haa, family; mate, death]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

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Haamatua. Family of elderly people [haa, family; matua, elderly people]. Former village on Tofua island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Haamaui. Family of Maui the demigod; or living family; [haa, family; maui, alive, well, convalescent, applied to several]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Haamautau. Family of war prisoners [haa, family; mau, to obtain, to possess; tau, war]. Tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haamea. Family that attends to [haa, family; mea, to attend to]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract and district near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Haameneuli. Family that obeys the call of nature [haa, family; meneuli, to obey the call of nature]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Former name of village of Niutoua on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Haamoa. Family of the chicken [haa, family; moa, chicken] or perhaps killing like fowls [haa (or haha), to strike; moa, chicken]. Probably in most cases the tracts are named for Samoa, Haamoa being the Tongan name for that country. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Lakepa—Lasike, landlord, and Hamula—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Oua island (H). Also cliff on Fotuhaa island (H). So named because a Samoan jumped from [773] it and was killed and became a stone, which is now pointed out. Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haamoana. Family of the ocean [haa, family; moana, ocean]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haamofuta. Family that assumed a proud and daring gait [haa, family; mofuta, to assume a proud and daring gait]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haamoko. Family of the gecko [haa, family; moko, gecko]. Tract and fortress gate near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Gate on southeast-by-east side of fortress of Hule. Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Haamolo. Family of stampers [haa, family; moloki, to stamp, to tread]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho.

Haamololalo. Lower Haamolo [lalo, lower]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatapu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Haamololiku. Haamolo on the weather shore [liku, weather shore]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Haamomoe. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Haamongaamaui. Burden of Maui [haamonga, a burden carried on the shoulders, suspended from each end of a stick; a, of; maui, the demigod]. Trilithon near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haamotuavae. Family of the big toe [haa, family; motuavae, big toe]. Tract on Uoleva island (H). Also tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haamotuku. Family of the heron [haa, family; motuku, heron]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Houma—Vaea, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, Makaunga—Pangia, landlord, Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract and district near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu, Tafeuni, and Taanea—Vahai, landlord.

Haamotukulalo. Lower Haamotuku [lalo, lower]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Haamuni. Family of Muni [haa, family; muni, a Tongan hero]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Haaniumea. Family of the brown coconuts [haa, family; niumea, brown coconut]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haano. Family of borrowers [haa, family; no, to borrow]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Fahefa—Veehala, landlord, Nukualofa, and Longoteme—Veikune, landlord. Also island (H). Also village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Haanofa. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haanofu. Family of the nofu fish [haa, family; nofu, a kind of fish]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Haanonu. Family of the nonu tree [haa, family; nonu, a tree]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Haanosii. Little Haano [sii, little]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Haanukutoka. Family of the conquered town [haa, family; nuku, town; toka, conquered]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Haangafa. The working family [haa, family; ngafa, a portion of work]. Tract near Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haangana. The well known family [haa, family; ngana, to spread abroad, as a name], or family of Nganatatafu, a former chief of Haano island and brother of the 20th Tui Tonga Tatafueikimeimua. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Kolovai village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also district near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also district on Haano island (H).

Haanganauta. Inland Haangana [uta, inland]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Haango. Family of the ginger plant [haa, family; ango, ginger]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Haangolo. Family that speaks through the nose [haa, family; ngolo, to speak through the nose]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haangolotau. Family of unrest [haa, family; ngolotau, unrest]. Tracts in and near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haangongo. Family of the noddy tern [haa, family; ngongo, noddy tern]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Malapo, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Lavengatonga. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu.

Haao. The moving family [haa, family; o, to go (applied to two or more)]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Haaola. Successful family [haa, family; ola, to succeed]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also district on Nomuka island (H).

Haaolatafanga. Family at home at the landing place [haa, family; o, of; lata, at home in a place; fanga, landing place]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Haapai. Family of the coalescing fingers or toes [haa, family; pai, fingers or toes growing together, or a twisted foot]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Ahau, Matahau, Tofoa, Nukualofa, and Malapo—Luani, landlord. The central island group of the Tongan archipelago. Anciently the name seems to have been applied specifically to the islands of Uoleva, Lifuka, Foa, Nukunamu, and Haano, all of which are united by reefs; hence, perhaps the name meaning coalescing fingers or toes. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haapaifoou. New Haapai [foou, new]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Haapaihonge. Famished Haapai [honge, famine, scarcity of food]. Tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V); perhaps so named from the coming of Haapai people to beg food.

Haapaiuta. Inland Haapai [uta, inland]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Haapau. Confident family [haa, family; pau, confident]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haapaulalo. Lower Haapau [lalo, lower]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Haapauloto. Center of Haapau [loto, center]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Haapauuta. Inland Haapau [uta, inland]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Haapeka. Family of the flying fox [haa, family; peka, flying fox]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Matahau, Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, and Nukualofa.

Haapekauta. Inland Haapeka [uta, inland]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Haapele. Family of favorites [haa, family; pele, favorite]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Haapuesia. Family first at making nets [haa, family; pue, to be first; sia, to make nets]. District near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haapulou. Family that veils the face [haa, family; pulou, to veil the face]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Haapunga. Family of the coral [haa, family; punga, coral]. So named apparently because here the hero Pungalotohoa threw and broke coconut trees in a contest with the hero Muni. The punga (coral) in the place name would seem to be a short rendering of the hero's name. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T). [773]

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Haasiale. Family of the single gardenia [haa, family; siale, single gardenia]. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Haasikiuli. Family that sits on its heels in filth [haa, family; siki, to sit on the heels; uli, filth]. Tract near Pangai, village on Eua island (T).

Haasimi. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haasina. Family of the long wedge for splitting kava [haa, family; sina, long wedge for splitting kava]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Haasini. Family that became satiated [haa, family; sini, to be satiated]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haatafu. Family that fans the fire [haa, family; tafu, to fan the fire]. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haatafuuta. Inland Haatafu [uta, inland]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Haatakaifanga. Family that goes about on the shore [haa, family; taka, to go about; i, on; fanga, shore]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haatakala. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haatakalaua. Family of the Tui Tonga Takalaua [haa, family; takalaua, the twenty-third Tui Tonga]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also district on Tongatabu island (T). Another name for Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haatalafale. Family conversing in the house [haa, family; tala, to converse; fale, house]. Said to refer to high chiefs sitting in house while commoners work outside. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also district near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also district near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Haatalamohavea. Family that converses with Havea [haa, family; tala, to converse; mo, with; Havea, a personal name]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, and Vaini—Maafu, landlord.

Haatalauli. Family of dirty talk [haa, family; tala, to talk; uli, dirty]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Okoa island (V).

Haatamani. Family of this youth [haa, family; tama, youth; ni, this]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also district near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Haatamanu. Family of the tamanu tree [haa, family; tamanu, a tree, Calophyllum burmanni]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Haataongo. Family that feels blows [haa, family; ta, a blow; ongo, to feel]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord.

Haatapu. Sacred family [haa, family; tapu, sacred]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Haatatafu. Family that strikes fire [haa, family; tatafu, to strike fire]. Perhaps refers to the twentieth Tui Tonga, Tatafueikimeimua. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haakame, Folaha, and Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Haatau. Family of war [haa, family; tau, war]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also district near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T). In this district is situated the tract Lakepa belonging to Lasike. Also tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Haataua. Family that builds two canoes at a time [haa, family; taua, to build two canoes at a time]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Haataukiuta. Family that fights inland [haa, family; tau, to fight; ki, in; uta, inland]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Haatavake. Family of the tropic bird [haa, family; tavake, tropic bird (Phaethon aethereus)]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haatea. Whitish family [haa, family; tea, whitish, light in color]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Talasiu—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Houma, Tuanekivale, and Leimatua—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Haateailiku. Haatea on the weather shore [iliku, weather shore]. Tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Haateiho. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Belonged to the god Pulotu Katoa. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also district near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Haatelie. Family of the "almond" tree [haa, family; telie, a tree, vernacularly called "almond" by English-speaking residents of Tonga]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haatengetenga. Family of the tengetenga bird [haa, family; tengetenga, a bird]. Tract near Mua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Mua is the combined villages of Lapaha and Tatakamotonga. Also tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Haateolo. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Haato. Absent family [haa, family; to, to be absent]. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Formerly called Fanganono.

Haatoa. Courageous family [haa, family; toa, courageous]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Adjoins Matahau.

Haatofi. Family that cuts into small pieces [haa, family; tofi, to cut into small pieces]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haatoho. Family that pulls, or drags along something [haa, family; toho, to pull or drag along]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Haatoi. Family that keeps out of sight [haa, family; toi, to keep out of sight]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haatoka. Conquered family [haa, family; toka, conquered]. Tracts in and near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Haatoke. Family that cuts the whale [haa, family; toke, to cut the whale]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord.

Haatolopa. Family that throws the fish hook [haa, family; tolo, to throw; pa, fish hook]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

● 103 **Haatolu.** Family of three [haa, family; tolu, three]. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Haatoto. Family that stoops in walking [haa, family; toto, to stoop in walking]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haatou. Family of the tou tree [haa, family; tou, a tree]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haatouli. Family that fell in filth [haa, family; to, to fall; uli, filth]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Veitongo, and Vaini —Maafu, landlord.

Haatoumanga. Family of the spreading tou tree [haa, family; tou, a tree; manga, spreading]. District near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haatoutai. Family of sailing masters [haa, family; toutai, sailing master]. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Haatouuta. Inland Haatou [uta, inland]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haatua. Family of commoners [haa, family; tua, commoner]. Village on Eua island (T). Also called Kolomaile. Also tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haatuamapuhanga. Family of commoners who whistle and look [haa, family; tua, commoner; mapu, to whistle; hanga, to look at]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Haatuele. Tract near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Haatufunga. Undertaker. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T) —Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haatufungaliku. Haatufunga at the weather shore [liku, weather shore]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haatui. Family of kings [haa, family; tui, king]. Tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haatukau. Family of the handle for the fishing rod [haa, family; tukau, a handle for the fishing rod]. Haatukau near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Haatuku. Family that dyes [haa, family; tuku, to dye]. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Haatuna. Family of the eel [haa, family; tuna, eel]. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haatupoi. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Haatuukau. A watch; one who has charge of a chief's wife. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Lapaha, Haveluliku, Lavengatonga, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Vavau island (V). Between Haakio and Faleono. Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haatuunga. Family of the foundation [haa, family; tuunga, a foundation]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also district near Fotua, village on Foa island (H).

Haatuungahihifo. Western Haatuunga [hihifo, western]. Tract near Haatoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haauluakimata. Family of the first eye [haa, family; uluaki, first; mata, eye; or family of the Tui Tonga Uluakimata]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haaungi. Family that defends [haa, family; ungi, to defend]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Haautu. Family that fetches or carries [haa, family; utu, to fetch, to carry]. Tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Haauvea. Family of Wallis island [haa, family; uvea, Wallis island]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, and Fetoa.

Haavaekalo. Family of the foot that avoids danger [haa, family; vae, foot; kalo, to avoid danger]. The spelling Haavaekolo was also obtained. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haavaeoua. Family of the foot that desists [haa, family; vae, foot; oua, to desist]. The spelling Haavaeoma was also obtained. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haavaha. Family of the space at sea [haa, family; vaha, space at sea]. Tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haavahe. Family that apportions [haa, family; vahe, to apportion]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haavai. Family that dissolves [haa, family; vai, to dissolve]. Tract in Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

Haavaka. Family of sailing boats [haa, family; vaka, sailing boat]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Haavakafuhu. Family of sailing vessel that carries fist fighters [haa, family; vaka, sailing vessel; fuhu, to fight with the fists]; or family of Vakafuhu, the 25th Tui Tonga. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatapu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V).

Haavakamei. Family of the breadfruit boat [haa, family; vaka, boat; mei, breadfruit]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Haavakaotua. Family of the god's boat [haa, family; vaka, boat; otua, god]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haavakatolo. Family of the vessel that discharged a portion of her cargo at sea for safety [haa, family; vaka, vessel; tolo, to discharge a portion of the cargo at sea for the safety of the vessel]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also tract on Oua island (H).

Haavakatoto. Family of the boat of blood [haa, family; vaka, boat; toto, blood]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Haeangakia. To tear the throat open. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haela. An eccentric person. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Hafaana. The road to the cave. Tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Hafaanga. Silly idiots. Tract on Mango island (H).

103 **Hafekivaka.** To carry suspended by a string from the neck or shoulder to a boat [hafe, to carry suspended by a string from the neck or shoulder; ki, to; vaka, boat]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Hafeofafine. Women's menstruous cloths [hafe, a menstruous cloth; o, of; fafine, women]. Trees on Vavau island (V). Two hehea trees, one on each side of the road called Halakavakava on or near Mt. Kafoa.

Hahafu. To fall in drops. Tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hahala. To appear. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Site of the Catholic church and formerly of the house of the god Tui Haafakafanua.

Hahake. Eastern division of Tongatabu island. Apparently restricted sometimes to northeastern portion as indicated in the following: "Then he transferred to Hahake" from Fuaamotu in the southeastern portion. The term is applied to the eastern portion of any island. I have heard it used for eastern part of Fotuhaa island, Haapai group.

[773] **Hahamolofia.** Probably hahamalofia, scarce. A place seen by the divine plover (Tangaloa Atulongolongo) from Eua in the days of creation and upon which it stood, originating the saying: "When the tide is low plovers have a foundation."

Haila. To appear spotted [ha, to appear; ila, a mark, a spot]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Haimale. To bind in the male game [hai, to bind; male, a game]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Haka. A hole cut into the trunk of a tree, for holding water. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Hakangavalu. Boiling place of the valu fish [haka, to boil; anga, place; valu, a fish]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Hakatuu. To move the hands as in dancing while standing [haka, to move the hands as in dancing; tuu, to stand]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Hakau. A submerged reef near land. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Hakauata. Reflected reef [hakau, reef; ata, to reflect as a mirror]. Island (H).

Hakauelhiho. Reef that is sacred. Reef near Niniva island (H).

Hakaufaha. Reef where fish are driven into a net trap [hakau, reef; faha, to drive fish into a net trap]. Reef west of the southern end of Lifuka island (H).

Hakaufakaositoume. Reef where torches are finished, that is used up [hakau, reef; fakaosi, to finish; toume, the cover of the coconut branch as it fruits from the tree, used when dry as a torch]. Probably night fishing was done at this reef. Reef west of the southern end of Foa island (H).

Hakaufatumanono. Reef where the sail is furled and well tied [hakau, reef; fatu, to furl; manonoo, to be well tied or roped]. Reef in southern part of Haapai group.

Hakaufisi. Reef of flowers [hakau, reef; fisi, flower]. Reef northwest of the Nomuka group in southern Haapai. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Hakaufusi. Reef of bananas [hakau, reef; fusi, generic term for bananas]. Reef in southern part of Vavau group.

Hakaufusipala. Reef of rotten bananas [hakau, reef; fusi, generic term for bananas; pala, rotten]. Reef off west coast of Lifuka island (H).

Hakauhomaulu. A high reef. Reef partly surrounding Niniva island (H).

Hakauiki. Small reef [hakau, reef; iki, small]. Reef near Niniva island (H).

Hakaukopau. Reef that can be seen at any time [hakau, reef; kopau, that which is certain]. Reef west of Kotu island (H).

Hakaulahi. Large reef [hakau, reef; lahi, large]. Reef near Miama island (H). 103

Hakaulalo. The reef beneath the water, that is, not visible [hakau, reef; lalo, below, beneath]. Reef on west side of Lifuka island (H).

Hakauloa. Long reef [hakau, reef; loa, long]. Reef west of Lifuka island (H).

Hakaumalie. Pleasing reef [hakau, reef; malie, pleasing]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hakaumama. Reef of the world [hakau, reef; mama, world]. God-house on Uiha island (H). House of the eel god Toke, situated on the tract Fongolongo.

Hakaumamao. Distant reef [hakau, reef; mamao, distant]. Large reef north of Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Hakaumamo. Reef of the mamo fish [hakau, reef; mamo, a fish]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Hakaumataleingale. Reef off west side of Lifuka island (H).

Hakaumatelalona. Matelalona reef [hakau, reef; matelalona, former name of the governor of Haapai, now called Tupoutoa]. Reef near Lifuka island (H).

Hakaumuikuku. Reef of holding the hind part fast in the hand [hakau, reef; mui, the hind part; kuku, to hold fast in the hand]. Reef west of the north end of Lifuka island (H). The name has a mythical origin. When the twin goddesses Topukulu and Nafanua came swimming from Samoa, they were both in the state of pregnancy. When they came to this place, Topukulu felt labor pains and took hold of herself to restrain the birth of the child. Another tale attributes the name to the goddess Fehuluni, who similarly prevented the escape from her body of a stolen yam which she was bringing to Tonga. See also Ufimoufi and Muikuku. 103 773

Hakaupooi. Pooi reef [hakau, reef; pooi, a preparation of food]. Reef off west side of Lifuka island (H). 103

Hakausela. Sarah reef [hakau, reef; sela, Sarah, the late wife of Tupoutoa, the governor of Haapai]. Reef on west side of Lifuka island (H).

Hakautapu. Sacred reef [hakau, reef; tapu, sacred]. Reef off northwestern point of Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hakautofua. Reef where yams are baked whole [hakau, reef; tofua, to bake yams whole]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Hakautuaniu. Reef like the back of a coconut leaf [hakau, reef; tua, back; niu, coconut]. Reef off west side of Lifuka island (H).

Hakauvana. Sea urchin reef [hakau, reef; vana, sea urchin]. Reef on west side of Lifuka island (H).

Hakauvonu. Reef on west side of Lifuka island (H).

Hakavalu. Eight holes cut in tree trunks to hold water [haka, hole cut in tree trunk to hold water; valu, eight]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Hakea. Stranded. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Hakefangota. To ascend after gathering shellfish [hake, to ascend; fangota, to gather shellfish]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Hakonoa. Worthless offspring [hako, offspring; noa, worthless]. Tract near Haatalafale, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Hakula. Sword fish. Place on Tofua island (H).

Hala. Road. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Halaakava. Road of kava [hala, road; a, of; kava, kava]. Tract on Mango island (H).

Halaakuku. Road of the kuku shellfish [hala, road; a, of; kuku, a shellfish]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Halaatuvaka. Road towards the vessel [hala, road; atu, towards; vaka, vessel]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Halaei. The chief's road. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Halaevalu. Eight roads [hala, road; e, limiting adjective used before numerals; valu, eight]. Pigeon mound near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Halafakafoohake. A broad flat road [hala, road; fakafoohake, to turn the face or front of anything upwards]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Halafakalafa. The flattened road [hala, road; fakalafalafa, to make flat, to flatten]. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Halafakalava. The road which lies longways [hala, road; fakalava, to lie longways]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Halafakatafa. Road which lies to one side [hala, road; fakatafa, to lie on the side]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Halafata. Road of the bier [hala, road; fata, bier]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Halafatai. Road of the fatai shrub [hala, road; fatai, a shrub]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Halafetoho. Road where something is dragged along by several people [hala, road; fetoho, to drag along, by several]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Halafoa. The fractured road [hala, road; foa, to fracture]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Halafoou. The new road [hala, road; foou, new]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Halafua. The measured road [hala, road; fua, to measure]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Halahenima. To miss because of the hand [hala, to miss; he, because; nima, hand]). Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Halahinima. The hands appearing large [ha, to appear; lahi, large; nima, hand]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Halahu. The road of worship [hala, road; hu, to worship]. Tract on Eua island (T). A tract in the southern part of Eua which belonged to the famous diviner (tongafisi) Hama. He lived on a spot, called Matakiata, within the tract.

Halaika. The fish road [hala, road; ika, fish]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Halaikamotua. Old fish road [hala, road; ika, fish; motua, old]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore opposite Eua island.

Halaitalaki. The road by which reports are spread [hala, road; i, by; talaki, to spread abroad]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Halaivai. The road in the water [hala, road; i, in; vai, water]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Halakafa. The road where the coconut trees (suitable for kafa making) grow [hala, road; kafa, cordage made from the coconut husk]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Halakaho. The road where reeds grow [hala, road; kaho, reed]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Halakakala. The road where sweet-scented flowers grow [hala, road; kakala, any and every sweet flower]. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Niutoua, *village on Tongatabu island (T). Also reef off east coast of Tongatabu* island (T). The name of the reef refers to the people having on garlands at the fishing entertainment. Also tract on Oua island (H).

Halakaloa. Road of the kaloa shellfish [hala, road; kaloa, a kind of shellfish]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Halakau. The road through a grove of trees [hala, road; kau, stem, stalk]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Halakavakava. Bridge road [halafakakavakava, bridge]. Road on Vavau island (V). On or near Mt. Kafoa.

Halakelemea. A dun-colored muddy road [hala, road; kele, muddy; mea, a dun color]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Halakeli. A dug road [hala, road; keli, to dig]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Halaleva. To miss accidentally [hala, to miss; leva, accidentally]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Halali. The road lashed together [hala, road; li, to lash together]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Halaliku. Weather shore road [hala, road; liku, weather shore]. The road which skirts the southern and eastern shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Halaloto. Center road [hala, road; loto, center]. The central east-west road of Tongatabu island (T).

Halalupe. Pigeon road [hala, road; lupe, pigeon]. Natural bridge near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T). On south coast.

Halamakamaka. A stony road [hala, road; makamaka, stony] Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Halamanu. An animal track [hala, road; manu, animal]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Halamate. Road of death [hala, road; mate, death]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also road running the length of Uoleva island (H).

Halamotua. The old road [hala, road; motua, old]. Road on Vavau island (V). Formerly called Halanukonuka.

Halamutu. Damaged road [hala, road; mutu, maimed, to cut across the warp]. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Halaniu. An avenue of coconuts [hala, road; niu, coconut]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Halanukonuka. Road of the sweet-scented shrub [hala, road; nukonuka, a shrub]. Road on Vavau island (V). This road is today called Halamotua.

Halangama. Shy animal road [halanga, the road of animals; ma, bashful, modest]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Halangutungutu. Road of holes and openings [hala, road; ngutungutu, holes, openings]. Road on Vavau island (V). The road along edge of cliffs on northwest coast.

Halaohikuleo. Road of Hikuleo [hala, road; o, of; hikuleo, the god of Pulotu, the homeland of the gods]. The name is applied to a deep hole or crevasse on Koloa island (V), through which Maui is reputed to have brought fire from Lolofonua (Underworld).

103 **Halapaini.** An avenue of pine trees [hala, road; paini, Norfolk Island pine, of which considerable numbers are growing in Nukualofa]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Halapaku. Crust road [hala, road; paku, crust]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Halapeka. Road where flying foxes abound [hala, road; peka, flying fox]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Halapuleanga. Government road [hala, road; puleanga, government]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Halasiale. Avenue of gardenias [hala, road; siale, gardenia]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Halasialetafa. Road of the sialetafa shrub [hala, road; sialetafa, a shrub]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T).

Halatamatama. Road of the tamatama shrub [hala, road; tamatama, a shrub]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Halatanu. The concealed road [hala, road; tanu, to conceal]. Tract near Haatoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Halatausia. The road that extended to the mound [hala, road; tau, to extend to; sia, an artificial mound]. Road on Vavau island (V).

Halatauvaka. Road that extends to the vessels [hala, road; tau, to extend to; vaka, vessel]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Halatoa. Casuarina road [hala, road; toa, casuarina tree]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract on Ofu island (V).

Halatofa. The made road [hala, road; tofa, to make, as a road]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Halatoi. Road of the toi trees [hala, road; toi, a tree]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Halatongo. Road of mangroves [hala, road; tongo, mangrove tree]. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Halatuitula. Road of conception [hala, road; tuitula, conception]. A pandanus tree on the weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Halaumea. Road of clay [hala, road; umea, clay]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Halaunga. Road of the hermit crab [hala, road; unga, hermit crab]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Halauta. Inland road [hala, road; uta, inland]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Halavaka. Road for boats [hala, road; vaka, boat]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Halei. The appearance of ivory [ha, appearance; lei, ivory]. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Halele. To appear to run [ha, to appear; lele, to run]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Halofiuta. Inland hunger [halofia, hunger; uta, inland]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Halongalalo. The place that is below. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hamula. The appearance of the mula shellfish [ha, appearance; mula, a shellfish.] Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Okoa island (V).

Hamulafoou. New Hamula [foou, new]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Hamulaloto. Center of Hamula [loto, center]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Hanoma. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Hanuatoma. To complain of vanity [hanu, to complain; a, of; toma, vanity]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Hanuvale. Foolish complaining [hanu, to complain; vale, foolish]. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Hangahake. To face upwards [hanga, to face; hake, upwards]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Hangahifo. To face downwards [hanga, to face; hifo, downwards]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Hangai. [Hangahangai, right opposite]. Tract near Tokomolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also tract in Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Hangaitokelau. Right opposite the north [hangai, right opposite; tokelau, north]. Cemetery near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H). Graveyard of the matapule (attendant) family of Veahaki.

Hangakikapa. Facing towards Kapa island [hanga, to face; ki, towards; kapa, an island of the Vavau group]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Hangakilangi. Facing the sky [hanga, to face; ki, towards; langi, sky]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Hangakimoala. Facing toward Moala [hanga, to face; ki, towards]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hangakinukueli. Facing towards Nukueli [hanga, to face; ki, towards]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Hangale. Name of a tree. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Hangamalie. Free from stones, free from obstructions. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Hango. To be strewed about. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Haola. To be constantly occupied. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Hapae. Crooked or lame in the feet. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Hauafu. Coming of the spray of the sea when breaking upon the rocks [hau, to come; afu, the spray of the sea, when breaking upon the rocks]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Haualo. Exposed to the wind. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Hauatangata. The coming of man [hau, to come; a, of; tangata, man]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nakolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Haue. To act without restraint. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

103 **Haueva.** To come and walk about [hau, to come; eva, to walk about]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Haufakatefisi. Anyone coming to top part of a roof [hau, to come; fakatefisi, top part of roof]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haufekai. Ferocious conqueror [hau, conqueror; fekai, ferocious]. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Haufolau. To arrive from a voyage [hau, to arrive; folau, voyage]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract and district near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Haufoou. New conqueror [hau, conqueror; foou, new]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Haufua. To come with produce [hau, to come; fua, produce]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Haukaenofo. To come for to dwell [hau, to come; kae, for; nofo, to dwell]. Tract on Oua island (H).

Haukamakama. The coming of the rock crab [hau, to come; kamakama, a rock crab]. Tract near Tongamamao, villgae on Niuafoou island (NF).

Haukinima. To possess by the work of one's hands. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Neiafu, Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Pea, Holonga, and Hoi. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tuanuku—Ulukalala, landlord, Tefisi—Luani, landlord, Taoa, and Leimatua. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Haukoloa. Wealthy conqueror [hau, conqueror; koloa, wealthy]. Tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V).

Haukotoa. All conquerors [hau, conqueror; kotoa, all]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haukovi. Bad conqueror [hau, conqueror; kovi, bad]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Haulahi. Great conqueror [hau, conqueror; lahi, great]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Haulakoi. Come quickly. Tract and district near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Hauleva. Come at once [hau, to come; leva, at once]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Haulohi. Lying conqueror [hau, conqueror; lohi, to lie]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Hauloto. To arrive in the middle [hau, to arrive; loto, middle]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Haumalie. Pleasing reigning prince [hau, reigning prince; malie, pleasing]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Haumalu. Mild reigning prince [hau, reigning prince; malu, mild]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Haumau. To come to possess [hau, to come; mau, to possess]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Haumi. One kind of banana. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Haunofo. To come to stay. Tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord.

Haunafu. To come and go. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord.

Haunui. Routing conqueror [hau, conqueror; nuiki, to rout]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Haungula. He is a ruler of strength [hau, ruler; ngu, strength; ia, he]. Tract and district near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Hauofa. Loving ruler [hau, ruler; ofa, loving]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Haupe. To come alone. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Haupeavaie. A ruler and ignorant [hau, ruler; pea, and; vaie, ignorant]. Tract near Fue, village on Vavau island (V).

Hauta. To appear on the shore [ha, to appear; uta, shore]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Hautamua. First to appear at the shore [ha, to appear; uta, shore; mua, first]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Hautu. Appearing like a cliff [ha, to appear; utu, perpendicular, like the weather shore of Vavau]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Adjoining Fahefa. Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Hautu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Vaini—Maafu, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hauuta. Inland ruler [hau, ruler; uta, inland]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Hauvaka. To come by boat [hau, to come; vaka, boat]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Hauvakaatua. The arriving boat of commoners [hau, to arrive; vaka, boat; a, of; tua, commoner]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Hauvea. The appearance of Wallis island [ha, appearance; uvea, Wallis island]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Hava. A passage or channel. One of two rocks at Palalafa in lagoon of Tongatabu island (T), the other rock being called Ila. Both are said to be transformed women.

Havaiki. A small passage [hava, passage; iki, small]. Some informants said that it was the Tongan rendering of Samoan Savaii and that the places were really named after the island of Savaii. See Avaiki for another spelling. This word is of course the Tongan rendering of Maori Hawaiki and Hawaiian Hawaii. To the Tongans it does not stand for any original homeland. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord. Also tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Havaie. To appear foolish [ha, to appear; vaie, foolish]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Havelu. The place of a chief. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Neiafu, Kalaau, Hautu, Veitongo, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, Niutoua, Haveluliku, and Fatumu, and village on Tongatabu island. Also tract on Oua island (H). Also tract on

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Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tuanuku—Ulukalala, landlord, Longomapu—Veikune, landlord, Neiafu, Utui—Veikune, landlord, Haalaufuli—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord, and Leimatua —Fotu, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT) —Maatu, landlord.

Havelulalo. Lower Havelu [lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

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Haveluliku. Havelu at the weather shore [liku, weather shore]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). A place in the Hihifo district where stood the koka tree under which sat the Tui Kanokupolu when invested with office. Also village on Tongatabu island (T).

Haveluloto. Havelu in the center [loto, center (referring in this case to the central part of the island]). Village on Tongatabu island (T). This village is more generally known as Havelu.

Havelutahi. Havelu by the sea [tahi, sea] Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Haveluuta. Inland Havelu [uta, inland]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Haviki. To appear to boast [ha, to appear; viki, to boast]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Havila. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Havili. A gale, a blast. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hea. The name of a tree, the fruit of which supplies one of the ingredients used in printing tapa. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Ahau —Lasike, landlord, Tokomololo, Talasiu—Tui Lakepa, landlord, and Lolotelie. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Heake. To be convalescent there [he, there; ake, to be convalescent]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Hee. Grasshopper. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T).

Hefau. The fau tree [he, the; fau, a tree (Hibiscus)]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Hefue. The fue vine [he, the; fue, a vine] Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Hehaku. The haku fish [he, the; haku, a kind of fish]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Hehea. Name of a tree. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T) —Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu, Makave—Tui Afitu, landlord, and Haakio.

Heheu. To ward off there [he, there; heu, to ward off] Fortress on Eua island (T). The fortress is in a strong position, one side being protected by a cliff.

Hehoo. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Hehopo. To err and eat to satiety [he, to err; hopo, to eat to satiety]. Tract on Tofua island (H).

Hehuni. The huni tree [he, the; huni, a tree]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Heifi. The Tahitian chestnut tree [he, the; ifi, Tahitian chestnut]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Heilala. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Longoteme, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, Lavengatonga, Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hekau. The handle [he, the; kau, handle]. Tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Hekea. To slide, to slip. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Hekeaŋga. A sliding place [hekea, to slide, to slip; nga, place]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Heketa. To move on the posteriors and strike [heke, to move on the posteriors; ta, to strike]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T) The seat of the early Tui Tonga. Perhaps connected with the eleventh Tui Tonga, Tuitatui, whose name means "king who strikes the knee," in reference to his custom, from fear of assassination, of striking with a stick anyone who came too close to him in the kava ring. [643] [175]

Hekutemotu. A proud and lazy person almost broken [heku, a proud and lazy person; te, almost; motu, broken]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Helanoa. Weary for nothing [hela, weary; noa, nothing]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Helangi. The sky [he, the; langi, sky]. Tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Helei. To ensnare. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Helemonga. To cut the throat [hele, to cut; monga, throat]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hemei. The breadfruit [he, the; mei, breadfruit]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Hemoheatu. The cohabiting of bonitos [he, the; mohe, to cohabit; atu, bonito]. Tract in Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hepu. The rear. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord.

Hesi. The si plant [he, the; si, a plant]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Heto. The sugar cane [he, the; to, sugar cane]. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Hetou. The tou tree [he, the; tou, a tree]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Heukalae. To decoy gallinules [heu, to decoy; kalae, gallinule (Porphyrio vitiensis)]. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Heuli. To ward off and lash together [heu, to ward off; ii, to lash together]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Heumolafo. To catch birds on the wing by casting the net [heu, to catch birds on the wing; mo, with; lafo, to cast the net]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hifofoou. A new descent [hifo, to descend; foou, new]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hifonga. The descending place. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

#103 **Hifongakaka.** To climb a landing place [hifonga, landing place; kaka, to climb]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Hihifo. The West. District on Tongatabu island (T). Composing the western third of Tongatabu. Also district on Nomuka island (H). Also village on Lifuka island (H). Also district on Vavau island (V). Composing the western part of Vavau island. Also village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Hikihoko. To remove and arrive at [hiki, to remove; hoko, to arrive at]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Hikiilangi. To lift in the sky [hiki, to lift; i, in; langi, sky]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Hikuaki. With an end [hiku, end; aki, with]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Hikuano. The end of a marsh [hiku, end; ano, marsh]. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Hikuatea. End of the whitish enclosure [hiku, end; a, enclosure; tea, whitish]. The spelling Hikuateu was also obtained. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hikufononga. The end of a journey [hiku, end; fononga, journey]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Hikuhau. End of a large bone needle [hiku, end; hau, a large bone needle]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Hikuika. The tail of a fish [hiku, end; ika, fish]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Hikulangi. The end of the sky [hiku, end; langi, sky]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Hikulata. The point of the lata shrub [hiku, the point of a thing; lata, shrub]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hikumoko. The tail of the gecko [hiku, end; moko, gecko]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

[773] **Hikunise.** To make an end. Place on Tongatabu island (T). Land in central Tongatabu where hero Muni is said to have thrown coconuts and other trees in a contest with the hero Pungalotohoa. Probably near Malapo.

Hikuniu. The point of a coconut tree; the point of the coconut tree [hiku, point, end; niu, coconut tree]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Pea—Lavaka, landlord, and Fatumu. Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island—Luani, landlord.

Hikunonofo. The end of dwelling together [hiku, end; nonofo, to dwell together]. Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Hikuone. Sandy point [hiku, point; one, sand]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Hikupapa. The tail of the papa fish [hiku, end; papa, a kind of a fish]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utuŋgake island (V).

Hikutamoli. To strike the end of the orange tree [hiku, end; ta, to strike; moli, orange]. Peninsula or isthmus on Utungake island (V). The north end of Utungake island or else the isthmus connecting the north end with main island.

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Hikutavaka. Tail of the tropic bird [hiku, tail; tavake, tropic bird (Phaethon aethereus)]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hikutemotu. Point of the floating island [hiku, point; te, to float; motu, island]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Hilakivai. To look askant towards the water [hila, to look askant; ki, towards; vai, water]. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hilavale. To look askant and foolish [hila, to look askant; vale, foolish]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Hilinga. A place or platform on which things are laid. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hina. Gray, or perhaps in this case the name of the goddess Hina. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also headland on Hunga island (V). On west coast coast.

Hinave. Taken by Hina [hina, a goddess; ave, to take]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Hingafua. To stumble while carrying [hinga, to stumble; fua, to carry]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Hingano. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Houma—Vaea, landlord, Puke—Fohe, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island. Also tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Hinganoleka. Dwarf hingano tree [leka, short, stumpy]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Hiva. To sing. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Hivaalulu. Song of the owl [hiva, song; a, of; lulu, owl (Strix delicatula)]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Hoaheu. A pair of men warding off blows in club fight [hoa, pair; heu, to ward off blows in club fight, fetaaki]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also well near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). This well belonged to the Tui Tonga and was dug by the people for the chiefs to bathe in. While the chiefs bathed in the pool a pair of men engaged in a club fight to the death on the edge of the well for the amusement of the bathing chiefs. Hence, the name Hoaheu. 643 515 541

Hoata. Yellow, ripe, mellow. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hofoa. Broken winded [ho, winded; foa, broken]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hofoauta. The inland Hofoa [uta, inland]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hofonu. Full breath [ho, breath; fonu, full]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Hofuele. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hohohohotalo. Taro cooked in coconut milk [hohohoho, to cook in coconut milk; talo, taro]. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Hohomo. Name of a fish. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Hohuma. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Hoi. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Pea—Lavaka, landlord, Tofoa, Nukualofa, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

103 **Hoifua.** Agreeable, comfortable, favorable. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Hoiuta. Inland Hoi [uta, inland]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Hokaanganiu. To take off the husk of the coconut [hokaanga, to take off the husk of the coconut; niu, coconut]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua (T).

Hokafa. Small cross timber of pandanus wood [hoka, small cross timber in Tongan house; fa, pandanus]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Hokihoki. To plant anything close together. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lukepa, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Hokomopulotu. Near to Pulotu [hoko, near; mo, and; pulotu, the land of the gods and of departed chiefs]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Hokonga. The place arrived at [hoko, to arrive at; nga, place]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Hokongatolu. Three places arrived at [hoko, to arrive at; nga, place; tolu, three]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Hokula. The anchorage. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also former village on Tofua island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). This tract belonged to family of King George I. A water hole there bore same name and was a chiefly bathing place, cared for by chiefs' retainers. Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract on Ofolanga island (H). [643] [515]

Holaafa. To abscond and exaggerate [hola, to abscond; afa, to wish to astonish others with what is of daily occurrence]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Holaakuku. The absconding of the kuku shellfish [hola, to abscond; a, of; kuku, a shellfish]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Holaalupe. The absconding of the pigeon [hola, to abscond; a, of; lupe, pigeon]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Holaape. To abscond by night [hola, to abscond; a, of; pe, night]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H).

Holaasi. Absconded but penetrated [hola, to abscond; asi, to penetrate]. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Holaatengetenga. The absconding of the tengetenga birl [hola, to abscond; a, of; tengetenga, a bird]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Holaavaka. The absconding of the vessel [hola, to abscond; a, of; vaka, vessel]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Holafa. Flattened out. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (T)—Malupo, landlord.

Holani. Holland. Tract in Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Holeiatofa. To be beloved. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Holeva. To breathe quickly [ho, to breathe; leva, quickly]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). The northeast point of Tongatabu, adjacent to Nukunukumotu. There Ulukalala has a house. Also tract near

Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also village on Koloa island (V). Also tract on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tafeuni, Feletoa, and Holonga.

Holo. Comfortable, refreshing. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Pea—Lavaka, landlord; Malapo—Pangia, landlord; Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord; Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Holoangiangi. To dry with a piece of tapa [holo, to dry; angiangi, a piece of tapa]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Holohau. To move in quick succession and arrive [holo, to move in quick succession; hau, to arrive]. Cemetery near Makave, village on Vavau island (V).

Holohiufi. To fall with the yam [holo, to fall; i, with; ufi, yam]. Probably so named from the myth which states that the material of this hill, together with the first yam, was poured down from heaven. A hill on shore east of Maufanga village on Tongatabu island (T); also called Popua hill on account of surrounding tract Popua. [773]

Holoiafu. To rub off the spray [holoi, to rub off; afu, spray]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hololanga. The place of demolition [holoi, to demolish; anga, place]. Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Holokakala. The scented towel [holo, towel; kakala, sweet smelling flowers]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Holonga. A row. Tracts in and near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V). Also village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Holongalalo. Lower Holonga [lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Holongauta. Inland Holonga [uta, inland]. Tract near Niuafoou island (NF).

Holoosi. Lettting a chain or rope run out to the end. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Holopeka. Flying foxes passing by [holo, to move in quick succession; peka, flying fox]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also village on Lifuka island (H). Also hill near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Holotaeafe. Passing by in quick succession without turning [holo, to pass by in quick succession; tae, without; afe, to turn]. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Holotapu. Sacred towel [holo, towel; tapu, sacred]. Place on Eua island (T). At this place a tapa towel fell from the head of the corpse of Tui Tonga Tuitatui as it was being carried by his half-brother Fasiapule. Hence the name. See also Fautapu, Motutapu, and Moungatapu. [173]

Homatau. Your fish hook [ho, your; matau, fish hook]. Northeast promontory of Nomuka island (H). The name is probably a misspelling of Houmatau.

Hongo. Famine. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Hongea. To be short of food. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tangatabu island. (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

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Hongone. Something small. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatapu island (T).

Hopa. A kind of banana. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou (NF).

Hopokanga. The time for jumping or coming forward. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Hopomofokai. To leap with the lizard [hopo, to leap; mo, with; fokai, a large lizard]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Hoponoa. To jump at random [hopo, to jump; noa, random]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hositau. A stallion. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Hotaane. Your chiefly marriage [ho, your; taane, marriage of a chief]. Tract in Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hotaputoo. Forbidden to you to touch [ho, thy, thine; tapu, forbidden; too, touch, take]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V).

Hoti. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Houa. To send, to command on an errand. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Houkai. Inclining to vomit food [hou, inclined to vomit; kai, food]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Houlei. Rough ivory [hou, rough; lei, ivory]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Houma. Point of land. Village on Eua (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haatafu, Houma, and Lapaha—Pangia, landlord. Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Fetoa island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract on Niniva (H). Also tract on Lofanga (H). Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Ofolanga island (H). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract on Lape island (V). Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also village on Vavau island (V).

Houmaake. Point of land of the ake tree [houma, point of land; ake, a tree]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Houmafahefa. Point of land of the pandanus and the hefa grass [houma, point of land; fa, pandanus; hefa, a grass]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also fortress gate near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Houmafakalele. Point of land where they amuse by flying birds [houma, point of land; fakalele, to amuse by flying birds]. Tract near Fetoa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also promontory on Vavau island (V). On northwest coast.

Houmafalevai. Point of land of Falevai [houma, point of land]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Houmafeifai. Point of land of the feifai tree [houma, point of land; feifai, a tree]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Houmafisi. Point of land of flowers [houma, point of land; fisi, flower]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Houmahuni. Point of land of the huni tree [houma, point of land; huni, a tree with sweet-smelling flowers]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Houmakalae. Point of land of the gallinule [houma, point of land; kalae, gallinule]. Part of beach at Alakifonua (Alaki), Tongatabu island (T), where body of murdered Tui Tonga Havea was cast ashore. There a gallinule (kalae) pecked the face of the corpse; hence the name. Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Houmakaniki. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Houmakeviki. Point of land of the keviki crab [houma, point of land; keviki, a kind of crab]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Houmakiutaki. Point of land to which the plover leads [houma, point of land; kiu, plover; taki, to lead]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Houmakotu. Point of land of Kotu [houma, point of land; kotu, an island in the western part of the Haapai group]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract and district near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Houmalalo. Low point of land [houma, point of land; lalo, below, down beneath]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Houmaloto. Middle point of land [houma, point of land; loto, middle]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Houmaniu. Point of land of coconut trees [houma, point of land; niu, coconut tree]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tract, promontory, and anchorage near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Houmangala. Point of land of crying [houma, point of land; ngala, to cry]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Houmangalu. Point of land where the waves break [houma, point of land; ngalu, waves]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Houmapolo. Point of land of the chili pepper [houma, point of land; polo, chili pepper]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Houmapua. Point of land of the pua tree [houma, point of land; pua, a tree]. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Houmatahi. Point of land in the sea [houma, point of land; tahi, sea]. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Houmataki. Point of land that leads [houma, point of land; taki, to lead]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Houmatala. Point of land of the white tern [houma, point of land; tala, white tern (Gygis)]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Houmataniu. Point of land of the hewn coconut trees [houma, point of land; ta, to hew; niu, coconut tree]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Houmatefua. Point of land where the yams are baked whole [houma, point of land; tofua, to bake yams whole]. Tract and district near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract and district near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Houmatoka. Point of land aground [houma, point of land; toka, aground]. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Houmatoloa. Point of land of the duck [houma, point of land; toloa, duck (Anas superciliosa)]. Promontory on Tongatabu island (T). The southernmost point of Tongatabu island, also called Cook point. Also place on Tongatabu island (T). In the great lagoon.

Houmatua. The back of the point of land [houma, point of land; tua, back]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Houmauta. Inland point of land [houma, point of land; uta, inland]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord.

Houmautu. Point of land of the utu fish [houma, point of land; utu, a fish]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Houmautulau. Point of land of gathering leaves [houma, point of land; utu, to gather; lau, leaves]. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract and district near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Houmauvea. Point of land of Wallis island [houma, point of land; uvea, Wallis island]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Manuka, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Houmelei. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Houmeleilalo. Lower Houmelei [lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Houtolu. The three qualmish ones [hou, qualmish; tolu, three]. Tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Houvale. The fool who is qualmish [hou, qualmish; vale, fool]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Huafisi. Fijian jest [hua, a jest; fisi, Fijian]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Huakamakama. To turn up the sand in seeking the shellfish kamakama [hua, to turn up the earth; kamakama, a shellfish]. Tract on Oua island (H). Also tract on Niuafoou island. (NF).

Huakava. To dig up kava [hua, to uproot; kava, kava]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Manuka, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Hualeva. To tack a vessel quickly [hua, to tack, as a vessel; leva, quickly]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hualilo. Concealed joke [hua, a joke; lilo, concealed]. Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Huanafu. A repeated jest [hua, a jest; nafui, to repeat]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord.

Huanga. An entrance, threshold, access. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Huapuaka. Rooting of pigs [hua, to root; puaka, pig]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Huatafa. To taste of a preparation of food [hua, a preparation of food; tafa, to taste of]. Tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Huatatau. A similar joke [hua, a joke; tatau, similar]. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Hufa. Four sacrifices [hu, sacrifice; fa, four]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Hufanga. A refuge, a shelter. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Hufangalupe. Refuge of the pigeons [hufanga, refuge; lupe, pigeon]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore. Also hill near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T). A hill on the shore of the great lagoon, where it is said pigeons were released to fly to Eua island.

Hui. A bone. Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Huifouu. [Hui, bone]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Huihui. Thorny. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord. Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Huihuilalo. Lower Huihui [lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Hula. Bulged, distended. Tracts in and near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hulaavale. The carrying of an insane person [hula, to carry anything large or bulky; a, of; vale, an insane person]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hulahaapai. Pigs of a certain size from Haapai [hula, a term used for the second largest size in pigs; haapai, the central group of islands in the Tongan archipelago]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Hule. [Ohule, a shellfish]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore. Also fortress near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Captured and destroyed by Taufaahau (later King George I. Tupou) in 1837.

Hulufe. A fern. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Huluipaongo. Dry leaves of the paongo tree [hulu, dry leaf which is sometimes used as substitute for banana leaf in making cigarette; paongo, a tree]. Cemetery on Lifuka island (H). Situated near southwest extremity of Lifuka. The cemetery is a high mound and is evidently the one described in Cook's Voyages, Everyman's Edition, page 269. It is the graveyard of the family of Matauvave. Bearers of this title were the Tui Tonga's governors and agents (matapule) in Haapai. An extant tale relates that the mound was formed by the throwing ashore of red clay by a multitude of people who were washing their heads with red clay in the nearby sea. [823]

Hulumaai. Dry leaf of the maai tree [hulu, dead and dried leaf; maai, a tree]. Tract on Lape island (V).

Huni. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Houma—Vaea, landlord, Utulau, and Nukualofa. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Hunivai. Huni tree near the water [huni, a tree; vai, water]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Hunivao. Bush huni tree [huni, a tree; vao, bush, woods]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Hunga. Turned towards. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Ahau, Foui, Matahau, and Nukualofa. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also island (V). Also tract and hill on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Hungaapato. Turned towards the Muscovy duck [hunga, turned towards; pato, Muscovy duck]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Hungahaapai. Turned towards Haapai [hunga, turned towards; haapai, the central group of the Tongan archipelago]. An island of western volcanic chain lying northwest of Tongatabu.

103 **Hungalau.** Turned towards the conversation [hunga, turned towards; lau, conversation]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Hungalulu. Turned towards the sugar cane [hunga, turned towards; lulu, a kind of sugar cane]. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Hunganga. The place turned towards [hunga, turned towards; nga, place]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also fortress gate near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T). South-west-by-south gate of fortress of Hule. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Hungatonga. Turned towards Tongatabu [hunga, turned towards; Tonga, Tongatabu island]. An island of western volcanic chain, lying northwest of Tongatabu island.

Hutau. Suing for mercy in war [hu, the Tongan act of suing for mercy; tau, war]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Ifiholo. Refreshing shade of the "chestnut" tree [ifi, "chestnut" tree (Inocarpus edulis); holo, refreshing]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Ii. The pain or sensation of hunger. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Malupo, landlord.

Ikakula. Red fish [ika, fish; kula, red]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ikalahi. Large fish [ika, fish; lahi, large]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Ikapongipongi. Morning fish [ika, fish; pongipongi, morning]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Ila. A mark, a spot on the body. One of the two rocks at a place called Palalafa, in the lagoon of Tongatabu island (T). The other rock is called Hava. Mythology states that they were once two women who were transformed into stones. [773]

Iotopia. Utopia. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Isileli. Biblical name—Israel. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Isipite. Egypt. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Matafonua—Tui Vakano, landlord, Fatai, and Haateiho—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Itaitongo. Displeasure with the mangrove trees [ita, displeasure; i, with; tongo, mangrove (Rhizophora)]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Italoi. Angry liar [ita, anger; loi, liar]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Iteni. Eden. Two tracts in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Iui. In the ui coconut [i, in; ui, the name of one kind of coconut]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Kafae. A fisherman utters this word when a shark is caught, as a sign that the shark is ready to be killed. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T).

Kafakala. A coconut for chiefs. Tract near Kotongo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kafoa. Hill on Vavau island (V). One tale states that the mount of Kafoa is named for a man Kafoa from Tongatabu. Talau, another mount of Vavau island, is said to be similarly named.

Kahala. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Kahana. Spouting water. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Kahifehifa. A kind of coral. Island (V). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Kahinoa. To make a scratching noise at random [kahi, to make a scratching noise; noa, random]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Kaho. The reed. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also lookout cliff on Tofua island (H). Also tract on Fotuhaa, island (H).

Kahopapalangi. European reed [kaho, reed; papalangi, European]. Tract in Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaiafi. To eat fire [kai, to eat; afi, fire]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kaiana. To eat in a cave [kai, to eat; ana, cave]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kaiasi. To go to a feast with the intention of getting food for a chief. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaiavale. The eating of a fool [kai, to eat; a, of; vale, fool]. District near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Kaifisi. To depend upon others for food. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Kaifekotuu. Hoarded food [kai, food; fekotuu, the act of hoarding]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Kaifuluta. To eat in the bush. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kaihaahele. To steal a knife [kaihaa, to steal; hele, knife]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Kaiheke. To eat and move on the posteriors [kai, to eat; heke, to move on the posteriors]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Kaikaimoui. One who survives from sickness after eating food. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kaikaipeahola. An animal which eats and escapes [kaikai, to eat (applied to animals); pea, and; hola, to abscond]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Kaikeiaho. To eat during the day [kai, to eat; kei, during; aho, day]. Tract near Kalaau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaikevai. To masticate the food properly in the mouth [kai, to eat; ke, to; vai, water]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Kaikeviki. To eat keviki shellfish [kai, to eat; keviki, a shellfish]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Kailaveaki. To eat and break one stick by the aid of another [kai, to eat; laveaki, to break one stick by the aid of another]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

103 **Kailimu.** To eat seaweed [kai, to eat; limu, seaweed]. Tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Kailimuuta. Inland Kailimu [uta, inland]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Kailotu. To eat and pray [kai, to eat; lotu, to pray]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Kaimai. The call of the fisherman when out fishing [kai, to eat; mai, to, towards]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Kaimofisi. To eat shrimps [kai, to eat; mofisi, the shrimp]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kaingafoou. A new relative [kainga, a relative; foou, new]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Kaingahonge. Relatives who are short of food-stuff [kainga, relative; honge, scarcity of food]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Kaingalava. Completed relation [kainga, relation; lava, completed]. Said of a couple united in marriage. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaingamasiva. Poor relations [kainga, relation; masiva, poor]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Kaingamomua. Related with a mua or high-class attendant [kainga, related; mo, with; mua, a high-class attendant or matapule]. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). The premises of the matapule Moungatonga.

Kaioho. The food of travellers or voyagers [kai, food; oho, the food of travellers or voyagers]. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Kaipeahela. Eating but weary [kai, to eat; pea, but; hela, weary]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Kaipeahele. To eat and to cut [kai, to eat; pea, and; hele, to cut]. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Kaipeatala. To eat and tell [kai, to eat; pea, and; tala, to tell]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Kaipeatepi To eat and then walk [kai, to eat; pea, and; tepi, to walk]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Kaipo. To eat on the sly. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Kaipolilo. To eat hidden food on the sly [kaipo, to eat on the sly; lilo, hidden]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Kaipongilongi. To eat in the morning. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Kaipongipongi. To eat in the morning [kai, to eat; pongipongi, morning]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaisike. To eat while sitting on one's heels [kai, eat; siki, to sit on the heels]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kaitaetala. To eat without telling [kai, to eat; tae, without; tala, to tell]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Kaitaetata. To eat without clearing away the leavings [kai, to eat; tae, without; tata, to collect up]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kaitaetau. Unworthy food [kai, food; taetau, unworthy]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Kaitangi. To eat while crying [kai, to eat; tangi, to cry]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaitauhala. To eat something at the wrong season [kai, to eat; tau, season; hala, wrong]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kaitavale. To eat anything and everything [kai, to eat; tavale, to eat anything and everything]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Kaiuaamate. To be consumed gradually for the second time by death [kai, to consume gradually; ua, second; a, of; mate, death]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Tuita, landlord.

Kaiutu. To eat the utu fish [kai, to eat; utu, a fish]. Tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Kaka. Deceit, perfidy, imposition. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Kakafanga. The name of a tree. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kakala. Any and every sweet flower. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Kakataki. To persevere. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Kakatuuua. Two perching parrots [kaka, parrot (Platycerus tabuensis); tuu, to stand; ua, two]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Kakautaumai. Swimmers reaching the shore [kakau, to swim; taumai, to arrive, to land]. Place on Kapa island (V).

Kakioia. Probably kakeoia, to return triumphant. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Kalaau. Old people dying hard [kala, to die hard; au, old people]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Kalae. The gallinule (Porphyrio vitiensis). Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kalaka. Name of a tree. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Kalamihi. Name of a small crab. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Kalao. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Kalape. To die hard alone [kala, to die hard; pe, alone], also said to be the name of a Fijian village. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Kalau. Name of an insect. Island (T). South of Eua island. Also tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also island (V). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Kale. To run fast. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Kaleala. To run fast and touch [kale, to run fast; ala, to touch]. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Kalifonia. A reef off Hihifo district, Tongatabu island (T), where a three-masted ship from California was wrecked. Also tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord.

Kalileka. Short wooden head rest [kali, wooden head rest; leka, short]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

103 [821] **Kalipa.** First quarter of the moon. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Kalisi. To eject phlegm from the throat with force [ka, to force phlegm from the throat; lisi, to throw with force]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

[773] **Kaloafu.** To avoid danger by entering the ocean spray [kalo, to avoid danger; afu, the spray or mist of the sea when breaking upon the rocks]. One of two rocks on coast of Hihifo district, Tongatabu island (T). The other rock is Teuhie. The name Kaloafu appears to refer to the fleeing of two people, Kaloafu and Teuhie, from a pursuing eel. They fled into the sea and became rocks.

Kaloaleva. When the wind does not change its position for sometime. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Kalou. To vociferate. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kalu. To cut or clean off all excrescence and dirt. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Kamata. The tasting of any food. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Kamea. Although attending to [ka, although; mea, to attend to]. Tracts in and near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kanaaho. Day of cleaning or rubbing canoes with the soft stone kana found on the seashore [kana, a soft stone on the seashore, used for rubbing canoes; aho, day]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Kanakana. Eating. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaini—Maafu, landlord, Lavengatonga, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord.

Kanali. Canal. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Kanatea. To rub until whitish [kanai, to rub; tea, whitish]. Island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Situated in lagoon of Tongatabu.

[773] **Kanivatu.** A mythical island in Pulotu, where dwelt an enormous bird called Kanivatu.

Kanokano. Fleshy. Tract on Haano island (H).

Kanokupolu. Flesh of Upolu [kano, flesh; kupolu, Upolu island, Samoa]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). It is now counted as the southern portion of Neiafu, which it adjoins.

Kanome. Well near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kanumo. Name of a nut tree. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Kanumi. Although creased [ka, although; numi, to crease]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Kao. K(oe)ao, the cloud. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also island (H). A lofty island in the western volcanic chain, 3380 feet high. Also tract on Kotu island (H).

Kapa. The corners and edges of anything. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also island (V).

Kapaatamai. Child trying to crawl to meet his father [kapa, to try to crawl; a, to meet; tamai, father]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Kapakatai. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Kapala. The corners and edges of a sail [kapa, the corners and edges of anything; la, a sail]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also tract in Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near

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Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kapangu. The edge of the ngu yam [kapa, edge; ngu, a kind of yam] Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Kape. An edible plant (Arum costatum). Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kapeta. Carpenter. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). The first carpentering school instituted in Tonga was at Kapeta.

Katafanga. The beach of laughing [kata, to laugh; fanga, beach]. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract on Lifuka island (H). Also island (V).

Katakataita. To smile, though angry. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Katanoa. To laugh for nothing [kata, to laugh; noa, random] Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Kataui. A calling laugh [kata, a laugh; ui, a call]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Katoa. The whole. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Katoanga. A feast. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Katoangakai. A gathering for the purpose of eating [katoanga, a feast; kai, to eat]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Katoangakava. A feast at which kava is served [katoanga, a feast; kava, a beverage]. Tract near Tofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Katolika. Catholic. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Katotava. Basket of tava fruit [kato, basket; tava, a tree and its fruit (Pometia pinnata)]. Tracts in and near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Kau. The stem. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haalalo, Tofoa, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, Nukualofa, Maufanga—Fakamanua, landlord, Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord, and Manuka. Also tract on Tofua island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu—Lauaki, landlord, Mataika, Houma, and Haalaufuli.

Kauaipe. Always interfering [kau, to interfere; aipe, always]. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord.

Kaualiki. Chiefs (said to be of foreign origin) [apparently, kau, sign of the plural; aliki, Tongan rendering of ariki, the word for chief in certain other Polynesian dialects]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Kauasi. Spies [kau, sign of the plural; asiasi, a spy]. Tract in Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaufotutata. Stems appearing as the cover of a house [kau, stems, stalks; fotu, to appear; tata, a covering for the top of the thatch of a house]. Perhaps refers to a blind in which the pigeon catchers hid. Pigeon mound near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V).

Kauhakilelei. To persevere in a pleasant manner [kauhaki, to persevere; lelei, pleasant]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Kauhala. Roadside. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tuanuku—Ulukalala, landlord, Leimatua—Tui Pelehake, landlord, and Leimatua—Fotu, landlord.

● 103 **Kauhalahahake.** Eastern roadside [kauhala, roadside; hakake, eastern]. District near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kauhalahihifo. Western roadside [kauhala, roadside; hihifo, western]. District near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kauhalalalo. Lower roadside [kauhala, roadside; lalo, below, down, beneath]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord, Matafonua—Tui Vakano, landlord, Veitongo, and Nakolo—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Kauhalatahi. Sea roadside [kauhala, roadside; tahi, sea]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Kauhalauta. Inland roadside [kauhala, roadside; uta, inland]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also district on Moungaone island (H).

Kauika. Twenty fishes [kau, twenty; ika, fish]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Kauiki. Small stems [kau, stem; iki, small]. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Kauiloli. A shell fish. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaukia. Concerning the neck [kau, to concern; kia, the neck]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Kaukiola. Concerned about success [kau, to concern; ki, about; ola, success]. Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Kaulaea. The confused ones [kau, sign of the plural, applying generally to rational beings; [laea, to feel confused]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kaulau. Talkers [kau, sign of the plural, applying generally to rational beings; lau, to talk]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Kauluolahi. Twenty large holes [kau, twenty; luo, hole; lahi, large]. Tract on Kao island (H).

Kaumalo. Winners [kau, sign of the plural, applying generally to rational beings; malo, winner]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Kaumango. Mango stem [kau, stem; mango, a tree and its fruit]. Tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord.

Kaunaka. The handle of a net. Tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Kaunga. Associate, fellow. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaungalalo. Lower Kaunga [kaunga, associate, fellow; lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaungamalie. Pleasing associate [kaunga, associate, fellow; malie, pleasing]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Kaungatamaki. Bruised associate [kaunga, associate,, fellow; tamaki, bruised]. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaungauta. Inland Kaunga [kaunga, associate, fellow; uta, inland]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaunonou. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Kauola. The successful ones [kau, sign of the plural, applying generally to rational beings; ola, success]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Kauolatahi. Kauola by the sea [kauola (see above); tahi, sea]. Tract near Tui Haateiho, village on Tungua island (H). 103

Kaupua. The stem of the pua tree [kau, stem; pua, a tree with sweet-smelling flowers]. Hill near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kaute. Hibiscus. Tract in Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Kauvai. A bank or shore [kau, bank; vai, water]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also district near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Kava. The shrub (Piper methysticum). Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord, Nukualofa, and Veitongo. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract on Okoa island (V).

Kavaefiafi. Afternoon kava [kava, a beverage; efiafi, afternoon]; cf. "afternoon tea." Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Kavaehe. By the kava [kava, a shrub; ehe, by the]. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Kavafai. To make kava [kava, a beverage; fai, to do]. Tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Kavafakaua. To drink kava twice [kava, a beverage; fakaua, to repeat]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also inlet on Tongatabu island (T). On the north coast. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kavafakava. To play at kava-drinking [kava, a beverage; fakava, to play]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kavainu. To drink kava [kava, a beverage; inu, to drink]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Kavaili. To throw kava root [kava, a shrub whose dried roots are used for a beverage; ili, to throw, to toss]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Kavapapalangi. Any European spiritous drink. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Kavauhi. A native drink made of leaves of the uhi shrub. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Kavaui. A kind of kava. Tract in Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Dwelling place of Totohoumafisi, the priest of the god Taliai Tupou.

Kaveinga. The constellation Libra. Stars. 821

Kaviki. For boasting [ka, for; viki, boasting]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. 103

Kea. A kind of breadfruit. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Kalaau, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Haakame, Haalalo, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, Hoi—Pangia, landlord, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Fue, Haalaufuli—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord, and Holonga.

Keaekehe. The quarrel of another [ke, quarrel; ae, of; kehe, another]. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Keafata. Breadfruit carrying [kea, breadfruit; fata, to carry]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Keafatu. A kind of breadfruit. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Keatala. A kind of breadfruit that has many little spikes on the surface of the fruit. Tract on Nomuka island (H) Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Keatufoha. To give a son [ke, to; atu, give; foha, son]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kefikana. A rocky island. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord.

Kehenga Another, different. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kei. Yet, whilst, during, now. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangai, landlord. Also tract near Nakolo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tunanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Keihema. Yet left-handed [kei, yet; hema, left-handed] Tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Keila. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Keinanga. To eat. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Keinangamofae. To eat with mother [keinanga, to eat; mo, with; fae, mother]. Tree on Vavau island (V). A large toi tree on or near Mt. Kafoa.

Keitahi. Yet in the sea [kei, yet; tahi, sea]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). In Hihifo, the western district of Tongatabu island. Also tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Keiuta. Yet inland [kei, yet; uta, inland]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Kekai. Food quarrel [ke, quarrel, strife; kai, food]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Kekitahi. Quarrel at sea [ke, quarrel; ki, at; tahi, sea]. Tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord.

Kele. Muddy. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Kelefatu. Thick mud [kele, muddy; fatu, thick, applied to liquids]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Kelefesia. Broken earth; perhaps referring to tilted strata visible in the cliffs of the island of Kelefesia. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (H). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V).

Kelekelemeifisi. Earth from Fiji [kelekele, earth; mei, from; fisi, Fiji]. Cemetery near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). A burial mound built of earth said to have been brought from Fiji.

Kelekelenoa. Worthless soil [kelekele, soil; noa, worthless]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Kelekia. Tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Keleuli. Filthy mud [kele, muddy; uli, filthy]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Keli. To dig. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Keilngamaka. Where stone is dug [keli, dig; nga, place; maka, stone]. Tract near Tofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Keilngaoneone. Where sand is dug. [keli, to dig; nga, place; oneone, sand]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kemealalo. To quarrel over things below [ke, to quarrel; mea, things; lalo, below]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kemeauta. To quarrel over things inland [ke, to quarrel; mea, things; uta, inland]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kenutu. The motion of a dying ground dove [kenu, the motion of one dying; tu, a ground dove (Phlogoenas stairi)]. Tract on Okoa island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord. Also island (V).

Kepeliki. Place near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). On northwest weather shore. Also tract in Falevai, village on Kapa island (V).

Keseni. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Keslo. To quarrel and stare [ke, to quarrel; sio, to stare]. Tract on Oua island (H).

Kete. The belly. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Kevihi. Probably keviki. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Keviki. Name of a crab. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano (H).

Kevikitahi. A sea crab [keviki, a crab; tahi, sea]. Tract on Tungua island (H) Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Kevikiuta. A land crab [keviki, crab; uta, land]. Tract on Tungua island (H) Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Kia. The neck. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kiato. Sticks extending from the canoe to which the outrigger is fastened. Island (V).

Kiatosii. Little Kiato [kiato, (see above); sii, little]. Tract on Okoa island (V).

Kikatenofo. Squeal and I will stay. A large pandanus tree on or near Mt. Kafoa, Vavau island (V).

Kikiaveka. Squeaking call of the rail [kiki, to squeak; a, of; veka, rail (Rallus pectoralis]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kikilioi. To look from side to side, kikilio. God-house near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kili. The bark of trees; skin. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Kililiae. The skin of the forehead [kili, skin; lae, forehead]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Kilikili. Small black pebbles used to decorate graves. Spot near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Location of a beacon.

Kilikilitefua. Assembled small stones [kilikili, small stones; tefua, assembled]. Stonewall near Makave, village on Vavau island (V).

Kilikoki. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kilokilo. To look from side to side. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Kinekina. To be thoroughly tired. Islet (H). Exact location uncertain.

Kiokio. Name of a fish. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Kiou. A toast in drinking. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kite. To appear. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

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103 [173] [823] **Kitekihaamoa.** Rock on Eua island (T). A great rock "like an axe" said formerly to have stood in Eua. The name means "visible to Samoa." The Samoans were displeased at the visibility of this rock from Samoa. They therefore came and burnt it, and it fell down in strata from which it was easy for the people to secure pieces from which to make axes. Previous to this stone axes had not been made in Eua. The base of this rock is said to be visible on the weather shore. The Tongan name for the rock, which is hard, is toamakahunu. It is described as similar to rock from Tofua and Kao, two volcanic islands, and is said to be of various colors: black, white, yellow, and red.

Kito. Island (H).

Kitu. Island (V).

Kiu. The plover (Charadrius fulvus). Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kiumoeveka. Plover and rail [kiu, plover, (Charadrius fulvus); moe, and; veka, rail (Rallus pectoralis)]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kiutaki. To lead in running [kiu, to run; taki, to lead]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Kivikivi. The name of a shellfish. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H) —Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Koahokaimoa. The day of eating chicken [ko, prefix; aho, day; kai, to eat; moa, chicken]. Rock (T). Formerly in entrance of lagoon of Tongatabu island, on west side of Nukunukumotu island.

Koakele. Muddy foam [koa, froth, foam; kele, muddy]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Koane. Corn, grain. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Koefa. The pandanus [koe, the; fa, pandanus]. Tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Koekoli. The koli tree [koe, the; koli, a tree]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Koemei. The breadfruit [koe, the; mei, breadfruit]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Koesi. The si shrub [koe, the; si, a shrub]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau (V).

Koetou. The tou tree [koe, the; tou, a kind of tree]. Tract in Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

[173] **Kofakahaangatoma.** The place where she showed off [ko, the; fakahaanga, place; toma, to show off]. Place (H). A place in the Ahanga ford from Lifuka to Uoleva where the daughter of Matauvave, the Tui Tonga's steward in Haapai, slipped and hurt herself. Hence the name.

Kofateleasii. Where there is a small dreary passage [kofaa, where; telea, dreary passage; sii, small]. Tract on Kao island (H).

Kofe. Bamboo. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Haateiho—Tui Haateiho, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Hamula—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Kofinekahoamanu. The woman with a necklace for toothache [ko, the; fine, woman; kahoa, necklace; manu, toothache]. Rock (T). Rock formerly in entrance to lagoon of Tongatabu, on west side of Nukunukumotu island.

Kofutoo. To wrap and carry in the hand [kofu, to wrap; too, to carry in the hand]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Kohekoli. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

[773] **Kohi.** To scratch. Place on Eua island(T), where mythology says Maui thrust a stick into the ground.

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Koka. Name of a tree (Bischoffia javanica). Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kokafa. Split koka tree [koka, a tree; fa, split]. Tract in Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T).

Kolau. That rumor [ko, that; lau, rumor or talk]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Koleatofa. To beg of chiefs to remain and sleep [kole, to beg; a, of; tofa, to remain and sleep (used of chiefs)]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Koli. A small tree which bears a red fruit with a strong but pleasant odor; used for head dress or neck ornament. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, Makaunga—Pangia, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kolikoli. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V)—Lauaki, landlord.

Kolo. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukuhitulu, Holonga, Manuka, and Haasini. Also tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Tofua island (H). On central eastern side. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also island (H). Near Haafeva island. Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Koloa. Goods, treasure. Village on Koloa island (V). Also island (V).

Koloafisi. Village of Fijians [kolo, village; a, of; fisi, Fijians]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Koloahaamoa. Village of Samoans [kolo, village; a, of; haamoa, Samoans]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Koloakava. A village full of kava [kolo, village; a, of; kava, kava]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Koloalupe. Village where pigeons are numerous [kola, village; a, of; lupe, pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica)]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Koloamua. A village of chiefly attendants [kolo, village; a, of; mua, chiefly attendant]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Koloatangata. Village of men [kolo, village; a, of; tangata, man]. Tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Koloatofua. Village of roasting yams whole [kolo, village; a, of; tofua, to roast yams whole]. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T). Also tract and district near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Koloatongo. Village of the mangroves [kolo, village; a, of; tongo, mangrove]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. See Kolotongo.

Koloatoume. Village of the fibrous cover of the young coconut branch [kolo, village; a, of; toume, the fibrous cover of the coconut branch as it fruits from the tree]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Koloatu. Bonito village [kolo, village; atu, bonito]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Koloauvea. Village of Wallis islanders [kolo, village; a, of; uvea, Uvean, Wallis islander]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

103 **Kolofoou.** New village [kolo, village; foou, new]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Eastern portion of Nukualofa island.

Kolohotua. A town behind you [kolo, town; ho, you; tua, back]. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Koloi. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Koloipola. Village with the platted coconut leaves [kolo, village; i, with; pola, the coconut leaf platted for thatch, and other purposes]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Koloivai. Village by the water [kolo, village; i, by; vai, water]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Kolokakala. Flower village [kolo, village; kakala, flowers]. A nickname for Tatakamotonga and Lapaha, Tongatabu island (T), current some years ago on account of abundance of flowers there.

Kolokimuli. Village among foreigners [kolo, village; ki, among; muli, foreigners]. Said to be a new name bestowed by the Premier of Tonga upon the site of his residence. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also district in Tongatabu island (T)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kolokinima. Village for five [kolo, village; ki, for; nima, five]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Kolokitonga. Village for Tongans, i.e., people from Tongatabu [kolo, village; ki, for; tonga, Tongatabu]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Kolokula. Red village [kolo, village; kula, red]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Kolomaile. Myrtle village [kolo, village; maile, myrtle]. Former village on Pylstaart island (T). Also village on Eua island (T); named after Kolomaile on Pylstaart island; also called Haatua. Also tract on Ovaka island (V).

Kolomo. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Kolomotua. Old town [kolo, town; motua, old]. District near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). The western portion of Nukualofa. The tracts which have gone to make up Kolomotua are Haavaka, Haahlo, Haamea, Haaloto, Haavakaotua, Haasini, Haateile, Haafakaafo. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island. Also tracts in and near Faleval, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulôlo, landlord. Also tract on Oloua island (V). Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kolonea. Colony. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Koloneulo. Village which blazed [kolo, village; ne, sign of the past tense; ulo, to blaze]. Waves on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Koloni. This village [kolo, village; ni, this]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Kolonukunuku. Fortress near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kolonga. A house used in connection with pigeon snaring. Tract in Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kolongahau. Village of arrows [kolo, village; ngahau, arrow]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Koloopelehake. Fortress of the Tui Pelehake, a chief. Fortress on Tongatabu island (T). A ditch and fortress wall extending across Tongatabu island, cutting off Hihifo from rest of island. Built by Tui Pelehake against inroads of Vahai, a Hihifo chief. [712]

Kolopelu. Village of the banana-leaf drinking cups [kolo, village; pelu, a drinking cup made from a banana leaf]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. 103

Kolotahi. Sea village [kolo, village; tahi, sea]. Tract and islet near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Kolotau. War village [kolo, village or fortress; tau, war]. Tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Koloteekiu. Fortress of Teekiu [kolo, fortress; teekiu, snipe excrement]. Fortress near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kolotofua. Village where they bake the yams whole [kolo, village; tofua, to bake yams whole]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kolotoka. Submissive village [kolo, village; toka, submissive]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Kolotolu. Three villages [kolo, village; tolu, three]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Kolotonga. Mangrove village [kolo, village; tonga, mangrove]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. See Koloatongo.

Koloua. Two villages [kolo, village; ua, two]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kolouta. Inland village [kolo, village; uta, inland]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also promontory on Vavau island (V). In landlocked harbor; faces island of Kolotahi.

Koloutakape. Village of the kape shore [kolo, village; uta, shore; kape, a plant]. Cliff on Eua island (T). So named because here a man named Tuutaki skillfully spread kape (Arum costatum) leaves so as to hide the edge of the precipice. Then by appearing to jump aimlessly about himself, he decoyed his wife's relatives over the cliff. For sequel, see Veefefe, Utukape. 103 773

Kolovai. Water village [kolo, village; vai, water]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract and fortress near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. 103

Kolukalu. Jelly fish. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V)—Lauaki, landlord.

Komo. To suck. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Konga. A piece, a plot, a fragment. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Havelu, Nukualofa, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Nukunukumotu island (T). Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Malupo, landlord.

Kongaapi. Piece of a tract [konga, piece; api, tract]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Kongaloto. Probably Kongaloto, middle part [konga, part; loto, middle]. Island (H).

Kopoka. The castration [ko, the; poka, to castrate]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T).

Kotakotaata. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Kotekote. To speak a foreign tongue. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Kotofalefo. Collection of wash houses [koto, collection; fale, house; fo, to wash clothes]. See next name; one is a misspelling. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

103 **Kotofalefu.** A basket filled with small pandanus fruit [koto, a basket filled with anything; fa, pandanus; lefu, smallest]. See preceding name. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Kotomaka. Basket of stones [koto, basket; maka, stone]. Hill on Nomuka island (H).

Kotone. A tree. See Feingakotone. Green in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kotoni. Probably Kotone. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kotongasia. Mound at the place of pruning shrubs [koto, to prune shrubs; nga, place; sia, artificial mound]. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Kotongo. A bird cage made of mangrove branches. Tract near Hautu, village on Tongatabu island. Also village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kotu. Island (H).

Koulau. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Koulo. Village and tract on Lifuka island (H).

Kovikeu. One who is ugly and deformed. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Kovilaukau. Bad but proud [kovi, bad; laukau, proud]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord.

Kovituketuke. A woman who is bad, yet speaks amorously of gentlemen [kovi, bad; tuketuke, to speak amorously of gentlemen]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Kukuvalu. Eight kuku shellfish [kuku, a kind of shellfish; valu, eight]. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Kulavaitupu. Red well water [kula, red; vaitupu, well water]. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Kulipulu. Bulldog [kuli, dog; pulu, bull]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kulitokai. Name of the posts of the chief's cabin in a Tongan double boat, kalia. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Kulo. A pot. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Kulufotu. Appearing with kulu trees [kulu, a tree; fotu, to appear]. Pigeon mound on Uoleva island (H).

Kulukave. Stems of fruit of kulu tree [kulu, a tree; kave stem or stalk of fruit]. Place on Eua island (T). Also cemetery on Lifuka island (H). Between Pangai and Holopeka.

Kulukulu. A fruit dove (Ptilinopus porphyraceus) Tract near Haatoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kumakula. Red rat [kuma, rat; kula, red]. Tract near Kolooua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kupolu. Tongan rendering of Samoan Upolu. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Kupulau. A loquacious speech [kupu, speech; lau, loquacious]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

[821] **Laa.** The sun. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Laafi. Steamer. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

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Laalaakalae. A forest clearing frequented by gallinules [laalaa, clearing in a forest; kalae, gallinule (Porphyrio vitiensis)]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Laalupe. When the sun is high above the land, about 8 a.m. Tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). [805]

Laefefeka. To have no shame [lae, forehead; fefeka, hard]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lafangafanga. To spread out the sail. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Lafi. To hide. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lafimoetala. To get into a corner and tell [lafi, to get into a corner; moe, and; tala, to tell]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Lafoou. A new sail [la, sail; foou, new]. Part of Haakio, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract near Faletanu, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Lahakau. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lahea. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Lahi Passage. [Lahi, large]. Strait (T). Approach to Tongatabu harbor past Malinoa Island.

Lahiki. The sail of the double boat, kalia. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Laiatea. Pineapple. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Laike. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Laita. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Laitai. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Laivana. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lakaia. To step over. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Lakakau. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Lakanga. The place in which to pass or hand a thing. Water on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Lakatau. The passing of a season [laka, to pass; tau, season]. Tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lakepa. Tongan rendering of Fijian Lakemba. Tract on Eua island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haatafu, Neiafu—Lasike, landlord, Ahau—Lasike, landlord, Kolovai—Ata, landlord. (Named by two Fijians who settled there in time of present Ata's great grandfather), Kalaau—Lasike, landlord, Nukualofa, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Navutoka—Lasike, landlord. Village on Tongatabu island. Also tract on Nomuka island (H)—Lasike, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Ngaakau, village on Vavau island (V)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Lakifue. Cemetery and tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Pangaimotu island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island island (H). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

103 **Lala.** Deserted. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Lalafine. Deserted of women [lala, deserted; fine, women]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Lalalolomei Bank. A submerged reef in southern part of Vavau group.

Lalapu. Flattery, adulation, cant. Tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lalatalaaki. A kind of mat used by chiefs. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lalo. Below, down, beneath. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lalolalo. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Lalomai. To bring below [lalo, below; mai, to bring]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H).

Lalona. Below yonder. An island of the chain called Otutolu, in the southeastern part of Haapai. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Lalosia. Below an artificial mound [lalo, below; sia, an artificial mound]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lalosiale. Below the gardenia [lalo, below; siale, gardenia]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lalotava. Beneath the tava tree [lalo, beneath; tava, a fruit tree (Pometia pinnata)]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lalotonga. Below Tonga, as though Tonga might be a hill and the place so named Lalotonga be at the foot of the hill. Tongan rendering of Rarotonga. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Lalufo. Tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Lamaketi. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongtabu island (T).

Lamisi. Dream sail [la, sail; misi, dream]. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Lanau. Their sail [la, sail; nau, their]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Lanoa. Worthless sail [la, sail; noa, worthless]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Langafoou. A new erection [langa, erection; foou, new]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Langaiha. To build or erect somewhere [langa, to erect; iha, somewhere]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Langakali. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Hofoa, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, Longoteme—Veikune, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. House of the Tui Kanokupolu at Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Also cemetery on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V); near Tefisi—Luani, landlord, Neiafu, and Holonga. Also islet (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract on Tafahi island (NT).

Langalangafehi. To originate the opening of oysters [langalanga, to originate, to set on foot; fehi, to open oysters]. Royal tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). 103

Langamaikuoaho. To have been in labor and brought forth in the day [langa, to be in labor; mai, to bring; kuo, sign of the past tense; aho, day]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langamua. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Langapeniha. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Langapeuta. Turning up the soil alone inland [langa, to turn up the soil; pe, alone; uta, inland]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Langataku. To originate a name [langa, to originate; taku, to designate]. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Langiatea. Whitish tomb [langi, royal tomb; a, of; tea, whitish]. Tomb on Nomuka island (H). 103

Langifaapite. [Langi, royal tomb]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). 764

Langifalepulemaalo. [Langi, royal tomb; fale, house; pule, to rule; alo, child of rank]. Tomb of the Tui Haatakalaua. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langifaletoonga. Royal tomb of the house of fine mats [langi, royal tomb; fale, house; toonga, fine mats]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langifaletuipapai. Royal tomb of houses spread out in order like beads on a string [langi, royal tomb; fale, house; tui, to string as beads; papai, to spread out in order]. Tomb of the Tui Haatakalaua. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langifanakavakilangi. Royal tomb of seeking protection in heaven [langi, royal tomb; fanakava, to seek protection; ki, in; langi, the sky]. Another name is Langituofefafa. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langifangaloto. Royal tomb of the central landing place [langi, royal tomb; fanga, landing place; loto, center]. Tomb near Fetoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langifoki. The turned-back sky [langi, sky; foki, to turn back]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). 103

Langifolokomanu. Royal tomb of swallowing the animal [langi, royal tomb; ko, prefix; manu, animal]. At Mataliku on the outskirts of the village of Pea, Tongatabu island (T). 103 764

Langifoou. New royal tomb [langi, royal tomb; foou, new]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langiheketa. Royal tomb of moving on the posteriors and striking [langi, royal tomb; heke, to move on the posteriors; ta, to strike]. Tomb near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langikatoa. The whole royal tomb [langi, royal tomb; katoa, whole]. Tomb near Lapaha (?) village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langikoolonamu. Royal tomb of the place of ensnaring the mosquito [langi, royal tomb; ko, prefix before place names; olo, to ensnare; namu, mosquito]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langilau. The counted skies [langi, sky; lau, to count]; perhaps in reference to then ten skies of Tongan mythology. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). 103

Langileka. Short royal tomb [langi, royal tomb; leka, short]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). In this tomb is buried the female Tui Tonga Sinaitakalailangileka. 103 764

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103 764 **Langilili.** Angry royal tomb [langi, royal tomb; lili, to be angry]. Tomb near Lapaha (?), village on Tongatabu island (T). Burial place of Alusa.

Langiloamanu. Royal tomb of the red pigment smeared over the body of an animal [langi, royal tomb; loa, red pigment for smearing over the body; *manu*, animal]. Tomb near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T): tomb of the Tui Haatakalaua. Also tomb on Tungua island (H).

Langimakamaka. Stony royal tomb [langi, royal tomb; makamaka, stony]. Tomb near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T). On the tracts Haavaka and Makamaka.

Langimaluatonga. Royal tomb of cringeing to Tonga [langi, royal tomb; malua, to cringe; tonga, Tongatabu]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langimatamoana. Royal tomb to be seen from the ocean [langi, royal tomb; mata, to be seen; moana, ocean]. Also called Langitalangaholova. Tomb near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T). The tract on which it stands is Talangaholova, which the informant said took its name from the tomb. It is very near the tract Tufumahina.

Langimau. Firm tomb [langi, royal tomb; mau, firm]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Langimoelaa.** The sky and the sun [langi, sky; moe, and the; laa, sun]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Langimounga.** Mountainous royal tomb [langi, royal tomb; mounga, mountainous]. Tomb on Tungua island (T).

764 **Langimoungalafa.** Royal tomb of the flat-topped mountain [langi, royal tomb; *mounga*, mountain; lafalafa, flat]. Tomb near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langinamoala. Royal tomb of the suitable bay enclosed with a reef [langi, royal tomb; *namo*, bay enclosed with a reef; ala, suitable]. Tomb near Lapaha?, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langinukulau. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langiolomaloaa. Royal tomb of rubbing the winner of the fording [langi, royal tomb; olo, to rub; malo, winner of a game; aa, to ford]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langiolovehi. Also called Siavakapuna and Olovehifakaala. Tomb near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Tomb of Tuita.

Langiotalafaiva. Tomb of Talafaiva, wife of Tui Tonga Telea. Tomb on Euakafa island (V).

Langipaepaeotelea. Terraced royal tomb of Telea [langi, royal tomb; paepae, to lay stones as dams or sills; o, of; telea, the twenty-ninth Tui Tonga]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langipangai. Tomb near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Langipuipui. Screened royal tomb [langi, royal tomb; puipui, to screen]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langiaiapua. Royal tomb of the mound of the pua tree [langi, royal tomb; aia, artificial mound; pua, a tree]. Tomb on Tungua island (H).

Langitaetaea. Inaccessible tomb [langi, royal tomb; taetaea, inaccessible]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langitamatou. Royal tomb of the child of tou wood [langi, royal tomb; tama, child; tou, a tree]. Tomb near Makaunga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Langitau.** Extending to the sky [langi, sky; tau, to extend to]. Island (V).

103 764 **Langitauatonga.** Royal tomb of the war of Tongatabu [langi, royal tomb; tau, war; a, of; tonga, Tongatabu]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

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Langitauhakeleva. Royal tomb of reaching and ascending quickly [langi, royal tomb; tau, to reach; hake, to ascend; leva, quickly]. Tomb near Lapaha?, village on Tongatabu island (T). 103 764

Langitauhala. Royal tomb of the Tamatauhala, an individual higher in rank than the Tamaha [langi, royal tomb; tauhala, short for Tamatauhala]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langitefaua. Royal tomb with the two sleepers [langi, royal tomb; tofa, to sleep; ua, two]. Tomb near Lapaha?, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Langitongamanatu. Royal tomb of anxious Tonga [langi, royal tomb; tonga, Tongatabu; manatu, anxious]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Burial place of the Tui Lakepa.

Langitoo. Taking the sky [langi, sky; too, to take]; applied to the Tui Tonga when he has his hair cut. Tract on Lape island (V). Also tract on Nuapapu island (V). 103

Langituitonga. Royal tomb of the king of Tonga [langi, royal tomb; tui, king; tonga; Tongatabu]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). 103 764

Langituofefafa. Royal tomb of jerking and carrying on the back [langi, royal tomb; tuo, to jerk; fefafa, to carry on the back]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Herein is buried the Tui Tonga Tui Pulotu I. On his back is buried, face downward, his brother Tokemoana; hence the name tuofefafa, to carry on the back. The last Tui Tonga, Laufilitonga, is also buried in this tomb. The tomb is also called Langifanakavakilangi.

Langituoteau. Royal tomb one hundred times [langi, royal tomb; tuo, times; teau, one hundred]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Burial place of the Tui Tonga Tui Pulotu II.

Langonga. The boat dock. Anchorage near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). 103

Lapaha. The appearance of assassination [lapa, to assassinate; ha, appearance]. The equivalent of Fijian lambasa. Village on Tongabu island (T). A heilda tree in Lapaha bears this name, which was bestowed upon it by certain chiefs. The village where the Tui Tonga resided. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lapata. To strike and assassinate [lapa, to assassinate; ta, to strike]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Lape. Applied to wrestling when one throws his opponent by the aid of his legs; to bless, to render prosperous. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also island (V).

Lasea. A kind of white clay. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Lata. A shrub. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Latai. Pond of the place. Pool on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Latakofe. Bamboo shrub [lata, a shrub; kofe, bamboo]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Late. Floating sail [la, sail; te, to float, to sit on the surface of the water]; perhaps descriptive of the appearance of Late island, a volcanic cone visible to the west of Vavau. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Haveluliku, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Ofolanga island (H). Also tract on Okoa island

103 (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also island (V). Also tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Latemohamula. Late and Hamula. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Latoeke. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lau. Leafy. Tract and road near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tofua island (H).

Laua. Two sails [la, sail; ua, two]. Tract near Vakataumai, village on Kapa island (V).

Laufa. The leaf of the pandanus [lau, leaf; fa, pandanus]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Laufika. To count figures [lau, to count; fika, figures]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Lauhihila. Shining hairs [lau, hair; hihila, to shine]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Lauhoi. Leaf of the climbing hoi plant [lau, leaf; hoi, a plant]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Laukau. Pride, vanity. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

Laukula. Red leaf [lau, leaf; kula, red]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Laulaupehele. Denying an uncertain assertion made earlier. This tract also bears the modern name of Paunleono. Tract on Nukumukumotu island (T).

Laulea. Famous, much talked of. Formerly called Nukumalolo. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Lauleauta. Inland Laulea [uta, inland]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Laulikl. Small pieces of land [lau, a leaf, a pinch; likiliki, small divisions of land]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Laulupe. To talk of pigeon [lau, to talk; lupe, pigeon]; metaphorically to talk of a beautiful woman. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Laumatangi. To speak of the wind [lau, to speak; matangi, wind]. Tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Laumihi. To speak sobbingly [lau, to speak; mihi, to sob]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Laupani. To speak of anointing [lau, to speak; pani, to anoint]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Laupe. To say anything without grounds or purpose. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Lautala. To speak and tell [lau, to speak; tala, to tell]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Lautu. Furled sail [la, sail; utu, to gather in]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Lauua. Two leaves [lau, leaf; ua, two]. Tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tuanuku—Uiukalala, landlord, Longomapu—Veikune, landlord, and Neiafu.

Lavaaho. Shark bait [lava, a bait for fish; aho, a kind of shark]. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Lavaki. A traitor. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Lavakiuta. Inland Lavaki [uta, inland]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Lavatoko. To accomplish preparations on a large scale [lava, to accomplish; toko, to make preparations on a large scale]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Lavatuutolu. To conquer three appearing as spirits [lava, to conquer; tuu, to appear as a spirit; tolu, three]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Laveamata. To bite the face [lavea, to bite; mata, face]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Lavelave. To keep to leeward in steering a boat. Tract near Haatelho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haatelho, landlord.

Lavenga. The part where anything has struck or touched. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Lavengahau. The striking of an arrow [lave, to strike the mark; ngahau, arrow]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Ngaakau, village on Vavau island (V).

Lavengatonga. The place struck against by Tonga, in the sense of relied upon for food [lavenga, any part or place struck against; tonga, Tongatabu]. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lavilavi. A brown pig with black or dark stripes. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Leaaekane. Sound of the can [lea, sound; ae, of the; kane, can, bucket]. Tract in Falevai, village on Kapa island (V).

Leaaemotuku. Voice of the heron [lea, voice; ae, of the; motuku, heron (Ardea sacra)]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Leaaepuloka. The squeak of the pulley [lea, voice, sound; ae, of the; puloka, pulley]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Leaaetohi. The word of the book [lea, speech, language; ae, of the; tohi, book]. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Leaafuiva. The call of the flycatcher [lea, speech; a, of; fuiva, an insectivorous bird (Myiolestes heinei)]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Leaatevolo. The speech of the devil [lea, speech; a, of; tevolo, devil] Tract in Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lefelefevalu. A mound 21 feet high, on western side of Eua island (T), between Kolomaile and Tufuvai. Reputed to have been the home of chiefly virgin (taupoou), or to be the virgin herself now transformed into a mound, as are

103 [773] her admirers Ponahiva and Fasikiato. The name Lefelefevalu is said to refer to the lady having eight (valu) privates.

Lefiopopoto. Butterflies reconciled after a quarrel [lefio, butterfly; popoto, to be reconciled after a quarrel]. Rock on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Lefoe. Steering a boat off the wind. Tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Leha. The title of the Tui Tonga's carpenter. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Lei. Whale's tooth, ivory. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Leimatua. A game with the hands in which whale's teeth are used [lei whale's tooth; matua, a game with the hands]. Tract in Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also village on Vavau island (V).

Leitafe. Ivory dropping [lei, ivory, whale's tooth; tafe, to drop, to pour]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Leka. Short. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Leke. A private room. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Lekefanga. A landing place in a bay. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Lekeleka. Short private room [leke, private room; leka, short]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also island (V).

Lekileki. Name of a tree. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract on Ofu island (V).

Lekutu. To drive lice [le, to drive; kutu, louse]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Lele. A kind of sugar cane. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lelea. Driven by the wind. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Leleaina. Red-eyed from laughing [lelea, red, sore, applied to the eyes; a, of; ina, to laugh]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lelealulu. The run of the owl [lele, run; a, of; lulu, owl]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Leleifakamuli. Pleasant to act as a stranger [lelei, pleasant; fakamuli, to act as a stranger]. Tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Leleikovi. Good and bad [lelei, good; kovi, bad]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Leleipouli. To run in the darkness [lele, to run; i, in; pouli, darkness]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

103 773 103 **Lelenga.** Jeopardy. Cliff on Eua island (T). A cliff in Eua over which Maui Kisikisi cast his great digging stick into the sea after making the Matalangaamaui. The digging stick struck the edge of the cliff making a deep groove and carrying the earth with it into the sea. Also tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Lemani. Lemon. Tract in Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Leoleo. A guard, watchman, sentinel. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Lepa. A hole or pit made to contain water; a cistern; a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Foui—Vahai, landlord, Kalaau, and Folaha. Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Kei, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tafahi, village on Tafahi island (NT).

Letteo. A rock near Haafeva island (H), 12 feet high. Shown on Admiralty chart.

Leuleukefu. Yellow old coverlet of tapa [leuleu, old coverlet of tapa; kefu, yellow]. Stone near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Stood in the gateway of the Tui Tonga's premises. See Levulevukefu, another spelling.

Leulumoenga. To pass through with turmeric [le, to drive; ulu, to pass through, as anything thrown or darted; mo, with; enga, turmeric]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Leuo. The ripeness and softness of the tava fruit. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Leva. Forthwith, at once, quickly, accidentally. Cf. Rewa, Fiji. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Levatai. Sharp to the taste immediately [leva, immediately; tai, tart, sharp to the taste]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Leveleva. Applied when speech making: to end a long speech. Inlet on Tongatabu island (T). On north coast.

Levuka. Fijian Levuka. Tract in Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Levenga. To endeavor, to persevere. Tract and district near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Levuka. Fijian Levuka. Tract in Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Levulevukefu. A small kind of yellow mat [levulevu, a small kind of mat; kefu, yellow]. Stone near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). An upright cylindrical stone, anciently called Tokomatupa. See also Leuleukefu, another rendering of the name.

Lifuka. To lash together the hair in imitation of the Fijians [li, to lash together; fuka, to dress the hair in imitation of the Fijians]. Tracts in and near Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also inlet on Tongatabu island (T). In the lagoon. Also island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Liha. A nit. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Likisia. Thrown to the mound [li, thrown; ki, to; sia, mound]. Cave on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Liku. The weather shore; that part of an island least frequented by canoes owing to its rocky shores. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haatafu, Haateiho—Tui Haateiho, landlord, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Vakataumai, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract on Hunga island—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (V)—Fotofili, landlord.

Likualofa. Weather shore of the frigate bird [liku, weather shore; a, of; lofa, frigate bird (Fregata aquila)]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Likuhanga. Facing the weather shore [liku, weather shore; hanga, to face]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Likuhangavale. Weather shore facing the wrong way. Shore on Uiha island (H).

Likuhunga. Weather shore with small elevations [liku, weather shore; hunga, small elevation]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Likulea. The speaking weather shore [liku, weather shore; lea, to speak]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Likuloa. Long weather shore [liku, weather shore; loa, short for loloa, long]. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Likuloto. Deep or high weather shore [liku, weather shore; loto, deep]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Likumotu. Broken weather shore [liku, weather shore; motu, broken]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Likungaohaa, Brushwood weather shore [liku, weather shore; ngaohaa, brushwood]. Tract on Vavau island (V).

Likuone. Sandy weather shore [liku, weather shore; oneone, sand]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haakili, Nukualofa, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also bay (V).

Likupeka. Weather shore of the flying foxes [liku, weather shore; peka, flying fox]. Tract on Fetoa island (H).

Likutapu. Sacred weather shore [liku, weather shore; tapu, sacred]. Shore on Tongatabu island (T). Also shore on Uiha island (H). A Tui Tonga is said to be buried here, hence the name.

Likutefisi. Weather shore of the floating flower [liku, weather shore; te, to float; fisi, flower]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Likutoafa. Desert weather shore [liku, weather shore; toafa, desert, wilderness]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Likutoe. Groaning weather shore [liku, weather shore; toe, to groan, perhaps in reference to surf.] Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Likutoloa. Weather shore of ducks [liku, weather shore; toloa, duck (Anas superciliosa)]. Tracts in and near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Likutonga. Southern weather shore [liku, weather shore; tonga, the south]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also shore on Tongatabu island.

Likutuahi. Weather shore of the tuahi shellfish [liku, weather shore; tuahi, a kind of a shellfish]. Tract on Okoa island (V).

Limu. Seaweed. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also island (H). Also tract on Oloua island (V). Also tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V).

Liofau. Probably Liufau. To twist the fiber strainer when making kava for chiefs by the milolua method of straining. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lipaiapi. Remnant in the tract [lipa, remnant; i, in; api, tract]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

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Liuangakauaiihi. A place where the whistling birds return [liu, to return; anga, habit, position, where anything takes place; kau, plural; aiiki, a whistling sound]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Loa. Name of a plant, the fruit of which was used as a cosmetic to tint the face a red color before going to war. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Loafa. To besmear the body with pandanus juice(?) [loa, to besmear the body; fa, pandanus]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Loamanu. Tomb near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord. Also four royal tombs of the Tui Haatakalaua near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). The names of three were ascertained: Langifalepulemaalo, Langifaletuipapai, Langiloamanu. [764]

Loanoa. To besmear the body at random [loa, to besmear the body; noa, random]. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Lofanitani. This frigate bird stained [lofa, frigate bird (Fregata aquila); ni, this; tani, to be stained]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lofanga. Many landing places [lo, many; fanga, landing place]. Island (H). Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lofia. A volcano. Volcano on Tofua island (H).

Lohifo. Many offered in sacrifice [lo, many; hifo, to offer in sacrifice]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Loholohoa. To beat with the thick stem of the branch on which coconuts grow. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lolamoeake. Surfeited in eating and convalescent [lola, surfeited; moe, and; ake, convalescent]. Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Loka. A rough or tempestuous sea. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lokavailahi. Rough large water [loka, rough; vai, water; lahi, large]. Crater lake on Tofua island (H).

Lokea. Under the shade of the breadfruit tree [lo, short of lolo in the shade; kea, a species of breadfruit]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H)—Fakakakai, landlord.

Lokiai. A room made of ai wood [loki, room; ai, name of a tree which bears small nuts]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lokifue. A room of fue vine [loki room; fue, a climbing plant]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Lokilau. A room full of leaves [loki, room; lau, leaves]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Loko. Very, in a great degree. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). This tract consists of an islet.

Lokofa. To feel after anything as one blind, very carefully [loko, very, in great degree; fa, to feel after anything, as one blind feels his way]. Tract and cave near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). A cave with running water, in which the mullet were supposed to have been imprisoned, on Nuku, an islet in the great lagoon of Tongatabu near Nukuhitulu. This stream is said to connect with another called Lokupo. Compare myth concerning imprisoned mullet[illegible]. [773]

[illegible] Gifford, E. W., Tongan Myths and Tales; Bernice P. Bishop Mus., Bul. 8, 1923. [113]

103 **Lokoka.** With the koka bark; in reference to its use as a coloring matter for tapa [lo, with; koka, a tree]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Lokupo. Preparing to catch [loku, to prepare; po, to catch]. Tract near Pangai, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Supposed to be a stream near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T), where the mullet breed, connecting with Lokofa, an underground stream. Also tract on Lofanga island (H).

Lolevenga. With endeavor [lo, with; levenga, to endeavor]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T).

Lolo. Oil. Island (V). A small island just south of Kenutu and united to Kenutu at low tide.

Loloa. Long, tall; perhaps in reference to the timber. Place on Tongatabu island (T). The place from which timber for first Christian church was obtained. Also tract on Ovaka island (V).

Loloaavave. Long of speed [loloa, long; a, of; vave, speedy]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Loloano. Shade near a swamp [lolo, shade; ano, swamp]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Lolofa. In the shade of the pandanus [lolo, in the shade; fa, pandanus]. Tract on Oua island (H). Also tract in Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tracts in and near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Lolofao. In the shade of the naked and fruitless coconut tree [lolo, in the shade; fao, naked and fruitless (applied to the coconut tree)]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Lolofau. In the shade of the fau tree [lolo, in the shade; fau, a tree]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Lolofautauhi. In the shade of the protected fau tree [lolo, in the shade; fau, name of a tree; tauhi, to protect]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Lolofehi. In the shade of the fehi tree [lolo, in the shade; fehi, a hardwood tree]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Lolofekika. In the shade of the fekika tree [lolo, in the shade; fekika, a tree (Eugenia malaccensis)]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Lolofetau. In the shade of the fetau tree [lolo, in the shade; fetau, a tree (Calophyllum inophyllum]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also beach on Uoleva island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Lolofoa. Wasted oil [lolo, oil; foa, to break, to crack]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lolofokolulu. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

[772] **Lolofonua.** [Lolo, to descend suddenly; fonua, land]. Underworld. The entrance to the Underworld is said to be a hole in the island of Koloa, Vavau group. Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kei, village on Vavau island (V).

Lolofusi. In the shade of the banana tree [lolo, in the shade; fusi, the generic term for all bananas]. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Lolofutu. In the shade of the futu tree [lolo, in the shade; futu, a tree (Barringtonia speciosa)]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haateiho—Tui Haateiho, landlord, Niutoua, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also place on Nomuka island (H); apparently a landing place on west side. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lolohahau. Oil of the hahau fish [lolo, oil; hahau, a fish]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Lolohea. In the shade of the hea tree [lolo, in the shade; hea, a tree]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Lolohina. In the shade of the gourd plant [lolo, in the shade; hina, gourd plant]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lolohingano. In the shade of the hingano tree [lolo, in the shade; hingano, a tree]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Lolohonotula. Well near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lolohouma. In the shade of the point of land [lolo, in the shade; houma, point of land]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lolohu. To take up or reach anything with a forked stick. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Loloifi. In the shade of the ifi tree [lolo, in the shade; ifi, Tahitian chestnut tree]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Houma —Vaea, landlord, Haakame, Utulau, Pea—Lavaka, landlord, Maufanga — Fakafanua, landlord, Malapo — Pangia, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Afa. Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Lolokau. In the shade of the kau tree [lolo, in the shade; kau, a tree]. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Lolokava. In the shade of the kava shrub [lolo, in the shade; kava, the shrub (Piper methysticum)]. Tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V) —Veikune, landlord.

Lolokea. In the shade of a kind of breadfruit tree [lolo, in the shade; kea, a kind of breadfruit tree]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Malapo, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, and Lapaha—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Oua island (H). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tracts near villages on Haano island (H):

near Pukotala, Haano, Muitoa—Tui Haangana, landlord of the three. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract on Lape island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Lolokia. Oil for the neck [lolo, oil; kia, neck]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Loloko. A piece of land. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Hoi, Navutoka—Tungi, landlord, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Lolokoka. In the shade of the koka tree [lolo, in the shade; koka, a tree Bischoffia javanica)]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Lolokoli. In the shade of the koli tree [lolo, in the shade; koli, a tree]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Lololepa. In the shade of the lepa tree [lolo, in the shade; lepa, a tree]. Tract on Mango island (H).

Lolomangele. In the shade of the mangele tree [lolo, in the shade; mangele, a tree]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Lolomango. In the shade of a mango tree [lolo, in the shade; mango, the mango tree]. Tract in Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Falevai, village on Kapa island (V).

Lolomapa. In the shade of the mapa tree [lolo, in the shade; mapa, a tree]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lolomasi. In the shade of the masi tree [lolo, in the shade; masi, a tree]. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lolomei. In the shade of the breadfruit tree [lolo, in the shade; mei, breadfruit tree]. Tract in Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract in Falevai, village on Kapa island (V). Also tracts in villages on Vavau island (V): Neiafu, Utui, and Tuanekivale.

Lolomilo. In the shade of the milo tree [lolo, in the shade; milo, a tree (Thespesia populnea)]. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Lolomoli. In the shade of the orange tree [lolo, in the shade; moli, orange tree]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Lolonimoi. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Loloniu. In the shade of the coconut tree [lolo, in the shade; niu, coconut tree]: Tracts in and near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Hautu, in Houma, Hofoa, Maufanga, and near Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on

Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Lolongatae. In the shade of the ngatae tree [lolo, in the shade; ngatae, a tree (Erythrina indica)]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Lolongatata. In the shade of the ngatata tree [lolo, in the shade; ngatata, a tree]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Loloovava. In the shade of the ovava tree [lolo, in the shade; ovava, a tree]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Lolopaongo. In the shade of the paongo tree [lolo, in the shade; paongo, a tree]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Foui—Vahai, landlord, Pea—Lavaka, landlord, and Nukualofa. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fuilivai, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Lolopaongolalo. Lower Lolopaongo [lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Lolopaongoloto. Central Lolopaongo [loto, center, middle]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Lolopata. In the shade of the pata tree [lolo, in the shade; pata, a tree]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lolopipi. In the shade of the pipi tree [lolo, in the shade; pipi, a tree]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord. Also tract and district near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Lolopua. In the shade of the pua tree [lolo, in the shade; pua, a tree]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Fahefa—Veehala, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Nukualofa, Folaha, and Fatumu. Also tract on Fetoa island (H). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract in Falevai, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Petani, village on Niafoou island (NF).

Lolopuko. In the shade of the puko tree [lolo, in the shade; puko, a tree]. Tract on Mango island (H). Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H).

Lolosi. In the shade of the si plant [lolo, in the shade; si, a plant]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lolosia. In the shade of the mound [lolo, in the shade; sia, a mound]. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Lolosiale. In the shade of the gardenia [lolo, in the shade; siale, gardenia]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lolotaane. Oil prepared for a chief's wedding [lolo, oil; taane, the marriage of a chief]. Tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

103 **Lolotamanu.** In the shade of the tamanu tree [lolo, in the shade; tamanu, a tree (Calophyllum burmanni)]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Lolotava. In the shade of the tava tree [lolo, in the shade; tava, a tree (Pometia pinnata)]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Ahau, Foui—Vahai, landlord, Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Nukunuku, Nukualofa, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Navutoka—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tuanuku—Ulukalala, landlord, Neiafu, and Leimatua—Fotu, landlord. Also tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Lolotavalau. In the shade of the leafy tava tree [lolo, in the shade; tava, a tree; lau, leaves]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Lolotelea. To descend suddenly a dreary passage [lolo, to descend suddenly; telea, a dreary passage]. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lolotelie. In the shade of the telie tree [lolo, in the shade; telie, a tree]. Village near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Loloto. Deep. Island (H). Said to be a small island which constitutes a tract near Kotu island.

Lolotoa. In the shade of the casuarina tree [lolo, in the shade; toa, casuarina (Casuarina equisetifolia)]. Tract in Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Lolotoi. In the shade of the toi tree [lolo, in the shade; toi, a tree (Alphitonia excelsa)]. Tract near Tafahi, village on Tafahi island (NT).

Lolotoliku. Deep at the weather shore [loloto, deep; liku, weather shore]. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Lolotonga. Tongan oil [lolo, oil; tonga, Tongan]. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Lolotuavao. In the shade of some trees at the edge of the bush [lolo, in the shade; tua, the outside of anything; vao, bush]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Lolotuitui. Candlenut oil [lolo, oil; tuitui, candlenut tree]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Lolovavau. Oil of Vavau [lolo, oil; vavau, Vavau]. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Lolovi. In the shade of the vi tree [lolo, in the shade; vi, a tree (Spondias dulcis)]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Makaunga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Mango island (H). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Taoa, Neiafu, Mataika, and Feletoa.

Loma. Rome; a half-caste. Fortress on Eua island (T). On level ground between the villages of Kolomaile and Pangai. Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Lomasi. A Tongan basket. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Lomi. To push and keep under. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Lomoloma. A kind of rope used in the old double canoe. Inlet on Tongatabu island (T). Name on U.S. Chart 2013 for inlet called Leveleva on Tongan Government chart of Tongatabu. Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Lomoluma. Mockery. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Loniu. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Longalangafehi. Raised sleeping place built of fehi wood [longa, sleeping place; langa, to erect; fehi, a hardwood]. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Longalupe. The presence of pigeons and yet one cannot see or hear them. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. See Longolupe.

Longana. That sleeping place [longa, sleeping place; na, that]. Tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Longia. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Longoa. Silent. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Longoakau. The silence of the woods. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Longoata. The approach of dawn. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Longofanguna. Hard to awaken. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Longoki. Impudent silence [longo, silence; ki, impudent]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Longolongo. Tree fern. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Haakame, Nukualofa, Maufanga (also cemetery)—Fakafanua, landlord, and Folaha. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Longolongoeiki. Chiefly tree fern [longolongo, tree fern; eiki, chief]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Longolongokava. Foretokening the bringing of kava [longolongo, foretokening; kava, kava (the root)]. Tract in Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Longolongotau. Foretokening war [longolongo, foretokening; tau, war]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Longolupe. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. See Longalupe.

Longomapu. To break the silence with whistling [longo, silence; mapu, to whistle]. Village on Vavau island (V).

Longomoeloto. To be angry and yet not to show it. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Longonafa.** The drum used to a kind of old war dance called meetuupaki. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Longonoa. Dead silence. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Longoteme. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also district near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Longovaka. A boat expected. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Lopa. To fasten the mast of a canoe. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lopaola. A string of red ola beads worn round the neck. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Loto. Center. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Lotoa. An enclosure. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tracts in and near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu, Haalaufuli—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord, and Tuanekivale. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Lotoaniu. Enclosure of coconut trees [lotoa, enclosure; niu, coconut tree]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Lotoapi. The central part of a tract [loto, center; api, tract]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Matafonua—Tui Vakano, landlord, Haakame, and Pea—Lavaka, landlord.

Lotoautongi. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Lotofoa. Broken center [loto, center; foa, to break]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract and village on Foa island (H).

Lotohaano. Center of Haano [loto, center or middle; haano, island in the Haapai group]. Another name for Haano village on Haano island (H).

Lotoholo. Refreshing center [loto, center; holo, refreshing]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Lotoi. Used as an adjective to denote the state of one's conscience. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Lotokakai. Populous center [loto, center; kakai, populous]. Tract on Taunga, island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Lotokeli. Center of a trench [loto, center; keli, trench]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord.

Lotokino. Center of a rubbish-strewn piece of ground [loto, center; kino, rubbish-strewn]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Lotolotoua. Double-minded, fickle. Tract in Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

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Lotolua. From Maori Rotorua. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Lotomei. Weak-minded. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Lotongakau. The middle of the entrails [loto, middle; ngakau, entrails]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Lotosii. Little minded, mean [loto, mind; sii, little]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lototama. To scrape in the center [loto, center; tama, to scrape]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Lototo. Honest. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Lototonga. The center of Tonga [loto, center; tonga, probably the entire kingdom is meant]. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Lotoua. Two-minded. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Lotouiha. The center of Uiha [loto, center; uiha, an island of the Haapai group]. Tract on Mango island (H). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V).

Lotovao. The center of the bush [loto, center; vao, bush]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Lotovavau. The center of Vavau [loto, center; vavau, Vavau island]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Lotovavaulalo. Lower Lotovavau [lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Lotovavauuta. Inland Lotovavau [uta, inland]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Lotuleva. To pray immediately [lotu, to pray; leva, immediately]. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Lotuma. Rotuma. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also place on Tongatabu island (T); on weather shore, apparently between Fuaamotu and Vaini. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also island (V).

Lotuuha. To pray for rain [lotu, to pray; uha, rain]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Loufekika. The leaf of the fekika tree [lou, leaf; fekika, a tree (Eugenia malaccensis]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Loukaliave. A term used by fishermen when a fish is hooked but is entangled in the rocks. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Loulouvehi. Encouragement. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Loumangele. Leaf of the mangele tree [lou, leaf; mangele, a tree]. Tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Loumelie. The leaf of the melie yam [lou, leaf; melie, a kind of yam]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Loumelieuta. Inland Loumelie [uta, inland]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Loupata. A kind of tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Niutoua, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tracts in and near Neiafu, village on Vavau island.

103 **Loupua.** The leaf of the pua tree [lou, leaf; pua, a tree]. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Loutoko. Name of a kind of breadfruit. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Veitongo, Fatumu, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Loutokoto. Leaves lying down [lou, leaves; tokoto, to lie down]; in reference to a gale blowing the plaintain leaves to the ground. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Lua. A submerged reef (T). Also a reef near Nomuka island (H).

Luafuleheu. Submerged reef of the fuleheu bird [lua, submerged reef; a, of; fuleheu, a bird (Ptilotis carunculata]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also island (V).

Luaaleingongo. A reef where the whales and noddy terns abound [lua, submerged reef; a, of; lei, whale's tooth; ngongo, noddy tern]. Reef (H). Near Nomuka.

Luaanga. Submerged reef of the sharks [lua, submerged reef; anga, shark]. Reef (H). Near Nomuka.

Luaangaanga. Reef of the corpse [lua, submerged reef; angaanga, corpse]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Luaatofuaa. Vomit of whales [lua, vomit; a, of; tofuaa, whale]. Islet (V). Sandbar or coral bank, two feet high, in southwestern part of Vavau group.

Luafahalolo. Reef of driving fish down into a net trap suddenly [lua, submerged reef; faha, to drive fish into a net trap; lolo, to descend suddenly]. Reef (H). Near Lofanga.

Luafakatele. Reef where trawling is performed [lua, sunken reef; fakatele, to fish by trawling]. Reef (H). Near Lofanga.

Luafasi. A reef with breakers on it. Near Mangoiki (H). Also reef north of the Otutolu islands in southeastern Haapai.

Luafatu. The murmuring reef [lua, submerged reef; fatu, to murmur]. Tract on Lape island (V). Also island (V).

Luafitu. Seven reefs [lua, submerged reef; fitu, seven]. Reef (H). In the Nomuka region.

Luahiapo. Paper mulberry reef [lua, submerged reef; hiapo, paper mulberry tree]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also island (V).

Luahingano. Reef of the hingano tree [lua, sunken reef; hingano, a tree]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord:

Luahoko. Sunken reef next another [lua, sunken reef; hoko, next, nearest in place]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (H).

Luakafa. Reef of coconut cordage [lua, sunken reef; kafa, the cordage made from the fibers of the coconut husk]. Island (H). Near Nomuka.

Luakapa. The edge of a reef [lua, sunken reef; kapa, edge]. Island (V).

Lualafalafa. Broad reef [lua, sunken reef; lafalafa, broad]. Reef (H). Off west side of Haano island.

Lualahi. Great sunken reef [lua, sunken reef; lahi, great]. Reef (H). West of northern end of Lifuka island.

Lualeiau. Reef (H). In southern part of Haapai.

Lualoli. A reef where the loli shellfish abounds [lua, sunken reef; loli, a shellfish]. Islet (V).

Luamaiti. The mighty reef [lua, sunken reef; maiti, mighty]. Reef (H). Near Lofanga island.

Luamatavai. Sunken reef with a spring [lua, sunken reef; matavai, spring, fountain]. Reef (H). Off west side of Lifuka island.

Luameamea. The brown reef [lua, sunken reef; meamea, brown]. Reef (H). In the Nomuka region.

Luamoko. Reef of the gecko [lua, sunken reef; moko, gecko]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also island (V).

Luamotu. Broken reef [lua, sunken reef; motu, broken]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Luanafi. Reef (H). Off west side of Lifuka island.

Luanamo. Sunken reef enclosing a bay [lua, sunken reef; namo, a bay enclosed by a reef]. Tract on Oua island (H).

Luanamu. Mosquito reef [lua, sunken reef; namu mosquito]. Island (H).

Luangahu. Reef of the ngahu tree [lua, sunken reef; ngahu, a tree]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka (H). Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord. Also island (H).

Luaofa. Reef of love [lua, sunken reef; ofa, love]. Island (V).

Luapuki. Reef (H). Near Lofanga island.

Luasaneti. Reef (H). West of Lifuka island.

Luasii. Little reef [lua, submerged reef; sii, little]. Reef (H). West of the north end of Lifuka island.

Luatafito. Island (V).

Luatula. Bald reef [lua, sunken reef; tula, bald]. Reef (H). On west side of Lifuka island.

Luaui. The calling reef [lua, sunken reef; ui, to call]. Island (V).

Luauivaha. The calling reef far at sea [lua, sunken reef; ui, to call; vaha, space at sea]. Island (V).

Luavalia. The chattering reef [lua, sunken reef; valiau, to chatter away] Reef (H). A submerged reef between Nomuka and Nomukeiki islands.

Luavalu. Reef of the valu fish [lua, sunken reef; valu, a fish]. Tract on Hunga island (V).

Luavika. Victoria reef [lua, sunken reef; vika, Victoria]. Reef (H). Off west side of Lifuka island.

Luhe. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Luioloi. The leaf of the taro cooked with coconut milk. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Lulukaho. Reeding of kaho reed [lulu, reeding; kaho, reed]. Fence near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). It surrounded Langakali, the house of the Tui Kanokupolu.

Lumoluma. Addicted to mockery. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Lumu. Probably luma (mockery). Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Lungolungo. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Luo. A hole. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Neiafu, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, Nukualofa, and Veitongo. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Fa-

103 leloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Taoa, Neiafu, Makave—Tui Afitu, landlord, Mataika, Houma, Tafeuni, and Haalaufuli—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Luohaka. A hole cut in the trunk of a tree for holding rain water. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Luoivai. A water hole. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Luokitoki. Hole for the toki shellfish [luo, hole; ki, for; toki, shellfish]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Luolahi. A large hole [luo, hole; lahi, large]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Luoluovehi. [Luoluo, full of holes or pits]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Luotahi. Sea hole [luo, hole; tahi, sea]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Luotakulalo. To designate a hole below [luo, hole; taku, to designate; lalo, below]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Luovao. A hole in the bush [luo, hole; vao, bush, woods]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Luovi. Hole in a vi tree [luo, hole; vi, a tree (Spondias dulcis)]. Tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Lupe. The pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica). Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Lupeakaungalia. Suitable tree for pigeons [lupe, pigeon; aku, tree; ngali, suitable]. Tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Lupemu. A pigeon calling to its mate. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Lusia. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Lutu. To cause a sound by striking in the water. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Lutueki. The plunge of the white tern after fish in the sea [lutu, to cause a sound by striking in the water; ekiaki, white tern (Gygis alba)]. Island (H).

[773] [776] **Maaeatanu.** Ashamed of the burial [ma, to be ashamed; ae, the; a, of; tanu, burial]. Stream on Eua (?) island (T). A stream of water said to have originated from water dripping from wet mat worn by Tui Haatala, a disembodied human spirit, when he hung it on a tree.

Maafu. The burning of a god-house. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Maakeake. Capable of convalescing [ma, capable of; akeake, convalescent]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Maalaala. Cleared of weeds and rubbish. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Maalafoha. Plantation of large yams [maala, plantation of yams; foha, large, applied to yams]. Tract near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V).

Maalaleva. A garden forthwith [maala, garden; leva, forthwith]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Maalamua. A garden formerly [maala, garden; mua, formerly]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Maalinoa. To flit across at random [maali, to flit across; noa, random]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Maanaha. Southwestern point of Ofolanga island (H).

Maanungatu. Anything floating and moving [maanu, to float; ngatu, to be on the move]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Maananga. Well known. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T) in district of Haamea. (See Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers, vol. VIII, p. 100, 1922.) [113]

Maanuvalu. Swimming of the valu fish [maanu, to swim; valu, a fish]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Maangaatu. A mouthful of bonito [maanga, mouthful; atu, bonito]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Maangaika. Mouthful of fish [maanga, mouthful; ika, fish]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Maangalua. Disgorged mouthful [maanga, mouthful; lua, to disgorge]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Maangi. To be ashamed to superintend [ma, to be ashamed; angi, to superintend]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Maangimoui. To be ashamed to superintend the living [ma, to be ashamed; angi, to superintend; moui, to live]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Maapuapu. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Maasi. Ashamed to pass through [ma, to be ashamed; asi, to pass through]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord.

Maataane. For a chief's marriage [maa, for; taane, a chief's marriage]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Maea. Rope. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Maeahalafa. Four-ply rope [maea, rope; hala, strand; fa, four]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Mafakituu. To be separated standing [mafaki, to be separated; tuu, to stand]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Mafana. Warm. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also island (V).

Mafelo. Yellow bread [ma, bread; felo, yellow]. District on Niuafoou island (NF).

Mafue. To lie scattered and in confusion. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Mafusi. A very taut string. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Maha. Empty, devoid. Tract near Tufuvai, village on Eua island (T).

Mahafa. Devoid of pandanus trees [maha, devoid; fa, pandanus tree]. Beach near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mahakiosiatu. A past sickness [mahaki, illness, sickness; osiatu, finished, done]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Mahamaha. Act of emptying. Tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mahei. A euphemism for war, said to mean literally flowers in bloom. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Mahifoou. New acidity [mahi, acidity; foou, new]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

103 **Mahina.** Moon. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

821 **Mahinaea.** Moon appearing plainly [mahina, moon; ea, to appear plainly]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mahinaefiafi. When the moon rises in the afternoon [mahina, moon; efiafi, afternoon]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mahinafekite. A clear moonlight night [mahina, moon; fekite, to have the view clearly definite]. Tract and district on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Mahinafoou. The new moon [mahina, moon; foou, new]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

103 **Mahinaheu.** Month of catching birds on the wing [mahina, month; heu, to catch birds on the wing]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Mahinamahu. A fruitful month [mahina, month; mahu, fertile, fruitful]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Mahinatauhi. A protected month [mahina, month; tauhi, to protect]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Mahu. Fertile, fruitful. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Mahualoka. The waves rolling in with thunder [mahu, a thundering noise; a, of; loka, a furious sea]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Mahualoto. Abundance of the center [mahu, abundance; a, of; loto, center]. Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Mahufua. Bearing abundantly [mahu, abundance; fua, to bear]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Mahulahi. Great abundance [mahu, abundance; lahi, great]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Mahuleva. Immediate abundance [mahu, abundance; leva, immediate, forthwith]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Mahuloto. Deep abundance [mahu, abundance; loto, deep]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Mahuma. Abundance of bread [mahu, abundance; ma, bread]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Mahumei. Abundance of breadfruit [mahu, abundance; mei, bread]. Waves on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Mahumeifutu. Abundance from the futu trees [mahu, abundance; mei, from; futu, tree (Barringtonia speciosa)]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Mahumeitahi. Abundance from the sea [mahu, abundance; mei, from; tahi, sea]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Mahupeavale. Abundance and folly [mahu, abundance; pea, and; vale, folly]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Mahuufi. Abundance of yams [mahu, abundance; ufi, yam]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Mahuufilei. Abundance of ufilei yams [mahu, abundance; ufilei, a small kind of yam]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Mai. To bring. Reef near Nomuka island (H).

Maifi. A humming noise. Tract near Nakolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord.

Maiki. A crack, a tear. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Maile. Myrtle shrub. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord, Foui, Haalalo, Folaha, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, and Kanokupolu. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Mailefihi. Bushy [maile, myrtle; fihi, bushy]. Tract in Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Maima. To bring bread [mai, to bring; ma, bread]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Maitofua. To bring whole baked yams [mai, to bring; tofua, to bake yams whole]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Maiva. To bring something a distance [mai, to bring; va, the space or distance between two given objects]. Tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Maka. Rock, stone. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract in Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Makaahola. Rock overtaken by the day [maka, rock; ahola, to be overtaken by the day]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Makaakiu. Rock of the plover [maka, rock; a, of; kiu, plover (Charadrius fulvus)]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Makaakuli. Rock of the dog [maka, rock; a, of; kuli, dog]. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Makaanga. Stony place [maka, stone; anga, place]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Makaapai. The upheld stone [maka, stone; apai, to uphold]. Tract on Mango island (H).

Makaapeito. Oven stones [maka, stone; a, of; peito, kitchen]. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Makafaitoka. Cemetry stones [maka, stone; faitoka, cemetery]. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Makafakianga. Rock of the plucking place [maka, rock; faki, to pluck; anga, place]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Makafale. House stones [maka, stone; fale, house]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract on Ovaka island (V).

Makafisianga. Stones of the flower place [maka, stone; fisi, flower; anga, place]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Makahaa. Large rock [maka, rock; haa, large]. Island (T).

Makahakaiukuanganavu. Place of lime mixing [maka, stone; haka, to boil anything; iuku, old; navu, a preparation of lime for cleaning the head]. A stone in the royal tomb Langitaetaea, near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Makahoko.** A joining stone [maka, stone; hoko, to join]. Tract on Fetoa island (H).

{173} {764} **Makahokovalu.** Eight joined stones [maka, stone; hoko, to join; valu, eight]. Tomb or mound on Uiha island (H). On tract Likutapu; reputed to have been built by twenty-ninth Tui Tonga, Telea.

Makahopa. Banana rock [maka, rock; hopa, banana]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

[764] **Makahunu.** Stones for the oven. Stone in the royal tomb Langifoou, near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Makai. The name of a tree. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Makakehe. Different rock [maka, rock; kehe, different]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Makakiva. A small stone cave [maka, stone; kiva, a small cave]. Tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord.

[764] **Makakopau.** Stone named Pau [maka, stone; ko, prefix; pau, a personal name]. A large stone, apparently in the royal tomb Langitofaua, near Lapaha (?), village on Tongatabu island (T).

Makalafalafa. A flat stone [maka, stone; lafalafa, flat]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Makaloiongo. The rock of sharks in a shoal [maka, rock; loiongo, sharks in a shoal]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

[764] **Makaluani.** Stone of Luani [maka, stone; luani, title of a chief]. A large stone apparently in the royal tomb Langitofaua, near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Makamaka. Stony, rocky. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

[764] **Makamataele.** A fish stone [maka, stone; mataele, a fish]. More likely, stone of Mataele, a chief. Stone in Langitofaua near Lapaha (?), village on Tongatabu island (T).

Makaoo. Deep rock [maka, rock; oo, deep]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau (V).

[775] **Makaooa.** Rocks that are near together. A great rock said to stand between the islands of Eua and Kalau (T) and to mark the road to Pulotu, the land of the departed.

Makaotea. Stone of whitish color [maka, stone; o, of; tea, whitish, light in color]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Makapapa. A flat bed of stones [maka, stone; papa, a flat bed of stones]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord. Also place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore. Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Makapasi. Stone of hand clapping [maka, stone; pasi, to clap hands]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

[764] **Makapau.** Stone of Pau [maka, stone; pau, a person's name, probably Pau, the thirty-sixth Tui Tonga]. A stone in the royal tomb Langituoteau, near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Makapulepule. Spotted rock [maka, rock; pulepule, spotted]. Rock (H). In Ahanga passage between Lifuka and Foa islands.

Makasiale. Gardenia rock [maka, rock; siale, gardenia]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Makasialetafa. Rock of the sialetafa shrub [maka, rock; sialetafa, a shrub with white flowers]. Rock on weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Makasiliva. A silver stone [maka, stone; siliva, silver]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. 103

Makasio. A shell fish. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Makatangi. Crying rock [maka, rock; tangi, to cry]. Reef on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Makatanoa. The rock of forwarning [maka, rock; tanoa, to forewarn]. Stone on Vavau island (V). On side of road near mound Tofaki, on or near Mt. Kafoa.

Makatapunimatapa. Sealed with a stone door [maka, stone; tapuni, to close, to seal; matapa, door]. Cemetery on Late island (V).

Makatata. Covered stone [maka, stone; tata, to cover]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Makatautau. Hanging stone [maka, stone; tautau, to hang]. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Makatefua. Assembled stones [maka, stone; tefua, to assemble]. Stones on the weather shore of Tongatabu island (T). Mythology states that these stones were thrown by Maui at the great bird Moa as it flew from Eua island. [773]

Makateka. A rolling stone [maka, stone; teka, to roll]. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Makatemate. Shame of death at hands of a friend among the enemy. Puko tree near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Makatoa. Courageous stone [maka, stone; toa, courageous]. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Makatuituiohu. Stone of Tuituiohu [maka, stone; tuituiohu, a chief]. A stone in the royal tomb Langimau, near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). [764]

Makatukia. Soft stone [maka, stone; tukia, soft]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Makatukinga. A stone where anything is beaten [maka, stone; tuki, to strike, to drub; nga, place]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Makatuu. Steady, immovable, firm. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Makatuutolu. Three stones standing together [maka, stone; tuu, to stand; tolu, three]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Makau. Lazy, indolent. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Makauli. A dirty rock [maka, rock; uli, dirty]. Tract near Petani, village on Niaufoou island (NF).

Makaunga. The sheltering rock [maka, rock; unga, to be sheltered]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Makavaeatangitau. Stone of Vaea Tangitau [maka, stone; vaea, a chief; tangi, to cry for; tau, war or fighting]. Stone near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). A huge stone, evidently part of a royal tomb, perhaps of Langitamatou, which it follows in an informant's list of royal tombs. [764]

Makave. To swing high; anyone who passes at a great distance. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also village (V).

Makavelu. Probably misspelling of Makavelo, the throwing stone [maka, stone; velo, to throw]. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

103 **Makavuna.** Vuna's stone [maka, stone; vuna, a chief]. Stone near Lapaha?, village on Tongatabu island (T). In the royal tomb Langitofaua.

[764] **Makefa.** Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Makiapa. The spelling Makiapo was also recorded. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Makonakatekata. Perhaps Makonakatakata; satisfied with food and smiling [makona, satisfied with food; katakata, to smile]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Makonaufi. Satisfied with yam as food [makona, satisfied with food; ufi, yam]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Mala. Foolishness. Island (V).

Malae. A green. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Malaealoa. Green of darkness [malae, green; a, of; loa, darkness]. Graveyard near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Malaeamoho. The green of the moho rail [malae, a green; a, of; moho, a rail (Ortygometra tabuensis)]. Swamp on Foa island (H).

[764] **Malaekilikili.** Cemetery of small black stones [Malae, graveyard or cemetery; kilikili, small stones used for decoration on individual graves]. Tract on Haano island (H).

Malaekimoana. Green towards the ocean [malae, green; ki, towards; moana, ocean]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Malaekula. The red green [malae, a green; kula, red]. Green near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). The green was formerly called Malae. In 1886 a celebration was held there called katoangakula (red festival). From that the green received its present name. Kings George I and II are buried in this malae. It is also called Pangaifoou. [764]

Malaenga. Where people assemble. Tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Malaetoli. A green where flowers are plucked [malae, a green; toli, the gathering of flowers for garlands]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Malafakalava. A shark lying longways [mala, a kind of shark; fakalava, to lie longways]. Islet (V). Near Mala island.

Malahiva. Nine misfortunes [mala, misfortune; hiva, nine]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Malala. Abandoned. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Malakilikili. To tread on small black volcanic stones [mala, to tread upon; kilikili, small volcanic stones, usually used for decoration of graves]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Malalahi. Great misfortune [mala, misfortune; lahi, great] Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Malama. Shining. Water hole near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). It is in Fonuamotu section of Lapaha and formerly served as bath of the Tui Haatakalaua. Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Malamakauaki. [Malama, to shine; kauaki, to make up a party]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Malamatalanga. Brightness conversed over [malama, brightness; talanga, to converse over]. Tract near Pangai, village on Eua island (T).

Malangafao. Applied to a feast when people get up to fill their baskets with food. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Malapo. Night foolishness [mala, foolishness; po, night]. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

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Malapule. The governing evil (death) [mala, evil; pule, to govern]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Malata. A main shark struck [mala, a kind of shark; ta, to strike]. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Malavelato. Perhaps Malaveloto; to be fixed in the mind [malave, to be fixed or fastened; loto, the mind]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Maleatuli. A followed track [malea, a track, footmarks; tuli, to chase, to pursue]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Malekini. Name of a kind of yam. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Malekosi. Name of a tree. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Malele. To incline to, to lean. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Malelenga. The shallow passage. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Malepone. Melbourne. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mallelaungutu. To be pleased with the talk of the mouth [malie, to be pleased; lau, talk; ngutu, mouth]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Malietala. To tell pleasingly [malie, pleasing; tala, to tell]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Malifu. Quickened. Streamlet on Tongatabu island (T). Near Mua (Tatakamotonga and Lapaha).

Malila. Old tobacco leaf. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Malimali. To smile. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Malimaliloto. To smile in the mind [malimali, to smile; loto, the mind]. Stream near Pangai, village on Eua island (T). A small, clear, mirror-like stream said to have belonged to the god Tui Haafakafanua. A man named Vainuku, who dwelt beside it, was made very handsome by the god. Near Vainuku's house was a mirror (haka), a receptacle containing water from the stream. The mirror was named Katail. [776] [773]

Malinoa. Unsettled, not fixed, here and there and everywhere. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (T). In the poem on page 8, "the falling and rising of Malinoa when Tonga stands facing the wind" refers to the island as seen from the deck of a vessel when the rising and falling waves alternately reveal and hide the island from view. [539]

Malisa. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Maloa. Many winners of games. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Malofafa. An old thing. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Maloku. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H).

Malolo. The name of a tree. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Tofua island (H).

Malolol. Resting, quiescent. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Malu. Mild, milder applied to the wind. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

103 **Maluauma.** To cringe and bend the shoulders [malua, to cringe; uma, the shoulder]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Maluhola. Moving shadow [malu, shadow; hola, to move away]. Tract in Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Tract near Fue, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract and woods near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Malui. Protection, shelter. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Malulaungatu. To relax hold on tapa pinched or held with the fingers [malu, to let go, to relax; lau, to pinch with the fingers; ngatu, tapa]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Malumeimua. What a ceremonial attendant (matapule) says to one who carves pork when he wishes the back cut in two equal portions. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mamafufu. A hiding sea mouse [mama, sea mouse; fufu, to hide]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mamaha. Shallow. Pocket at southern end of lagoon, Nomuka island (H).

Mamahi. Pain. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Mamaleva. Light at once [mama, light; leva, at once]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Mamanamauaho. To possess a lover by day [mamana, lover; mau, to possess; aho, day]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Mamatataemaukava. To see unobtainable kava [mamata, to see; taemau, not obtainable; kava, the shrub (Piper methysticum)]. A heilala tree on or near Mt. Kafoa, Vavau island (V). This tree stands on the Halakavakava or Bridge road.

Mamoe. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Mamomoko. Cold bread [ma, bread; momoko, cold]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Manafalava. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Manahau. Mana of the reigning prince [mana, mana; hau, reigning prince, conqueror]. Northwest-by-west gate of the fortress Hule, near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Manahia. Sinful supernatural (object) [mana, supernatural; hia, sinful]. Rock on Eua island (T). A great smooth round rock (apparently pillar-shaped)
[173] standing in Eua on the edge of a cliff. Nobody can climb it now, as it is too smooth; but tradition says that former generations used to race up and down it. The name is used proverbially of anything large.

Manalange. To cause something to happen to another [manal, to cause something to happen to another; ange, towards]. Tract on Uiha (?) island (H),
[776] belonging to the god Kafoiaatu who was incarnate in the kulukulu fruit dove (Ptilinopus porphyraceus).

Manaka. Former village on central part of Tofua island (H).

Manakotala. To like the white tern [manako, to like; tala, the white tern (Gygis alba)]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Manakovaka. To like a vessel [manako, to like; vaka, the general name for all vessels that sail]. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord.

Manamanaika. Fish in squally weather [manamana, squally; ika, fish]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Manamate. To bewitch to death [mana, to bewitch; mate, death]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Manamoui. Living mana [mana, mana; moui, to live]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Manaui. A tree. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also an ovava tree in the Tui Tonga's green (malae), at Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Manavanga. A place where all is swallowed up. Channel near Tongatabu island (T). One of the channels leading from the open sea to Mua (Lapaha and Tatakamotonga) on the shore of the great lagoon.

Manavaotatau. Resemblance of bush mana [mana, mana; vao, bush; tatau, resemblance]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Mania. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Manikolo. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Here resided the concubines of Havea, the priest of the god Uluenga. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Manima. Island (T). Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract on Ovaka island (V).

Manini. Name of a fish. Tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Maninita. To strike manini fish [manini, a fish; ta, to strike]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Houma—Vaea, landlord, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, and Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V). Also island (V).

Manioke. Manioc. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Manono. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Matafonua—Tui Vakano, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Hofoa, Longoteme—Veikune, landlord, and Vaini—Maafu, landlord. Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord. Also tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Manonofeke. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). This is said to be a former "village" site, apparently long uninhabited. A passageway through the reef here is called Manonofeke, where octopus (feke) was caught for the chiefs.

Manonofoou. New Manono [foou, new]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Manu. Animal. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Manuanua. To be full of worms. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Manuasike. Sike shellfish full of worms [manua, to be full of worms; sike, a shellfish]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Manuka. To kill, to murder (applied to chiefs). Village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Manukatele.** To murder a chief with a razor [manuka, to murder (applied to chiefs); tele, a razor]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Manukiokioliku. Weather shore where the birds call [manu, bird; kiokio, the chirping of a chicken; liku, weather shore]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Manumanua. To be full of worms. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Manutunu. Broiled animal [manu, animal; tunu, to broil]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Manutuufanga. The beach where the birds stand [manu, bird; tuu, to stand; fanga, beach]. Beach on Vavau island (V). Near Mt. Kafoa.

Manuvae. An animal divided longways [manu, animal; vae, to divide longways]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Tafahi island (NT).

Manuvainga. Playful animal [manu, animal; vainga, playful]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Mangafakinanga. Branch of the tree that was leaned against [manga, branch of tree; faki, to lean against]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). A rest mound (esi) reputed to have been built here by Tuitatui, the eleventh Tui Tonga. It is located 100-150 yards northwest of the great trilithon. [349]

Mangahalafa. A road branching off in four directions [manga, branch; hala, road; fa, four]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Mangahalatolu. A road branching off in three directions [manga, branch; hala, road; tolu, three]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Mangaia. The branch. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T), now occupied by Seventh Day Adventist church. Some years ago it was occupied by people from Mangaia, Cook islands; hence the name.

Mangele. Name of a tree, mangaele. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Fatai, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H). Also tract on Ovaka island (V).

Mangia. To scorch. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also village and streamlet on Vavau island (V). Also tracts near Mangia and Haakio, villages on Vavau island (V).

Mangiauta. Inland Mangia [uta, inland]. Tract near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V).

Mangiavai. Mangia by the water [vai, water]. Tract near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V).

Mangisi. Food prepared for strangers or persons just arrived. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Mango. Island (H).

Mangoiki. Little Mango [iki, little]. Island (H).

Maofanga. One spelling of Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Maolunga. High, elevated. Tracts in and near villages on Tongatabu island (T): Haatafu, Kanokupolu, Foui—Vahai, landlord, Fahefa, Matahau, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Hofoa, and Nukuleka.

Maepoopo. Shut, compact, close. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Mapa. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haakili, Napua, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Haakame, Maufanga, and Folaha. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Mapafisi. Flowering mapa tree [mapa, a tree; fisi, to flower]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Mapelumoelau. One who bows and speaks at the same time [mapelu, to bend, to bow; moe, and; lau, to speak, to talk]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mapitoa. Tract in Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Mapo. Vain boasting. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Mapuateiua. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Mapuatonga. To whistle of Tonga [mapu, to whistle; a, of; tonga, Tonga]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Makaunga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Mapuhanga. To whistle and to face [mapu, to whistle; hanga, to face]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Mapula. To whistle up the sail [mapu, to whistle; la, sail]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Masei. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Masi. Name of a tree. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T). Also north gate of fortress Koloteekiu, near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukuhitulu, Hamula—Pangia, landlord, and Fusamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract in Falevai, village on Kapa island (V).

Masia. Tract in Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V).

Masika. To flash along. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Masikona. A kind of tree. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Masila. Bamboo used as a fishing rod. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Masilamea. To attend to the bamboo fishing rod [masila, a bamboo used as a fishing rod; mea, to attend to]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also graveyard on Lifuka island (H). On weather shore. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V)—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Masivaleva. Immediate poverty [masiva, poverty; leva, immediate]. Tract near Kalaau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mataaho. Eye of day [mata, eye; aho, day]. Island in great lagoon of Tongatabu island (T). So named in connection with the neighboring island of Talakite. Talakite means "white tern saw" in reference to the discovery of the sleeping pair. Tangaloa Eitumatupua and Ilaheva, by the white tern. This occurred after day had dawned, so the name Mataaho was applied to the second

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103 [773] island and refers to the sun, the "eye of day." Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Said to be a new name in Nomuka, after a king's place in Uiha island. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Mataangavaka. A point where boats are sighted [mataanga, a view point; vaka, boat]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Mataano. Edge of a marsh [mata, edge; ano, marsh]. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord. Also tract near Manuka, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mataau. Old war club [mata, a war club; au, old]. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Matafele. Scattered mesh]mata, mesh; fele, to be scattered]. Tract in Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Matafonua. Coast. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also village on Tongatabu island (T).

Matafota. Massaged appearance [mata, appearance; fota, to massage]. A place in the sea between Eua and Tongatabu noted for its roughness.

Matafulia. Countenance covered over with rings burnt in the skin [mata, countenance; fulia, to be covered over with rings burnt in the skin.] Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Matahau. Eyes of the ruler [mata, eyes; hau, the reigning prince]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also village and tracts near villages on Tougatabu island (T): near Hofoa, Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, Fatumu, Haasini, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Matahauuta. Inland Matahau [uta, inland]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Matahila. Eyes looking askant [mata, eyes; hila, to look askant]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Matahina. White edge [mata, edge; hina, white]. Tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also rock between Vavau and Niue islands.

Matahiva. Nine eyes [mata, eyes; hiva, nine]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. A well or spring on this tract was sacred to the gods Tonu and Lahe.

[778] **Matahoata.** Yellow face [mata, face; hoata, yellow]. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Matahunga. Face turned towards [mata, face; hunga, turned towards]. Promontory on Hunga island (V). Eastern end of island.

Mataifisi. To be seen in flower [mata, to be seen; i, in; fisi, to flower]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Mataika. Fish eyes [mata, eyes; ika, fish]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Vavau island (V).

Mataiia. Obstinate. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Mataimanuka. A clever one murdered [matai, a clever one; manuka, to murder, applied to chiefs]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Mataitao. Clever in baking [matai, clever; tao, to bake] Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Matakeiai. Hill on Nomuka island (H).

Matakehe. Different, strange in appearance. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF). 103

Matakiano. To spy in a marsh [mataki, to spy; ano, a marsh]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Matakiata. To be seen at dawn [mata, to be seen; ki, at; ata, dawn]. Place on Eua island (T). The place where the diviner (tongafisi) Hama lived within the tract Halahu. From this place he is reputed to have made observations which led to the discovery of Ata (Pylstaart) island, the most southerly land of the Tongan archipelago. Also tract in Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). [173]

Matakiena. That traitor [mataki, traitor; ena, that]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Matakieua. The edge towards Eua [mata, edge; ki, towards; eua, the island of Eua]. Place on southeastern shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Matakifisi. The edge towards Fiji [mata, edge; ki, towards; fisi, Fiji]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Matakifoa. The edge towards Foa [mata, edge; ki, towards; foa, Foa island]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Matakifotola. The edge towards Fotola [mata, edge; ki, towards]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Matakifotula. The edge towards Fotula [mata, edge; ki, towards]. Tract in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Matakihaamoa. The edge towards Samoa [mata, edge; ki, towards; haamoa, Samoa]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Matakihunga. The edge towards Hunga [mata, edge; ki, towards; hunga, Hunga island, Vavau group]. Tract on Hunga island (V). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Matakilangi. The edge towards the sky [mata, edge; ki, towards; langi, sky]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Matakilaotala. The edge towards Laotala [mata, edge; ki, towards]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Matakilikili. Boundary of black pebbles [mata, boundary; kilikili, small black pebbles used to decorate graves]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haatafu, Kolovai—Ata, landlord, and Malapo—Luani, landlord.

Matakimango. Edge towards Mango [mata, edge; ki, towards; mango, Mango island, Haapai group]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H).

Matakimoana. Edge towards the ocean [mata, edge; ki, towards; moana, ocean]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Matakiniua. Edge towards Niua [mata, edge; ki, towards; niua, Niuatoputapu island]. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also northernmost headland of Vavau island (V).

Matakiofu. Edge towards Ofu [mata, edge; ki, towards; ofu, Ofu island, Vavau group]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Matakiono. Edge towards Ono [mata, edge; ki, towards; ono, a tract in Vavau island]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Matakitau. War spy [mataki, spy; tau, war]. Fortress on Eua island (T). A fortified elevation more than 1000 feet above sea level, on southeastern part of Eua; said to have been fortified by hero Tuutaki. [773] [712]

103 **Matakitonga.** Edge towards Tonga [mata, edge; ki, towards; tonga, Tongatabu island]. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Matakiuiha. Edge towards Uiha [mata, edge; ki, towards; uiha, Uiha island, Haapai group]. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Matakiuvea. Edge towards Wallis island [mata, edge; ki, towards; uvea, Wallis island]. Tract on Tafahi island (NT).

Matakivaha. Edge towards the open sea [mata, edge; ki, towards; vaha, space at sea]. Tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract on Ovaka island (V).

Matalaa. Sun face [mata, face; laa, sun]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V)—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Matalanga. The spot where the earth is raised for digging and setting the yams. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. The name is also applied to perpendicular holes or caves in the coral bed rock near Utungake.

[773] **Matalangaamaui.** Maui's spot where the earth is raised for digging and setting the yams [matalanga (see preceding; maui, the demigod]. A large hole near Haatua (Kolomaile), village on Eua island (T), reputed to have been made by Maui Kisikisi in anger thrusting his digging stick into the ground and working it back and forth, thereby threatening to upset the entire island.

Matalave. To hit the face [mata, face; lave, to hit]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V).

Mataiei. Ivory face [mata, face; iei, ivory]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Mataiekeieka. Abscessed face [mata, face; iekeieka, abscessed]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tonga island (T).

Matalekutu. Edge of Lekutu [mata, edge]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Matalika. To be seen advancing [mata, to be seen; lika, to be advancing]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Matailiki. To appear in sight, used of many. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Matailiku. Tract outside of the village of Pea, opposite Tokomololo, on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Ngaakau, village on Vavau island (V)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Matalito. Soft face [mata, face; litolito, soft, tender]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Mataloko. A lookout cliff. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Matalolongo. Quick face [mata, face; lolongo, quick, not loquacious]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Matalupe. Pigeon face [mata, face; lupe, pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica)]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hamula.

village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Matamaka. Rock face [mata, face; maka, rock]. Tract and hill on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also village on Nuapapu island (V).

Matamango. Edge of Mango island [mata, edge]. Tract on Mango island (H).

Matamataveka. Appearance of the rail [matamata, appearance; veka, rail (Rallus pectoralis)]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Matamila. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Matamoana. Facing the ocean [mata, face; moana, ocean]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Pea (tomb, see Langimatamoana), Folaha, Nukuhitulu, Longoteme—Veikune, landlord, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Oua island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract in Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract in Utungake, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Matamoanauta. Inland Matamoana [uta, inland]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Matanikolo. The gates or entrances into a fort. Place on Lifuka island (H).

Matanuku. The land's edge [mata, edge; nuku, land]. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Matanga. An observatory. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Matangaika. An observatory for sighting fish [matanga, observatory; ika, fish]. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Matangasia. A mound observatory [matanga, observatory; sia, mound]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Matangasiu. An observatory for viewing a race with paddling canoes [matanga, observatory; siu, a race with paddling canoes]. Tract near Kalaau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Matangatele. A smoothed-off observatory [matanga, observatory; tele, to smooth off]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Matangavaka. Observatory for sighting vessels [matanga, observatory; vaka, vessel]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also a large stone, said to have been set up at Haakalua or Akana, Vavau island (V).

Matangavao. Bush observatory [matanga, observatory; vao, bush]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Matangi. Wind. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Matangihaamui. Wind of Haamui [matangi, wind]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Matangihaamuilalo. Lower Matangihaamui [lalo, lower]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Matangileomoe. A gentle breeze. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Matangimalie. Pleasing wind [matangi, wind; malie, pleasing]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

103 **Matanginiu.** Coconut wind [matangi, wind; niu, coconut]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Matangipumai. Wind that blows this way [matangi, wind; pu, to blow; mai, here, this way.] Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Matangitautaha. One wind [matangi, wind; tautaha, one, single, alone]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Matangitonga. South wind [matangi, wind; tonga, south]. Promontory on Nomuka island (H).

Mataolokae. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Matapihu. A small shellfish. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Matapoko. Eyes sunk deep in the head. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

Matapopua. To look at the blowholes [mata, to look; popua, blowhole, whence surf issues as spray]. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Matapule. A chief's ceremonial attendant. Tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Matasiu. To view a canoe race [mata, to be seen; siu, a race with paddling canoes]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Matasiva. Shame-faced [mata, face; siva, to be ashamed]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Matatavahi. View of the tavahi tree [mata, view; tavahi, a tree, (Rhus taitensis)]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Matatoa. View of the casuarina tree [mata, view; toa, casuarina tree]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Fetoa island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Matatoafa. Edge of the wilderness [mata, edge; toafa, wilderness, desert]. tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

[773] **Matatolu.** Three eyes [mata, eyes; tolu, three]. Place on Eua island (T) where myth says Maui thrust into the rock a three-pronged spear. A spring is there. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Matau. A fish hook. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Matauli. A dirty face [mata, face; uli, dirty]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Mataumea. Clay boundary [mata, boundary; umea, clay]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Matautu. Perpendicular boundary [mata, boundary; utu, perpendicular]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Matautuliki. Little perpendicular boundary [mata, boundary; utu, perpendicular; liki, little]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also headland on Vavau island (V).

Mataval. A spring, a fountain. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also village and tracts near villages on Niuatoputapu island (NT): near Falehau and Mataval.

Matavaka. View of a vessel [mata, view; vaka, vessel]. Tract near Utungake Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Matavale. Foolish face [mata, face; vale, foolish]. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mataveve. View of rubbish [mata, view; veve, rubbish]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Matekifanga. To die near a landing place [mate, to die; ki, to; fanga, a landing place]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Mateloi. To pretend to die [mate, to die; loi, to lie]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Matenoa. To die for nothing (applied when one works for nothing) [mate, to die; noa, for nothing]. Tract in Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mateolo. To allure to death [mate, death; olo, to allure]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Matofa. Marked out; beaten, as a path. Tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Ovaka island (V).

Matoto. To be ashamed of blood [ma, to be ashamed; toto, blood]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Matu. Name of a fish. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Matuanua. Old rainbow [matua, old; nuanua, rainbow]. Said to be a Samoan word. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also place on Vavau island (V). Part of the weather shore. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Matuata. To frequent the circular end of a Tongan house [matua, to frequent; ta, the circular end of a Tongan house]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Matuku. To subside, to sink, to grow less. Tract on Kotu island (H). Island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tracts in and near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H), named to commemorate capture of fortress Velata by Taufaahau (afterwards King George I).

Matutuana. Those old people. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mauavale. To cease being foolish [maua, to cease; vale, foolish]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Maufanga. To possess landing places [mau, to possess; fanga, landing place]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). An early name for the portion of modern Nukualofa which was alone the original Nukualofa. Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also district on Niuafoou island (NF).

Maui. Alive, well, convalescent; applied to several. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Maukuomate. Unwavering but dead [mau, unwavering; kuo, sign of past tense; mate, dead]. A beach on Haano island (H) where tradition says the Fijian companion of the younger brother of the 20th Tui Tonga Tatafueikimeimua [173] expired after a very hard swim, from the island of Ofolanga. See Maumate.

Mauleva. To receive immediately [mau, to receive; leva, immediately]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Mauluhanga. To swim under water and look at [maulu, to swim under water; hanga, to look at]. Tract near Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

103 **Maumamahi.** To possess grief [mau, to possess; mamahi, grief]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Maumate. Obtained dead [mau, to obtain; mate, dead]. See Maukuomate. Beach on Haano island (H).

Maumautaimi. Waste of time [maumau, waste; taimi, time]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Maungafala. The source of mats [maunga, the place for the obtaining of anything; fala, mat]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Maungakoloa. Source of wealth [maunga, source; koloa, wealth]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract on Okoa island (V). Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). Said also to have been the original name of Koloa island. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Maungasai. Source of good [maunga, source; sai, good]. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Maungatai. Source of small dust bags [maunga, source; tai, a small dust bag]. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Maungaui. Source of the ui coconut [maunga, source; ui, a kind of coconut]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also southwestern district of Pangaimotu island (V).

Maungavai. Source of water [maunga, source; vai, water]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Mauoi. Tract in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mavaetangi. To separate weeping [mauvae, to separate; tangi, to cry]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Maveu. Confusion. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Meahunga. Hunga property [mea, property]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Meakaifua. To produce food [meakai, food; fua, to produce]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Mealau. Things to discuss [mea, things; lau, to discuss]. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Meama. A shameful thing [mea, thing; ma, shameful]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord. Also island (H). Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Meamelie. A sweet thing [mea, thing; melie, sweet]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H).

Meemee. Glad, joyful. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Meetehe. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Mehekavale. To envy foolishly [meheka, to envy; vale, foolish]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Mehekifata. To keep moving. Tract on Tungua, island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Uncertain which spelling of the place is correct, this or the following.

Mehekifatu. To keep moving. See preceding. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Mehekihoa. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Mei. Breadfruit. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Meihina. White breadfruit [mei, breadfruit; hina, white]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Meimotu. Broken breadfruit [mei, breadfruit; motu, broken]. Tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Meimui. Last breadfruit [mei, breadfruit; mui, last]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Meisuka. Sugar breadfruit [mei, breadfruit; suka, sugar]. Tract in Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Meitea. Whitish breadfruit [mei, breadfruit; tea, white]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Meitenga. Seeded breadfruit [mei, breadfruit; tenga, seed]. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Meleka. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Meleke. America. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Tokomololo—Maafu, landlord, Lolotelie, and Nakolo—Luani, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Melie. Sweet. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Melieafonua. Sweetness of the land [melie, sweetness; a, of; fonua, land]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Meliemoeahi. Sweet with sandalwood [melie, sweet; moe, with; ahi, sandalwood. Tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Melietoe. Sweet again [melie, sweet; toe, again]. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Melifu. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Melino. Peace. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Melo. Brown. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Menouti. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mesimasi. Partially dry. Place near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Site of an ancient village.

Mesimasilalo. Lower Mesimasi [lalo, lower]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Mesimasiuta. Inland Mesimasi [uta, inland]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Metevae. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Miama. Island (H).

Milimilinga. Where anything is rubbed [milimili, to rub; nga, place]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

103 **Milo.** Name of a tree. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Fanongahina, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also house site near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). In Fonuamotu section of Lapaha; belonged to a ceremonial attendant (matapule) of the Tui Haatakalaua. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Milomilo. To twist round and round. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Misikaimisi. Misi bird eating misi bird [misi, a bird (Aplonis tabuensis); kai, to eat]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Misileva. To dream at once [misi, to dream; leva, at once]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Misinale. Missionary. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Miuvalu. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

[773] **Moa.** Fowl. Waves on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore at the place called Toloa, where the mythical gigantic fowl, with one wing broken by Maui, came ashore, the waves representing the fowl. Where only a part of a wave breaks it is said to be the uninjured wing of the fowl; the part which does not break is said to be the injured wing. The "broken wing" is to the westward.

Moahengi. Wild fowl [moa, fowl; hengi, wild]. Beach on Uiha island (H).

Moainuku. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Moakaivao. Chickens eating in the bush [moa, chicken; kai, to eat; vao, bush]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Moaleva. Dry at once [moa, dry; leva, at once]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Moalinoa. Chickens tossed at random [moa, chicken; li, to toss; noa, at random].

Moana. Ocean. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Moataane. A rooster. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Moatao. Baked chicken [moa, chicken; tao, to be baked]. A mound where pigeons were cooked, at Tukutonga, east of Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Moenga. Bed. See Mohenga. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Mofue. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Mohe. Sleep. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Mohekihahake. To sleep in the east [mohe, to sleep; ki, in; hahake, east]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Mohekihoa. Sleeping mate. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Mohekiliku. To sleep at the weather shore [mohe, to sleep; ki, at; liku, weather shore]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Mohekimotu. To sleep in an island [mohe, to sleep; ki, in; motu, island]. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Mohemate. Death sleep [mohe, to sleep; mate, death]. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Mohemohe. Name of a tree. Two tracts on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai and Tui Lakepa, landlords.

Mohenga. Bed. See Moenga. Sleeping place of mortal woman Ilaheva and the god Tangaloa Eitumatupua who was father of the first Tui Tonga. Place on Tongatabu island (T). [773] [776]

Mohepongia. Fainting sleep [mohe, sleep; pongia, to faint]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Mohetoi. To sleep out of sight [mohe, to sleep; toi, to keep out of sight]. Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Mohetoto. To congeal the blood [mohe, to congeal; toto, blood]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Moho. The rail (Ortygometra tabuensis). Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the lagoon.

Mohokoi. Name of a tree. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu, Mangia, and Tuanekivale.

Mohukai. Plentiful food [mohu, plentiful; kai, food]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord.

Mohuloto. Abundant in the center [mohu, abundant; loto, center]. Tracts near village on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Nukuleka—Pangia, landlord.

Mohuufi. Abundant yams [mohu, abundant; ufi, yam]. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Moka. Bent. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Moko. Gecko. A level plateau near the top of Eua island (T). Named for a great gecko god who dwelt there. He was slain by Maui Kisikisi, who found him sleeping with his mouth open and who noosed and pulled out his tongue with a piece of paper mulberry bark. [776] [773]

Mokohunu. Sea slug. Islet (T). In lagoon of Tongatabu island.

Mokoi. Cold. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Mokotau. A fighting gecko [moko, gecko; tau, to fight]. Rock near Tongatabu island (T). Just west of Onevai island.

Mokotu. Tract on Lofanga island (H) Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Mokotuu. Standing gecko [moko, gecko; tuu, to stand]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord.

Mola. Without cause. Tract on Fetoa island (H).

Molaea. To appear plainly without cause [mola, without cause; ea, to appear plainly]. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Moli. Orange. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Ahau, Lakepa—Lasike, landlord, Utulau, Haateiho—Tui Haateiho, landlord, Nukualofa, Veitongo, Nukuhitulu, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V) Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

● 103 **Molianga.** Orange place [moli, orange; anga, place]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Molikofietui. Orange tree of the pretender to the kingship [moli, orange; ko, prefix; fie, desiring, wish; tui, king]. Orange tree near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Molimohea. Orange slipped in [moli, orange; mohea, to be slipped in]. Tract in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Molipeli. The mandarin orange. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Molituuua. Double-growing orange trees [moli, orange; tuu, to stand; ua, two]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Molo. To tread. District near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Mololo. To be stamped upon. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Momi. Fallen in, indented. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Monoi. A tree. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Monotapu. Sacred calking [mono, calking for a canoe; tapu, sacred]. Cemetery near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Monu. Felicity. Reef (T). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Monuafe. A thousand blessings [monu, blessing; afe, thousand]. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord. Also tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also island near Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Ofu island (V). Also tract on Oloua island (V).

Moota. Name of a tree. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Mosimosi. A light shower. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

[773] **Moso.** One of two very smooth islets close to Matalanga, Utungake island (V), the second being Niumano. They are said to be the transformed sons of Maui. The larger is not more than 30 feet in diameter. See also Mosolahi and Mososii.

[773] **Mosolahi.** Large Moso [lahi, large]. One of two rocks (the other being Mososii) reputed to be the transformed sons of one of the Maui, who resided at Ngaunoho, Utungake island (V) and who is said to have killed and cast into the sea nearby, his sons Mosolahi and Mososii. See Niumano and Moso.

[776] **Mosomaka.** Rock of Moso [maka, rock.] A rock on Moungaone island (H) in which dwelt the gods Pusipapanga and Moso.

[773] **Mososii.** Little Moso [sii, little]. One of two rocks (the other being Mosolahi) reputed to be the transformed sons of one of the Maui, who resided at Ngaunoho, Utungake island (V), and who is said to have killed and cast into the sea nearby, his sons Mosolahi and Mososii.

Mote. Said to be a Fijian word meaning sleep. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Motehangahifo. That one should bend down or look downwards. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Motoloio. Name of a tree. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Motololo. The flower buds for perfuming oil [moto, bud; lolo, oil]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

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Motete. A fish. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Motu. Broken. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Motuahala. Old road [motua, old; hala, road]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Motuakolo. Old village [motua, old; kolo, village]. Tract near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Utulau, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord.

Motuamoa. A hen. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Motuava. Island in a passage [motu, island; ava, passage]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NT)—Fotofili, landlord.

Motuavae. The big toe. District on Lofanga island (H).

Motufoou. New island [motu, island; foou, new]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T).

Motuha. Island in sight [motu, island; ha, in sight]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Motuku. The heron (Ardea sacra). Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Motulalo. Lower island [motu, island; lalo, lower]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Motuliki. A small island [motu, island; liki, small]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Motulikiuta. Inland Motuliki [uta, inland]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Motuloto. Central island [motu, island; loto, center, middle.] Island in lagoon of Nomuka island (H).

Motunukupule. Island of Nukupule [motu, island]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Motuokiu. Island of the plover [motu, island; o, of; kiu, plover]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Motuotala. Island of the white tern [motu, island; o, of; tala, white tern (Gygis alba). Islet (H). Exact location uncertain.

Motupuuala. Island in lagoon of Nomuka island (H).

Mototafisi. The filliped island [motu, island; tafisi, to fillip]. Island in lagoon of Nomuka island (H).

Motutala. White tern island [motu, island; tala, white tern (Gygis alba). Islet in great lagoon of Tongatabu island (T).

Motutapu. Sacred island [motu, island; tapu, sacred] Island (T). So named because here rested Fasiapule when transporting from Eua to Tongatabu the body of his dead half-brother the eleventh Tui Tonga, Tuitatui. See also Fautapu, Holotapu, Moungatapu. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. [173]

Moulongo. Excessive silence [mou, a prefix to denote excess; longo, quiet, silent]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Moume. Islet near Tongatabu island (T). In great lagoon, near Fonuamotu, Lapaha.

Mounu. Bait. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also rock near Tongatabu island (T). In great lagoon. Also pier near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). An artificial, rough, elongate, insular pier of stones in front of the peninsular Nukukausiala and extending longitudinally out from it. Separated from Nukukausiala by a narrow channel

103 [773] only a few feet wide. Legend attributes its A origin to the ashes thrown out of the oven of the great vessel Lomipeau from Wallis island. Also island (V).

Mounga. Mountain. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tuanuku—Malupo, landlord, Neiafu, and Leimatua—Fotu, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Moungaafu. Hot mountain [mounga, mountain; afu, hot]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Moungalafa. Flat mountain [mounga, mountain; lafalafa, flat]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also hill on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Moungalenga. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Moungaloto. Central mountain [mounga, mountain; loto, center, middle]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Moungaone. Sandy mountain [mounga, mountain; one, sand]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also island (H).

[173] **Moungatapu.** Sacred mountain [mounga, mountain; tapu, sacred]. Island on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. So called because here rested Fasiapule while engaged in transporting from Eua to Tongatabu the body of his half-brother, the eleventh Tui Tonga, Tuitatui. See also Fautapu, Holotapu, Moututapu. In great lagoon.

Mua. The combined villages of Lapaha (the former residence of the Tui Tonga) and Tatakamotonga. Also applied to Eastern district, or Vahehahake, of Tongatabu island (T). Also place on Late island (V). Also village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Muaatanofo. Tract in Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Muafale. In front of the house [mua, in front of; fale, house]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Muafonua. In front of the land [mua, in front of; fonua, land]. Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V). Also tracts in and near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Muafoou. New Mua [foou, new]. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Muahaapai. In front of Haapai [mua, in front of; haapai, the central islands of the Tongan archipelago]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Mualuvai. First to wash with water [mua, first, luvai, to wash with water]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Muamokai. To be first there to eat [mua, first; mo, and; kai, to eat]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Muanuku. In front of the island [mua, in front of; nuku, island]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Muiesi. The end of the mound [mui, the end; esi, an artificial mound]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Muifaifunga. Higher end of the stingray [mui, end; fai, stingray; funga, higher]. Hill on Kapa island (V).

Muifaitunga. Destitute end of the stingray [mui, end; fai, stingray; tunga, destitute]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

A [Stone pier called Mounu--Analyst.]

Muifakafafa. The end where one feels one's way [mui, end; **fakafafa**, to feel one's way]. Reef off west side of Lifuka island (H).

Muifonua. A point of land. Northernmost point of central Tongatabu island (T). Tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract on Ofu island (V). Also tract on Oloua island (V).

Muifuiva. Tail of the fuiva bird [mui, tail; **fuiva**, a bird (Myiolestes heinei)]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also islet (H). Close to Nomuka and Nomukeiki.

Muihaalauisi. Promontory on or islet near Tongatabu island (T). Apparently in the great lagoon.

Muihala. The end of the road [mui, end; **hala**, road]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Muihatafa. Waterhole. In central (?) Tongatabu island (T).

Muiheiu. The end of the comb [mui, end; **heiu**, comb]. Tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

Muihoea. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also headland on Vavau island (V).

Muihopohoponga. The jumping-place end [mui, end; **hopohopo**, to jump, to leap; **nga**, place]. Eastern point of Tongatabu island (T).

Muihouma. The end of the point of land [mui, end; **houma**, point of land]. Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Muikeu. End part of the keu yam [mui, end part; **keu**, name of yam]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Muikilekila. The end (of the land) that is hoed in patches [mui, end; **kilekila**, hoed in patches, shaven in patches]. Promontory on Pangaimotu island (V).

Muikuku. See Hakaumuikuku. Place, on Tongatabu island (T), opposite Nahafu in great lagoon. Also reef and promontory on Lifuka island (H).

Muilimu. End of the seaweed [mui, end; **limu** seaweed]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On lagoon.

Muimafuke. Open end [mui, end; **mafuke**, open]. Tract on Oua island (H).

Muimaka. End of the rock [mui, end; **maka**, rock]. Tract on Ofu island (V).

Muisia. End of the mound [mui, end; **sia**, artificial mound]. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Muitafuni. Headland on Pangaimotu island (V).

Muitaia. Obedience. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Muitalau. End of Mt. Talau [mui, end; **talau**, name of a hill]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also island (V).

Muitatau. Resemblance end [mui, end; **tatau**, resemblance]. Headland on Vavau island (V).

Muitele. Shaved end [mui, end; **tele**, to shave, to smooth off]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Muitoa. The end of the casuarina tree [mui, end; **toa**, casuarina]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Muitoulo. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also promontory on Vavau island (V).

Muituliutu. End of the chasing cliff [mui, end; **tuli**, to chase; **utu**, cliff]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Malupo, landlord.

Muivai. The end of the water [mui, end; **vai**, water]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Mukuhiva. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Muli. A foreigner. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 [773] [776] **Muliafanini.** A "grave" at bottom of Bay of Mua (part of great lagoon). Tongatabu island (T), between Moungatapu and Nahafu, reputed to be the burial place of the shark Tenifatea an incarnation of the god Taufaitahi.

Mulikeu. Yam of the foreigner [muli, foreigner; keu, yam]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Muliolo. An ensnaring foreigner [muli, foreigner; olo, to ensnare]. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Muliutu. Foreigners gathering in [muli, foreigner; utu, to gather in]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Munia. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Munita. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Munoa. To be unacquainted with what is going on. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Muomua. To precede, to lead. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also island (V).

Musie. One kind of grass. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord, Navutoka—Tungi, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Musiekena. Dry grass [musie, a kind of grass; kena, dry]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Musiekenatahi. Dry grass by the sea [musie, grass; kena, dry; tahi, sea]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Musielalo. Lower Musie [lalo, lower]. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Musieuta. Inland Musie [uta, inland]. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Muti. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Said to be named after a lawyer named Moody.

Naakelaunoa. You talk at random [naake, you; lau, to talk; noa, random]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

[773] [776] **Nafanua.** One of two rocks near Eua (?) which mythology says were originally twin goddesses. Topukulu is the second rock.

Nafualu. Dyeing the alu plants for basket making [nafu, to dye; alu, name of a creeping plant]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Nukualofa, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, and Lapaha—Pangia, landlord. Also tract and district near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Nafunoa. To throw things about in a careless manner. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Nahafu. A place in bay of Mua, near Fuipa, Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nahakalau. A speech that was made with gesticulations [na, it was; haka, gesticulation; lau, rumor, talk]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract (of the god Tangakina) near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Nahau. It came [na, it was; hau, to come]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

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Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Nahave. It was destroyed [na, it was; havei, to destroy]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nahoki. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Nahua. It was a joke [na, it was; hua, a joke, a jest]. Tract on Matuku (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Naikolokolo. To scrape together broken food and boil it [nai, to scrape together as broken food; kolokolo, to boil]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Naitahi. It was in the sea [na, it was; i, in; tahi, sea]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Naitahiti. It was in Tahiti [na, it was; i, in; tahiti, Tahiti]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Naitasili. To collect and hold up lights from different canoes at sea in the dark [nai, to collect; tasili, to hold up lights from different canoes at sea in the dark]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Naitaupa. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Naitohotoho. Collected and raped [nai, to collect; tohotoho, to rape]. Place near Nukunuku (?), village on Tongatabu island (T).

Naitopotopo. Said to be a Fijian name. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Naivaka. To collect vessels [nai, to collect; vaka, vessel]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Nakalavou. See Nakolovou. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Nakapesi. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Nakau. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Nakaukilangi. To do with the sky. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Nakelo. Water hole on eastern slope of Veiongo (Mt. Zion), Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Nakolo. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nakolovou. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). See Nakalavou.

Nakoteihaapai. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nakulukilangi. Tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Burial place of the Tui Lakepa.

Nailio. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Naiofa. Said to be a contraction of the word Nukualofa. District near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Naioto. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Naiulu. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Namai. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Namaiata. We two were attached. Place on Eua? island (T).

Namo. A bay enclosed with a reef. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V.)

Namoli. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Namolimu. Seaweed bay [namo, a bay enclosed with a reef; limu, seaweed]. Place (T).

103 **Namuahl.** To smell of sandalwood [namu, to smell; ahi, sandalwood]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Namuape. Only mosquitoes [namua, abounding in mosquitoes; pe, only]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Namuika. To smell of fish [namu, to smell; ika, fish]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Namuka. Another spelling of Nomuka island (H).

Namukatukii. [Namuka, strikes; tuki, to strike]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Namukea. To smell of breadfruit [namu, to smell; kea, one kind of breadfruit]. Tract near Vaipoa, village near Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Namukeiki. Little Namuka [namuke, modification of namuka; iki, little]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Namuma. To smell of Tongan bread [namu, to smell; ma, Tongan bread]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Namuveka. To smell of veka fish [namu, to smell; veka, a fish]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Nana. To begrudge, nanai. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Nanavea. Far away. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord.

Naneva. The nude. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Nangingi. Tract in Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nanivi. To act fondly. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Nanuma. A person who can speak the language but is shy [nanu, speaking; ma, shy]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Nanumea. To say something [nanu, to say; mea, something]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Napau. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Napaupau. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Naponono. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Napua. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Napuatahi. Napua by the sea [tahi, sea]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Napuloa. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Napusi. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Hoi.

Nasi. To be on the lookout. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatapu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Nasifoou. New Nasi [nasi (see preceding); foou, new]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Nasiuta. Inland Nasi [uta, inland]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Natuia. Nature. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nautaake. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Nautu. Fear to carry [na, fear; utu, to carry]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Navai. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract in Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Navange. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Navea. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Navosa. The speech. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Navua. Full of lime [navu, lime]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). An early name for the original village of Nukualofa.

Navutoka. A sediment of lime for cleaning the head [navu, a preparation of lime for cleaning the head; toka, sediment]. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

Neau. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Neheu. To stir. Tract near Tufuvai, village on Eua island (T).

Neiafu. Village and tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haakili, Napua, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Village on Vavau island (V), the capital of the Vavau group.

Neiafutahi. Neiafu by the sea [tahi, sea]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Nekesi. To prompt, to incite, nekesia. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Neukini. New Guinea. Tract on Fetoa island (H).

Niato. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord.

Nimatamaki. Bruised hands [nima, hand; tamaki, bruised]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Niniva. To rub the head with the finger ends and laugh and make a noise [nini, to rub the head with the finger ends; va, to laugh and make a noise]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (H). Also tract on Lofanga island (H).

Niu. The coconut. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Foui—Vahai, landlord, Masilamea, and Nukuhitulu. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Fue, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Niua. A great number of coconut trees. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haatoa, Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Pea—Lavaka, landlord, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, and Navutoka—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Niuaemoa. Coconut for the fowls [niu, coconut; ae, the; moa, fowl]. Tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Niuafoou. New Niua [foou, new]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Fotuhaa, island (H). Also island (NF). Also tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Niuafoousiisii. Poor little Niuafoou [sii, poor; siisiiange, little, smaller, or less]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Niualalo. Lower Niua [lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

● 103 **Niuangohe.** Niua treats kindly [ngohe, to treat kindly]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Niuapai. Coconut rafters [niu, coconut; apai, certain rafters in a Tongan house]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 533 539 **Niuatoputapu.** Sacred Niua [toputapu, sacred]. Island (NT). Niuatoputapu is called such by its inhabitants as well as by other Tongans. An old boat song (tauaalo) of Niuatoputapu refers to the sanctity of the island:

> Koau e Niua teke vaka;
> I am by Niua which resists vessels;
> Tala ki Tonga ke tapu e vaha
> Tell Tonga the sea is forbidden (to her).

103 **Niuatovo.** The coconuts belonging to Tovo [niu, coconuts; a, belonging to; tovo, a personal name]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Niuaunofo. Sojourning coconuts [niu, coconut; aunofo, to sojourn]. The northwestern point of Tongatabu island (T), also called Van Diemen point. On this promontory there are some coconut trees called Niuaunofo. It is reported that a man from Vavau planted them, but after a time returned to Vavau, bidding farewell to the coconut trees in the words: "Nofoa aunofo. (You remain sojourners.)" At this place two men caught a big fish and took it well inland; then left it on the ground whilst they went to look for something. They returned in time to see the fish making its way to the sea, and it flopped over the bank into the water and escaped.

Niue. Coconuts there. Tracts near villages on Foa island (H): near Fangaleounga—Niukapu, landlord, Lotofoa, Faleloa, and Faleloa—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Lape island (V). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Niufakau. Screening coconuts [niu, coconut; fakau, to screen]. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Niufakaua. Waving coconut trees [niu, coconut tree; fakaua, to roll as a vessel at sea]. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Niuhakau. Reef coconut [niu, coconut; hakau, reef]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Niukafa. Name of a kind of coconut. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Tokomololo—Maafu, landlord, and Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Niukasa. Newcastle. Tract in Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Niukelekele. Name of a kind of coconut. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Niukelekelelalo. Lower Niukelekele. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Niukini. To cut coconut trees [niu, coconut; kini, to strike]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Matahau, Houma—Vaea, landlord, and Folaha. Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Niukula. Name of a kind of coconut. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Niulafo. The thrown coconuts [niu, coconut; lafo, thrown]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Niulahi. Name of a kind of coconut. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Teekiu—Motuapuaka, landlord, Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Haakame, Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord, and Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Vaimalo, Neiafu—Lauaki, landlord, Neiafu, Makave—Tui Afitu, landlord, Tafeuni, and Holonga. Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Niulakita. The small size matured coconut for drinking. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Niulalo. Name of a kind of coconut. Tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). A place in the Vavau group where the Tui Tonga Fuanunuiava resided in Mariner's time.

Niuleka. Name of a kind of coconut. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract on Lape island (V). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Niuleleva. The long coconut tree [niu, coconut tree; leleva, long]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T) Lauaki, landlord. Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Niuloa. Name of a kind of coconut. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract on Mango island (H). Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Niulolo. Name of a kind of coconut. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Niuloloa. Name of a kind of coconut. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Niulototauhi. Protected center of the coconut [niu, coconut; loto, center; tauhi, to protect]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Niumalu. Soft coconut [niu, coconut; malu, soft]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Niumano. Ten thousand coconuts [niu, coconut; mano, ten thousand]. One of two very smooth islets close to Matalanga, Utungake island (V), said to be two transformed sons of Maui. The second is named Moso. The larger is not more than 30 feet in diameter. See also Mosolahi and Mososii. [773]

Niumangaua. Name of a kind of coconut which has two branches. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Niumata. Green coconut [niu, coconut; mata, green, unripe]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Niumate. Dead coconut [niu, coconut; mate, dead]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Niumatuku. Coconuts growing less [niu, coconut; matuku, to grow less]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

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Niumoetolu. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord.

Niumotu. Broken coconut tree [niu, coconut tree; motu, broken]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Foui—Vahai, landlord, Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Lakepa—Lasike, landlord, Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, Hamula—Pangia, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Tofua island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract on Ofu island (V).

Niumotuu. Old coconut. Place on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Niumotuuta. Inland Niumotu [uta, inland]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Niumui. Young coconut. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haatafu, Haakili, Ahau—Lasike, landlord, Foui—Vahai, landlord, Kalaau, Fahefa—Veehala, landlord, Masilamea, Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Pea—Lavaka, landlord, Hofoa, Nukualofa, Veitongo, Longoteme—Veikune, landlord, Hoi, Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, Lavengatonga, and Haasini. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Faleval, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract on Okoa, island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu, Haalaufuli—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord, Leimatua—Tui Pelehake, landlord, and Holonga. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Niupuui. Tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Niusila. Sailyard of coconut wood [niu, coconut; sila, sailyard]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Niutao. Coconut tree standing like a spear [niu, coconut; tao, spear]. Tract near Makaunga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Niutauua. A pair of coconuts [niu, coconut; tauua, a pair]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H).

Niutea. Whitish coconut [niu, coconut; tea, whitish]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Niutoloa. A kind of coconut. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Niutoua. Coconut like a rope to climb by [niu, coconut; toua, a rope to climb by]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Formerly called Haameneuli.

Niutupu. Growing coconut [niu, coconut; tupu, to grow]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Niutupuuta. Inland Niutupu [uta, inland]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Niutuu. Standing coconut [niu, coconut; tuu, to stand]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Niutuuono. Six standing coconut trees [niu, coconut tree; tuu, to stand; ono, six]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Niutuutaha. One coconut standing [niu, coconut; tuu, to stand; taha, one]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Niutuutapa. Standing coconut glittering in the sun [niu, coconut; tuu, to stand; tapa, to glitter in the sun]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V). —Ulukalala, landlord.

Niutuuua. Two standing coconuts [niu, coconut; tuu, to stand; ua, two]. Tract in Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Niuualu. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Niuui. A kind of coconut [niu, coconut; ui, the name of one kind of coconut]. Islet (T). Also district and tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Niuutu. Perpendicular coconut [niu, coconut; utu, perpendicular]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Niuvai. A kind of coconut. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract on Ofolanga island (H). Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Niuvalu. A kind of coconut. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haatafu, Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Oloua island (V).

Niuvela. Burnt coconut [niu, coconut; vela, to burn]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Noa. Worthless. Tract near Kanokupolu, village near Tongatabu island (T).

Nofa. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nofoakauvaka. The seat of a boat crew [nofoa, seat; kauvaka, crew of a vessel]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Nofoata. To dwell free [nofo, to dwell; ata, free]. Tract on Haafeva island (H) —Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Nofoatoa. A seat of casuarina wood [nofoa, seat; toa, casuarina]. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Nofopule. To abide and govern [nofo, to abide; pule, to govern]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Noketu. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Nomuanga. Place of food made for infants [nomu, food made for infants; anga, place]. Islet (H). Exact location uncertain.

Nomuka. To grow well. Sometimes spelt Namuka. Island (H).

Nomukeiki. Little Nomuka [nomuke, modification of word nomuka); iki, little]. Tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (H). Some tales attribute the name to two individuals, a man Nomu and a woman Iki. Certain versions also state that they were Samoans. This type of derivation of place names is quite common in Samoa, e. g., Tutu and Ila, two individuals whose names combined make Tutuila. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Nonu. Name of a tree. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T) —Tungi, landlord.

Nooela. To be strangled. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Nota. To borrow (a canoe) and float [no, to borrow; te, to float]. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Nua. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

103 **Nuaiei.** District near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Nuanga. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Nuapapu. Island (V). Also village on Nuapapu island (V). West, in his "Ten Years in South-Central Polynesia," calls this island Niuapapu.

Nuapuli. Island (V).

Nuhakau. To extract the stem of an arrow from the body [nuha, to extract a piece of an arrow from the body; kau, the stem]. Tract on either Ofu or Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Nuhamonuha. Equal and equal [nuha, equal; mo, and]. Two stones on the weather shore of Tongatabu island (T), said to face each other.

Nuifonua. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Nukonuka. Name of a tree. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Nuku. The land. Tract on Nukunukumotu island (T). Also islet near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). In the great lagoon. Also island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also two islands (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also island (V). Also tract on Okoa island (V).

Nukualefa. Land of famine [nuku, land; a, of; lefa, famine]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). An early name for the original village of Nukualofa.

Nukualofa. Land of love [nuku, land; a, of; ofa or iofa, love]. Village and district on Tongatabu island (T). Capital of Tongan kingdom. The original village of Nukualofa formerly bore successively the names Maufanga, Navua, Nukualefa, and Nukualofa. The name Nukualofa is said to have been given by Samoans who made war on Tonga. Another version is that it was so named by shipwrecked Samoans who were given food there. Nukualofa was originally just a little bit of ground opposite to Goodwin's house. There was a boat anchorage there. [173]

Nukuate. The land of the long grass [nuku, land; ate, name of a long grass]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Nukuatea. Desert land [nuku, land; atea, desert]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Nukuea. Land that appears plainly [nuku, land; ea, to appear plainly]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Nukufaiau. Land arrived at [nuku, land; fai, to do, to perform; au, to arrive at]. Island (H).

Nukufeheaki. The land of going astray on both sides [nuku, land; feheaki, to go astray on both sides]. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Nukufetau. Land of the fetau tree [nuku, land; fetau, a tree]. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord. Also tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Nukufotu. The land in sight [nuku, land; fotu, to appear in sight]. Tract on Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Nukuha. The land in sight [nuku, land; ha, to appear in sight]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Nukuhake. The ascending land [nuku, land; hake, ascend]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Nukuhefa. The land of the hefa grass [*nuku*, land; *hefa*, a kind of grass]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nukuhefala. Land of the mat sail of hefa grass [*nuku*, land; *hefa*, a kind of grass; *la*, mat sail]. Tract near Hamula, village near Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Nukuhitulu. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Nukuhua. The upturned land [*nuku*, land; *hua*, to root or turn up the earth]. Apparently an islet or promontory in the lagoon on Tongatabu island (T).

Nukukausiala. A small peninsula bounded by artificial stone walls, in Fonuamotu section of Lapaha village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nukulahanga. Islet (V).

Nukulai. The land of the lai fish [*nuku*, land; *lai*, a kind of a fish]. Island (H).

Nukulave. The land to starboard [*nuku*, land; *lave*, starboard]. Place on Tongatabu island (T).

Nukulei. The land of ivory [*nuku*, land; *lei*, ivory]. Tract near Haakame, village an Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Nukuleka. The short land [*nuku*, land; *leka*, short]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Nukulilo. The hidden land [*nuku*, land; *lilo*, hidden]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Nukuloa. The long land [*nuku*, land; *loa*, long]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Nukulopa. Land of fastening the mast of the canoe [*nuku*, land; *lopa*, to fasten the mast of the canoe]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Nukululi. The disgusting land [*nuku*, land; *luli*, disgusting]. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Nukuluve. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Nukumaanu. The floating land [*nuku*, land; *maanu*, to float]. Place and green on Tongatabu island (T). In Hihifo district. People formerly lived there. Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Nukumalolo. The quiescent land [*nuku*, land; *malolo*, quiescent]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Now called Laulea. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also promontory at the southeastern point of Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Nukumotu. The broken land [*nuku*, land; *motu*, broken]. Tract on Okoa island (V).

Nukunamo. Land in the bay [*nuku*, land; *namo*, a bay enclosed with a reef]. Tract near Fanongahina, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Nukunamu. The land of mosquitoes [*nuku*, land; *namu*, mosquito]. Island (H).

Nukunave. Place (T).

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Nukunima. Five lands [nuku, land; nima, five]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Nukunimauta. Inland Nukunima [uta, inland]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Nukunonu. The land of the nonu tree [nuku, land; nonu, a tree]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Nukunuku. The land within land [nuku, land]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Nukunukumotu. The island Nukunuku [motu, island]. Island (T).

Nukuofo. The land of surprise [nuku, land; ofo, surprise]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Nukuokai. The land of food [nuku, land; o, of; kai, food]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nukuola. The land of success [nuku, land; ola, success]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Uiha, village on Uiha island (H) —Malupo, landlord.

Nukuolaloto. Central Nukuola [loto, center, middle]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Nukuolatahi. Nukuola by the sea [tahi, sea]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Nukuolauta. Inland Nukuola [uta, inland]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Nukupuku. The dwarf land [nuku, land; puku, dwarf]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Nukupule. Cowry land [nuku, land; pule, cowry]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also island (H).

Nukutaakinoa. The worthless torn-up land [nuku, land; taaki, to tear up; noa, worthless]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Nukutapa. The land that glitters in the sun [nuku, land; tapa, to glitter in the sun]. Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Nukutapu. The sacred land [nuku, land; tapu, sacred]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Nukutasi. The land unsuitable in size [nuku, land; tasi, small, unsuitable in size]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Nukutavake. The land of the tropic bird [nuku, land; tavake, tropic bird (Phaethon aethereus)]. Sand cay, in the Otutolu islands in the eastern part of the Nomuka group, in southern Haapai.

Nukutolufofonu. The three lands full of water [nuku, land; tolu, three; fofonu, full of water]. Islet (H). Exact location uncertain.

Nukutolumamaha. The three lands empty [nuku, land; tolu, three; mamaha, empty]. Islet (H). Exact location uncertain.

Nukutula. The uncovered land [nuku, land; tula, uncovered]. Island (H).

Nukutuli. The chased land [nuku, land; tuli, to chase]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Tract of the gods Moso and Pusipapanga. Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Nukutulu. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (T)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Nukutupu. The growing land [nuku, land; tupu, to increase]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Nukuvai. The land of water [nuku, land; vai, water]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Nunukava. To assemble together for kava [nunu, to assemble; kava, the beverage]. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T).

Nusila. To rub a sail in the hands [nusi, to rub in the hands; as washing clothes; la, sail]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Nuumasia. Land of masi trees [nuu, land; masi, a tree]. Tract in Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Nuusafeo. Land of the coral [nuu, land; sa, of the; feo, coral]. Said to be a Samoan word. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Nuusellala. Land of the heilala tree [nuu, land; seilala, heilala tree]. Said to be a Samoan word. Cemetery near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H), on the tract Talaivai. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Nuusila. Land of the sailyard [nuu, land; sila, sailyard]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Ngaakau. Entrails, garbage. Village on Vavau island (V).

Ngaakulu. Group of kulu trees [nga, group; a, of; kulu, a kind of tree, apparently the same as Samoan ulu, breadfruit tree]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Ngaangehina. Gourd family [ngaange, family; hina, gourd]. This meaning, given me by a single informant, remains unsubstantiated. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Ngafa. A portion of work. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Ngafeso. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Ngahe. A kind of tree. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Ngahi. To work. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ngahi Hakaufatafehi. Reef of the loft of fehi wood [ngahi, sign of the plural; hakau, sunken reef or rock; fata, a loft; fehi, a tree called vesi in Fijian]. A cluster of reefs on the west side of Lifuka island (H). A number of reefs near Lifuka are named for Tongans of high rank who reside or have recently resided on Lifuka. Apparently the present name was given in honor of Fatafehi, the father of the late King George II. Tupou. These names appear to be recent and may have been bestowed by the British officers who made the hydrographic survey of the archipelago. I have taken the names from the Admiralty charts and not from native Tongan records.

Ngahi Hakaulevaleva. The long reefs [ngahi, sign of the plural; hakau, reef; levaleva, long, according to one Tongan informant, whose opinion remains unsubstantiated]. A cluster of reefs on west side of Lifuka island (H).

Ngalakihaamoa. To cry for Samoa [ngala, to cry; ki, for; haamoa, Samoa]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Ngaloa. Long forgotten [ngalo, to forget]. The meaning "long forgotten," given me by a Tongan informant, remains in part unverified; ngalo means "to forget," but a does not mean "long." Perhaps a is to be regarded as an abbreviation of loa (some time past), the lo of ngalo and the lo of loa being fused into a single syllable. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Ngaluolua. Full of broken or separate reefs. A reef in the southern portion of the Nomuka group (H).

Nganangana. Impudence. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Ngasini. The plaintive cry of a young child thoroughly tired [nga, the plaintive cry of a young child; sini, thoroughly tired]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Ngatae. A tree, Erythrina indica. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Ngataepu. To cut up sugar cane [ngata, name of one kind of sugar cane; epu, to cut up weeds]. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Ngatamasii. The plaintive cry of a little boy [nga, the plaintive cry of a young child; tamasii, a little boy]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Ngau. To chew the juice out of anything. A peninsula on the southern end of Taunga island (V), which is connected with the main island by a low, narrow, sandy isthmus—Akauola is landlord.

Ngaunoho. Panting for a spouse [nga, to pant; unoho, spouse]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Siesia, village on Nukunukumotu island (T). Also village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Ngauto. To eat sugar cane. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Ngeesiapi. Empty home [ngeesi, empty; api, home]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Ngeesitoo. The shell of the too shell fish [ngeesi, shell; too, a shell fish]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord.

Ngeesituitui. Empty candle nut [ngeesi, empty; tuitui, the candle nut tree and its fruit]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Ngelela. To cough badly, yet be restored to health [nge, to cough; lela, alive, restored]. Tract, district, and fortress near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

***Ngelelanofa.** For ngelela see the preceding. A Tongan informant states that the word nofa refers to the courage displayed by the warriors of Taufaahau's (later King George I. Tupou) who captured the fortress of Ngelela. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ngesi. A tree of very hard wood. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ngingie. A shrub, Portulaca quadrifida. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V)

Ngofe. Name of a plant. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Ngofonua. Land of stone [ngo, stone; fonua, land]. This meaning from a single Tongan informant remains unverified. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island in lagoon of Tongatabu island (T).

Ngole. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Ngolulotu. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Ngolupoko. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Ngonekai. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Ngonengone. To speak in a low voice. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Ngukula. Red yam [ngu, a kind of yam; kula, red]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Nguluhoko. To flow with a murmuring noise [ngulu, to make a murmuring noise; hoko, to flow as the tide]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Ngutanga. To strain the large gut [ngu, to strain; tanga, the large gut]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Ngutungutu. Openings, holes. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Ngutuofafine. The mouths of the women [ngutu, mouth; o, of; fafine, women]. Tract near Nakolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord.

Oa. A closely woven basket. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fue, village on Vavau island (V).

Ofa. Love. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ofaihonge. Love in time of famine [ofa, love; i, in; honge, famine]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Ofaia. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Ofamai. To bring love [ofa, love; mai, to bring]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Ofamoui. Living love [ofa, love; moui, to live, living]. Tract on Oloua island (V).

Ofenoa. To bend by force at random [ofe, to bend by force; noa, at random]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Ofilei. Proximity of ivory [ofi, near at hand; lei, ivory]. A place within the ancient hereditary lands of Hama of the "clan" of Haatakalaua, on Eua island (T). Perhaps identical with tracts near Ohonua and Houma, villages on Eua island (T). [613]

Ofolanga. Erected wonder [ofo, wonder, marvel; langa, to erect]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also island (H).

Ofongamoa. The place of surprising chickens [ofo, to be surprised; nga, place; moa, chicken]. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ofoumu. To restore an oven [ofo, to revive afresh; umu, oven]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Ofu. Stale. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Oheval. To go because of water [o, to go, applied to two or more; he, because; vai, water]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Ohi. The name given to the banana trees that have grown up from the roots of former trees. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Haalalo, Nukuhitulu, and Folaha.

Ohoangataha. To rush upon unanimously [oho, to rush upon; angataha, unanimous]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Tuita, landlord.

Oholei. Provisions of ivory [oho, provisions; lei, ivory] Tract near Haatoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ohomohe. Supper. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Ohonua. Provisions consisting of not too much and not too little [oho, provisions; nua, not to much and not too little]. Village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Ohotofe. Provisions of pearl oyster [oho, provisions; tofe, pearl oyster]. Tract near Lolotelie, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Oikanga. Still a little left. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Okeha. The coral used for metalling roads. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Okoa. Not fatigued. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also island (V).

Ola. To gnaw. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Olata. To go and be at home in a place [o, to go; lata, at home in a place]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Olesi. Papaya or papaw. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T). —Maafu, landlord.

Olo. To coo. Tract near Hoi, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Oloalu. Ensnared in the creeping plant alu [olo, to ensnare; alu, a creeping plant, used in making superior baskets]. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Oloeitu. To rub a side [olo, to rub; eitu, a side, a half]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Olohahau. A pigeon cooing in the dewy mist at daybreak [olo, to coo; hahau, mist, dew]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Olohau. To sharpen the tattoo instrument [olo, to sharpen; hau, the instrument used in tattooing]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Olohoa. To tempt a companion [olo, to tempt; hoa, companion]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Ololafu. To rub the paper mulberry saplings [olol, to rub; afu, the shoot or sapling of the paper mulberry tree]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Oloiholo. To ensnare in a towel [olo, to ensnare; i, in; holo, towel]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Olokalau. Ensnared in Kalau [olo, to ensnare; kalau, an island near Eua in the Tongatabu group]; in reference to a hermit crab which lost its shell and found it in Kalau. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Ololika. To sharpen and to be advancing [olo, to sharpen; lika, to be advancing]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ololiki. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Ololua. To brush a sunken reef [olo, to brush, to rub; lua, a sunken reef]. Tracts in and near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Olomaana. To ensnare for him [olo, to ensnare; maana, for him]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Olomanu. To ensnare animals [olo, to ensnare; manu, animals]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Olomoana. Ensnared in the ocean [olo, to ensnare; moana, ocean]. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Oloni. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Olonga. A shrub. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Oloolo. The bush or uncultivated land of the back part of an island. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haakame, Nukualofa, and

Niutoua. Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V)—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Olopeka. To ensnare flying foxes [olo, to ensnare; peka, flying fox]. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Olopuke. To scrub the deck of a canoe [olo, to scrub; puke, the deck of a canoe]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Olotaane. To tempt at the marriage of a chief [olo, to tempt; taane, the marriage of a chief]. Tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Uiha island (H), belonging to a god. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Olotahi. To ensnare in the sea [olo, to ensnare; tahi, sea]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Olotalu. To brush a lock of hair [olo, to brush; talu, a lock of hair]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Olotau. To sharpen weapons for war [olo, to sharpen; tau, war]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). The tract where the famous trilithon stands.

Olotele. To rub or brush and smooth off [olo, to rub, to brush; tele, to smooth off]. Tracts, mound, and house near and in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). The Tui Tonga's residence. Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T), where resided the eleventh Tui Tonga, Tuitatui, on the tract Heketa.

Olotongaki. To persist in flattering or courting, but unsuccessfully. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Olotula. To rub until bald [olo, to rub; tula, bald]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Olotutuki. To ensnare and strike [olo, to ensnare; tutuki, to strike]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Oloua. To ensnare two [olo, to ensnare; ua, two]. Island (V).

Olovaha. The space between the two hulls of the double sailing vessel. Part of the sea near Haano island (H).

Olovale. To allure an insane person [olo, to allure; vale, an insane person]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Olovalu. To ensnare valu fish [olo, to ensnare; valu, a fish]. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Olovehi. To allure gladly [olo, to allure; vehi, glad]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract on Oloua island (V). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Olovehifakaala. Tomb of the chief Tuita and his family, also called Langiolovehi and Siavakapuna, near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Olunga. Pillow. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the great lagoon.

One. Sand. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Matahau, Tokomololo—Maafu, landlord, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, and Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

103 **Otuvai.** A row of wells [otu, row; vai, well]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Oua. To desist, to cease, to give over. Island (H). Beach on Nomuka island (H), also called Talikioua. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Ouakoa. To desist on account of foam [oua, to desist; koa, foam]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Onea. Surrounded by sand [one, sand; a, to surround]. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Oneata. Spacious sand flats [one, sand; ata, spacious]. Island (T). Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Onelahi. Sand in abundance [one, sand; lahi, abundance]. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Onemaha. Barren sand [one, sand; maha, empty, devoid]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Onemalae. Sand of the green [one, sand; malae, a green]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Onemalama. Shining sand [one, sand; malama, to shine]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T).

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Onemato. Well near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). This is the pool, referred to by Mariner, in which Finau bathed on his way to assassinate Tupou Niua (see p. 145 of vol. 1 of Mariner, 1817 edition). It is said to have belonged to the Tui Tonga, and people from all over Haapai joined in digging it. The name Onemato dates from certain fighting at Velata, Lifuka, between Taufaahau (afterwards King George I.) and Laufilitonga (afterwards 39th Tui Tonga). Taufaahau having first postponed fighting because of lack of guns, went to Tonga and thence to Eua, where he obtained a gun from Kaufana, a chief. This gun was first used near the pool Onemato; hence the name of the pool [one, gunpowder; mato, edge of precipice, referring to precipitous character of Eua, whence the gun was brought]. When Taufaahau's troops were asked whence they secured the gun, they replied, "From the mato."

103 **Oneone.** Sand. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Oneonelalo. Sand below [oneone, sand; lalo, below]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Oneoneloa. Long strip of sand [oneone, sand; loa, long]. Islet (H). Exact location uncertain.

Onetale. Sand on top and earth beneath. Tract on Lape island (V). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Bay on the east coast of Vavau island (V).

Oneonetolu. Three kinds of sand [oneone, sand; tolu, three]. Tract on Oloua island (V).

Oneui. Sand where the ui coconut grows [one, sand; ui, a kind of coconut]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Onevai. Watery sand [one, sand; vai, water]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (T). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Onevao. Fallow sand [one, sand; vao, fallow]. Island (T).

Ono. Name of a fish. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Onoiki. A small ono fish [ono, a fish; iki, small]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village near Lifuka island (H).

Ongea. To faint from hunger. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Ongokai. To hear and eat [ongo, to hear; kai, to eat]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Ongoiei. A pair of whale's teeth [ongo, a pair; iei, whale's teeth]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Ongoongo. Renowned, celebrated. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (V)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Ongoongohau. To make known to the ruler [ongoongo, to make known; hau, ruler]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Ongoongomahu. To report abundance [ongoongo, to report; mahu, abundance]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Opulu. To go slowly. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Osikanga. Finished being seasick (a term used of chiefs). Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Osikatesio. To finish while I look [osi, finish; kate, I; sio, look]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Osiosi. To be consumed. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Ota. Raw, not cooked. Tract on Kotu island (H). Also island (V).

Otaongo. A couple eating raw food [ota, to eat raw food; ongo, a couple]. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Otea. Deserted. Village on Kapa island (V).

Oto. A shellfish. The name is spelt Ota on chart. Island (V).

Otualea. To speak of a god [otua, god; lea, to speak]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V)—Lauaki, landlord.

Otufanga. A row of landing places [otu, a row or line; fanga, landing place]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Otufangavalu. Row of eight landing places [otu, row; fanga, landing place; valu, eight. Place in eastern part of Vavau island or Vavau group.

Otukie. A row of mats [otu row; kie, mat]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Otukopo. Reef (T).

Otulepakena. A row of dry water holes [otu, row; lepa, water hole; kena, dry] Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Otumakahiva. Row of nine stones [otu, row; maka, stone; hiva, nine]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Otumapa. A row of mapa trees [otu, row; mapa, a tree]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Utungake, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Otumuomua. The leading row [otu, row; muomua, to lead]. The central portion of the Nomuka group comprising the principal islands Nomuka, Mango, and Fonoifua (H).

Ototolu. A row of three [otu, row; tolu, three]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also the group of islands forming the eastern fringe of the Nomuka group (H).

103 **Ouoiki.** Little Oua [ouo, modification of oua, the name of an island; iki, little]. Cf. Eueiki. Tract on Fetoa island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Ovaka. To go by boat [o, to go; vaka, boat]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore. Also island (V).

Ovalau. Island (V).

Ovava. Name of a tree, Ficus prolixa. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Ovavake. Tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Pa. A fence. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Paano. Leased barrenness [paa, barrenness; no, to lease]. Probably a misspelling of Haano in translation of manuscript concerning spread of Wesleyanism. Tract on Haano island (H).

Paanga. A flat bean that is pitched in gambling. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Paea. Destitute. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract on Moungaone island (H).

Paeapau. Confident pauper [paea, pauper; pau, confident]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Paeapauu. Roguish pauper [paea, pauper; pauu, roguish]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Paenga. A pitching gambling place. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Paepae. To lay logs or stones as dams or sills. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Paepaeotuihaafakafanua. Terraced cemetery of Tui Haafakafanua [paepae, to lay logs or stones as dams or sills; o, of] Cemetery on Pangaimotu island (T).

Paepaeua. Two terraced mounds [paepae, to lay logs or stones as dams or sills; ua, two]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Pafua. To strike the whole surface. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Pahalau. Leaves of the paha shrub [paha, a shrub; lau, leaf]. Woods on Vavau island (V). Near Mt. Talau.

Pahia. To loathe. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Pahihi. Split, riven. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Pahu. A hollow tree set in water, as a filter. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Pahuleiu. To beat soundly and forget [pahu, to beat soundly; leiu, to forget]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Paipa. Stunted tree fence [pai, trees stunted in growth; pa, fence]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Paka. A crab. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord

Pakangematangi. Windy crab place [paka, crab; nga, place; matangi, windy]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Pakatea. Whitish crab [paka, crab; tea, whitish]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Pako. A kind of grass. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also beach on Lofanga island (H). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Mangia, Haakio, and Holonga. Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Pakola. Enemy or stranger; Baker gives the meaning as, "Die, you wretches," said to be a Fijian word. Islet in lagoon near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). An ancient poem mentions this as an island which "stood, then disappeared."

Pakuimei. Crust of a baked breadfruit [paku, crust; i, of; mei, breadfruit]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Pukuku. Dried in the soil. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Haveluliku, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Pakulaa. Hot crust [paku, crust; laa, hot]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Pakulea. To arrive and talk [paku, to arrive; lea, to talk]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Palalafa. The mid rib of the coconut leaf. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Palalaua. The disease pala the subject of talk [pala, a disease; laua, to be the subject of talk]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Palataisi. Paradise. Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Palau. Sound of talking [pa, sound; lau, to talk]. District and tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Palea. Full of forked spears. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Paleaoniulala. Crown of clouds of the deserted coconuts [pale, crown; oa, cloud; o, of; niu, coconut; lala, deserted]. Valley on Vavau island (V). Also called Palenavu; near Mt. Kafoa.

Paleasinilau. Frontlet or crown of Sinilau [pale, frontlet or crown; a, of; sinilau, a god]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Palele. To strike and run [pa, to strike; lele, to run]. Tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Paleleuta. Inland Palele [uta, inland]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Palemai. To go towards a place as one weak and friendless [pale, to go as one weak and friendless; mai, to, towards]. Tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Palenavu. The crown of lime [pale, crown; navu, a preparation of lime for cleaning the hair]. Valley on Vavau island (V). Also called Paleaoniulala; near Mt. Kafoa.

Palenavuotalo. The crown of lime of taro [palenavu (see preceding); o, of; talo, taro]. Shrubs on Vavau island (V). A row of gardenias standing inland from the beach Manutuufanga, near Mt. Kafoa. So named because of the white flowers.

103 **Palengaingo.** A place of warding off displeasure [pale, to ward off; nga, place; ingo, displeasure]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Palepa. A large pool of stagnant water. Tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Palesi. Paris. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Palote. Ballot. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Paloto. To strike the center [pa, to strike; loto, center]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Paluki. Beach on Lifuka island (H).

Pamaka. High rocks. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Panama. Panama. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Pangai. A gathering place, or meeting place. Village and fortress on Eua island (T). The former name of Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also part of the same village of Kolovai. Also green near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T). Taufaahau was made Tui Kanokupolu on this green, where stood the koka tree under which the Tui Kanokupolu was invested with office. Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): in Nukualofa, near Maufanga, Folaha, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord; also enclosure near Tatakamotonga, in which stood Langakali, the house of the Tui Kanokupolu, where the Tui Kanokupolu Tukuaho was assassinated in 1799; Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, Fatumu, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also district and tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also district and tract near Hihifo; district, tract and cemetery near Pangai; also tract near Koulo, villages on Lifuka island (H). Also village on Lifuka island (H), the capital of Haapai. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also district near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Pangaifoou. New Pangai [foou, new]. Cemetery near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). The modern royal cemetery; before utilization as a cemetery the site was called Malaekula. [764]

Pangaihihifo. Western Pangai [hihifo, west]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). The leased tract of the late chief Tuita.

Pangailalo. Lower Pangai [lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Pangailiku. Pangai on the weather shore [liku, weather shore]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Pangaimotu. Pangai island [motu, island]. Island (T). Also island (V).

Paonga. A place where the game of lofa was played. Tract near Haveluliku, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Paongo. Name of a tree. Tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Tracts near villages on Niuafoou island (NF): near Mua and Tongamamao and tract with Fotofili as landlord.

Papa. The name of a fish. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Papalangi. Foreigner. Tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Papalaloa. Long timber on which tapa is printed [papa, a long hollow piece of wood on which tapa is printed; loloa, long]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Papatai. To beat the sand level as a child does when playing on the beach [papa, plain, even as a road much trodden; tai, to beat, to strike]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Papatea. Whitish papa fish [papa, a fish; tea, whitish]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Papekinoa. To strike the one who has nothing [pa, to strike; pe, only; ki, to; noa, nothing. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Papiete. Papeete, Tahiti. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Pasipasi. To have become incapable of exciting interest; to weary by the same thing over and over again. Tract on Lape island (V). Tracts near Matamaka and Nuapapu, villages on Nuapapu island (V).

Patapata. Rough. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Patavale. Foolish (to select?) gravel [pata, gravel; vale, foolish]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Patepate. A name given to small inferior yams. Tract in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Pato. The Muscovy duck. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Pau. Confident, fixed, determined, certain, definite. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (V).

Paumoleva. Mbau and Rewa, two Fijian towns [pau, Mbau; mo, and; leva, Rewa]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Paunieono. Six pounds [pauni, pound; e, by; ono, six]. A modern name commemorating theft of six-pound tin of beef from store, by lessee of this tract. Tract on Nukunukumotu island (T). The ancient name was Laulaupehele.

Paunofo. Certain of dwelling [pau, certain; nofo, to dwell]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Pauteni. Name of a tree. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Pauu. Mischief. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Pava. The house or holy place (potu tapu) of the god Ngaoa, located on the tract Tave near Holopeka?, village on Lifuka island (H).

Pavaka. Shield of a canoe [pa, shield; vaka, canoe]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Pavilioni. Pavilion. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Pea. Bear. A fortified village on Tongotabu island (T), so named by the chief Takai to signify the strength of the fortress.[illegible]

Peapea. Island (H).

Peesisio. Conquered ones (with) girdles going [pee, conquered one; sisi, girdle made of leaves and flowers; o, to go (applied to two or more)]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

[illegible] Pea is mentioned in John Martin, An Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands, 2nd. ed., vol. 1, p. 112, London, John Murray, 1818.

Peitolahi. Large cook hause [peito, kitchen, cook house; lahi, large]. Tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V).

Peka. Flying fox. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Peku. Blunt. Terminus on shore of great lagoon of road from Nukualofa waterfront (near Burns Philp Company's wharf) to lagoon shore, Tongatabu island (T).

Pelehake. Rising favorite [pele, favorite, pet, darling; hake, to ascend]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also cemetery near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Apparently connected with the Langitaetaea. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Pelu. A drinking cup made from a banana leaf. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Pemuefe. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Tuita, landlord.

Pena. To mend fishing nets. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Penepena. To dress the head with a preparation for the purpose of cleaning it (applied to chiefs only). Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Penievalu. Eight pence [peni, penny; a, by; valu, eight]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Penuito. The pith of the sugar cane [penu, pith; i, in; to, sugar cane]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Pepea. Full of butterflies. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Petani. Bethany. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V). Also village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Peteli. Bethlehem, abbreviated. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H) Tui Haangana, landlord.

Petelihema. Bethlehem. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Peukai. To prevent eating [peua, to prevent; kai, to eat]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Piha. A part of the ceremony at a chief's wedding. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also the eastern passage into Tongatabu harbor Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Pikingapala. Rotten sticky place [piki, to stick to; nga, place; pala, rotten]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Pikopiko. Misrepresentation. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Pili. A small lizard. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Pilimokaupua. Conquered lizard of the pua tree [pili, lizard; mokau, conquered; pua, a tree]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Pipi. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord, Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord.

Pipiko. Weary, tired. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T) —Tui Vakano, landlord.

Pipilotoi. A pipi tree that stands in center [pipi, name of a tree; lotoi, center, middle]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V).

Pitoopapuni. Navel of Papuni [pito, navel; o, of; papuni, a Tui Tonga's son]. It is likely that his umbilical cord was buried in this mound, following the usual custom. Mound located on the northeastern promontory of Fofoa island, opposite Hunga island (V).

Piu. Name of a tree with large leaves which are used as umbrellas. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, and Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF). 103

Poatalefusi. Port Refuge [poata, port; lefusi, refuge]. Anchorage at Vavau island (V).

Pofala. Caught with a mat [po, caught; fala, mat]. Tract near Tuuhetoka, village on Haafeva island (H).

Poha. The forehead. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also district on the border of hereditary lands of Nuku and Tungi in northeastern Tongatabu (T).

Pohalalo. Lower Poha [lalo, below, beneath]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Pohiva. A night of singing [po, night; hiva, to sing]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Pohua. Laughable night [po, night; hua, laughable]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Poi. Preparation of food. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Pokale. Night of running fast [po, night; kale, to run fast]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Pokitau. Night (of going) to war [po, night; ki, to; tau, war]. Spring or streamlet on Tongatabu island (T). Near Mua (Lapaha and Tatakamotonga).

Pokoua. Two openings [poko, opening, aperture; ua, two]. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Polataane. Coconut leaves platted for the marriage of a chief [pola, coconut leaves platted; taane, marriage of a chief]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also western gate of fortress at Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Polepole. To boast. Tract near Kolovai, village near Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Polo. The chili pepper plant. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Poloa. Night of squally darkness [po, night; loa, darkness preceding a squall]. Island (T).

Polonga. A war prisoner. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also fortress in Hihifo district, Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Polotani. Stained mat [polo, mat used to sit on; tani, stained]. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Pomanga. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Ponahiva. Nine privates [pona, privates; hiva, nine]. A mound on hill above the mound Lefelefevalu, in the tract Fakaahuahu, near the present race course, between Tufuvai and Kolomaile, villages on Eua island (T). The mound is said to be one of the transformed nocturnal lovers (manala) of Lefelefevalu, once a woman. Daylight overtook Ponahiva and his companion Fasikiato in their nocturnal wooing and they and the lady were transformed into mounds. See Lefelefevalu and Fasikiato. 103 773

Ponepe. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V). This name was given by a man from an island of this name, said to be somewhere in the Tokelau or Marquesas groups. The man was well known all over Tonga as Tiki (Dick) 103

103 Ponepe; he died a few years ago. It seems likely to me that Ponape in the Carolines was more probably the home of this individual.

Ponilaula. Probably Penilaula: Ben Fleet [peni, Ben, Benjamin; laula, fleet]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ponono. Catching nono insects [po, to catch; nono, name of an insect]. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Popoakinoa. To send a message for nothing [popoaki, to send a message; noa, for nothing]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Popoakuoa. Loose rotten earth thrown up with the hands [popo, rotten; aku, to throw up loose earth with the hands]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Popoloto. Rotten inside [popo, rotten; loto, inside]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Popua. To catch seaweed [po, to catch; pua, seaweed]. Tract on Eua island (T). Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Utulau, Nukualofa, Maufanga, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Manuka, Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also hill on Tongatabu island (T), east of Maufanga; the hill is called Cook's hill. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Tracts near Neiafu and Toula, villages on Vavau island (V).

[773] Popuaholoiufi. Popua of the knocked down yams [holoi, to knock down; ufi, yam]. The name evidently refers to the mythical sending down of yams from the sky. (See story of the first Tui Tonga[38]). Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Popualalo. Lower Popua [lalo, lower]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Popuatahi. Popua by the sea [tahi, sea]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Popuauta. Inland Popua [uta, inland]. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T).

Posi. To hiss in anger. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Potaele. Night of bathing [po, night; taele, to bathe]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Potauhi. An undergrowth of uhi shrub [pota, undergrowth; uhi, a shrub]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Poteki. To seize and cause to start in fright [po, to seize; teki, to start, as in fright]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Poto. A shellfish. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Potoi. Real clever. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Potokoma. Bay of Poto shellfish [poto, a shellfish; komaki, a bay]. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Potokouna. Wisdom in commanding [poto, wisdom; kouna, to command]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Potuhala. Wrong place [potu, place; hala, wrong]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Potuvela. Hot place [potu, place; vela, hot]. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

(113] [38] Gifford, E. W. Tongan myths and tales: B. P. Bishop Mus. Bul. 8, 1923.

Pouhiva. Nine posts [pou, post; hiva, nine]. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Poukula. Red post [pou, post; kula, red]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). In Hihifo district. Also tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Poukulalalo. Lower red post [pou, post; kula, red; lalo, lower]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Poukulauta. Inland red post [pou, post; kula, red; uta, inland]. Tracts near Kanokupolu and Kalaau, villages on Tongatabu island (T).

Pouli. Darkness. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Poulikaeeva. Dark but walking about [pouli, dark; kae, but; eva, to walk about]. A large tree at the mound Otumakavalu, on or near Mt. Kafoa on Vavau island (V).

Poulipeakovi. Dark and bad [pouli, dark; pea, and; kovi, bad]. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Pouma. To rely on the native bread in time of famine [poupou, to support, to strengthen; ma, bread]. Tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Poumanga. Forked post [pou, post; manga, forked]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Poungatae. Post of ngatae wood [pou, post; ngatae, a tree]. Tract near Felotoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Pouono. Six posts [pou, six; ono, post]. Green near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also cemetery and meeting house in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Poupe. Posts only [pou, post; pe, only]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Pousini. Refuge place for offenders [poupou, support, succor; sini, thoroughly tired]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli landlord. Also Islet (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Pousiniuta. The inland Pousini [uta, inland]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Poutaha. One post [pou, post; taha, one]. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Poutolu. Three posts [pou, post; tolu, three]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord.

Poutuu. Standing post [pou, post; tuu, standing]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Pouvalu. Eight posts [pou, post; valu, eight]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also the name of a house of the Tui Tonga's.

Povalu. Eight nights [po, night; valu, eight]. A place where much fighting took place, near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Pua. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Houma—Vaea, landlord, Puke—Fohe, landlord, Nukualofa, and Hamula—Pangia, landlord. Also mound on Tongatabu island (T). Also tracts near Pangai and Koulo, villages on Lifuka (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tracts in and near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract on Olou island (V). Also tract on Okoa island (V). Also tract in Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V).

103 **Puakalahi.** Large pig [puaka, pig; lahi, large]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Puakatea. Whitish pig [puaka, pig; tea, whitish]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Pualiki. Small pua tree [pua, a tree; liki, small]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Pualoto. Central pua tree [pua, a tree; loto, central]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Pualoutoko. A place where pua trees and loutoko breadfruit grow together [pua, a tree; loutoko, a kind of breadfruit]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Puatokia. Ravished pua tree [pua, a tree; tokia, to ravish]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Pue. To win, to be first. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Puha. A box. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Puhaava. Open box [puha, box; ava, open]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Puhamomala. Heat and evil [puha, heat; mo, and; mala, evil]. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Puhao. Box of [puha, box; o, of, belonging to]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Puki Rock. [Puhi, to spit]. Rock near Ofolanga island (H).

Puhoiatu. The brain pan of the bonito [puho, brain pan of fish; i, in; atu, bonito]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Pui. To give orders. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Pukatefua. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Puke. The outworks of a fortress. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Pukefeo. To grasp coral [puke, to grasp; feo, coral]. Reef on west side of Lifuka island (H).

Puketefua. Assembled yam hillocks [puke, the hillock or mound in which the yam is planted; tefua, to be assembled together]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Pukitua. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Puko. Name of a tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Foui—Vahai, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, and Niutoua. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

[775] **Pukolea.** Talking puko tree [puko, a tree; lea, to talk]. A mythical tree of Pulotu, the world of the departed.

Pukota. Row of puko bananas [puko, a variety of the banana; ta, a row of bananas]. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Pukotala. Puko tree where matters are spoken of [puko, a tree; tala, to speak of]. Tract on Haano island (H). Also village on Haano island (H). Also district near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H).

Pukotatanoa. The puko tree like a large kava bowl [puko, a tree; tatanoa, a large kava bowl]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Pukotefua. Assembled puko trees [puko, a tree; tefua, to assemble]. Tract near Haveluliku, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Pukotuutaha. One standing puko tree [puko, a tree; tuu, to stand; taha, one]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). 103

Pukovili The name of a tree. Tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Pule. A cowry. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Pulefanga. To govern the landing place [pule, to govern; fanga, landing place]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Puleia. That which is governed [pule, to govern]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Puleiela. To be governed by himself [pulei, to be governed; e, by; ia, himself]. Village on Ofolanga island (H).

Pulekoleva. Governor forthwith [pule, governor; ko, prefix; leva, forthwith]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Pulemoui. Governor of life [pule, governor; moui, life]. A tract on Uiha island (H), that formerly belonged to a deity.

Puleniafi. In charge of the fire [puleni, in charge of; afi, fire]. Place (T).

Pulepuleinu. Pulepule shellfish drinking [pulepule, a shellfish; inu, to drink]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Pulepulekai. Pulepule shellfish eating [pulepule, a shellfish; kai, to eat]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Pulesi. A cowry tossed or thrown along [pule, cowry; si, to toss or throw along]. Tract on Fetoa island (H).

Puletahi. Sea cowry [pule, cowry; tahi, sea]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Pulimokau. Hidden and conquered [puli, hidden; mokau, conquered]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Pulinitu. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V).

Pulotu. The land of the departed and home of certain of the gods. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). 775 776

Pulotuakaaka. Rooty Pulotu [akaaka, rooty, full of roots]. A place in Pulotu, the land of the departed, evidently in the "interior," as Pulotutuumau is at the entrance. 103 775

Pulotutuumau. Steadfast Pulotu [tuumau, steadfast]. A place in Pulotu, the land of the departed, at which vessels from the world of mortals first arrive.

Pulu. Husk of the coconut. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. 103

Pulupulu. The gummy substance from the banana. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Pumalili. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Pumeitahi. Tract near Haatoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Puna. A leap, a bound. Streamlet near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Named after the streamlet Puna, near Pea, Tongatabu, the original home of Tevita Uasi, the holder of this tract. The older name of the tract is Moka. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Punaiei. To rebound like ivory [puna, to rebound; iei, ivory]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Punaiofia. To leap and overspread [puna, to leap; iofia, to overspread]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Obtained also as Punaoiofia.

Punga. A large piece of coral. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Pupu. To ooze out. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Pupuamatea. Deadly whirlpool [pupua, whirlpool; matea, deadly]. Whirlpool near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). This is a hole in reef where there is bad backwash and suction.

Putoni. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Putuputua. Things near together. Island (H).

Putuu. Close, near together. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Sa. Rafters of a house. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Sahaamo. Forbidden to carry a burden on the shoulders [sa, forbidden in Samoan; haamo, to carry on the shoulders]. Tract near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V).

Saiio. Tract near Haasini, village near Tongatabu island (T).

Saina. China. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Saione. Zion. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Saipalusi. Cyprus. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Saiani. This hood [saia, hood; ni, this]. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Saie. Tracts near Tuanekivale and Holonga, villages on Vavau island (V).

Saieiei. To be beautiful. Said to be a Samoan word. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Saii. To cut or dig out copra from the coconut shell. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Saiolongo. Tract on Mango island (H).

Salono. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Samo. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Sanafesi. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Sano. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Sapaata. Sparta. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Saualalo. The small pieces of mulberry bark for tapa. Said to be a Samoan word. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Sauniatu. To give in reward [sauni, to reward; atu, to give]. Tract in Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Savaieke. To deceive. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Saveiu. A fowl without feathers. Tract near Tongamamao, village near Niuafoou island (NF).

Seiiaia. Heilala tree. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Seiiko. Jericho. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Okoa island (V).

Seiiia. A place or an offshore rock on the west side of Haano island (H).

Selusalema. Jerusalem. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Sene. A big bowl. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Hautu, Matafonua—Tui Vakano, landlord, and Nukualofa.

Setane. Satan. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Sevia. Serbia. Tract in Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Si. Name of a shrub. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Foui—Vahai, landlord, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Tokomololo, Pea—Lavaka, landlord, Nukualofa, Nukuhitulu, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Tunauku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Sia. Artificial mound. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Ahau, Houma—Vaea, landlord, Utulau, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, Nukuhitulu, Folaha, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, Nukuleka—Pangia, landlord, and Fatumu. Also tract on Oua island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Faleval, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Taoa, Neiafu, Mataika, and Tuanekivale. Also tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tracts near Angaha and Fataulua, villages on Niuafoou island (NF).

Siaafafine. Mound of the women [sia, mound; a, of; fafine, women]. A mound on Nomuka island (H), where a chief woman and other women used to assemble. Men catching pigeons at other mounds brought them already cooked to the chief woman. Said also to have been used for pigeon catching.

Siaalongo. Good and peaceful [siaa, good; longo, peaceful]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Siaamoko. Mound of the gecko [sia, mound; a, of; moko, gecko]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Siaatevolo. Mound of the devil [sia, mound; a, of; tevolo, devil]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siaaukamea. Mound of iron [sia, mound; a, of; ukamea, iron]. Mound on Nomuka island (H).

Siafaletaha. Mound with one house [sia, mound; fale, house; taha, one]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Siafau. Mound of the fau tree [sia, mound; fau, a tree]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Siafokimoana. A mound used in determining the distance from shore when out in ocean fishing [sia, mound; foki, to turn back; moana, ocean]. A mound on Nomuka island (H), located on promontory affording a view of the ocean.

Siafoou. New mound [sia, mound; foou, new]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Siahaamo. Mound (the earth for which was) carried on the shoulders [sia, mound; haamo, to carry on the shoulders suspended from each end of a stick]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Siahiemo. The mound of licking semen [sia, mound; hi, semen; emo, to lick]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siahinefaitehina. Mound of girl that has many sisters and girl cousins [sia, mound; hine, girl; fai, many; tehina, sisters]. Mound on Tatafa island (H). Sacred to the pigeon-god Foiiakiipulotu.

Siaine. China banana. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siakanume. Mound of the kanume trees [sia, mound; kanume, a tree]. A mound on Nomuka island (H), serving as a chief's resting place; said also to have been used for pigeon-catching.

Siakape. Mound where kape is grown [sia, mound; kape, (Arum costatum)]. Pigeon mound on Uoleva island (H).

Siakokafoa. Mound of the fractured koka tree [sia, mound; koka, a tree; foa, to fracture]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Siakotoloke. Pigeon mound on Haano island (H).

Siakovelongo. The mound called Velongo [sia, mound; ko, a prefix; velongo, (name of hill: see Velongo). Mt. Zion, Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Sialaka. The mound that is passed [sia, mound; laka, to pass by]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Siale. Gardenia. Tract near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Foui—Vahai, landlord, Fahefa—Veehala, landlord, Haalalo, Haateiho—Tui Haateiho, landlord, Tatakamotonga, Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord, Navutoka—Tungi, landlord, Hamula—Pangia, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord. Also tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Sialehola. Deserted gardenia [siale, gardenia; hola, to desert]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Sialetafa. A shrub. A tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract on Ofu island (V).

Sialongoakau. The quiet mound of trees [sia, mound; longo, quiet; akau, tree]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T).

Siamafuauta. Shore mound of rising ground formed for the purpose of bounding rods along in the game called sika [sia, mound; mafua, a rising ground formed for the purpose of bounding rods along in the game called sika; uta, shore]. Mound near Holeva, a point of land east of Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). For other spellings see Siamofuauta and Siumafuauta.

Siamaka. Mound of stone [sia, mound; maka, stone]. Pigeon mound on Uoleva island (H). Said to be built entirely of stone.

Siamamataatu. Mound from which bonitos were looked for [sia, mound; mamata, to see; atu, bonito]. Pigeon mound on Uoleva island (H).

Siamane. Germany. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Siamaue. The shaken mound [sia, mound; mauei, to be shaken]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Siamoana. Ocean mound [sia, mound; moana, ocean]. Mound near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siamofuauta. The mound of the lady Mofuauta [sia, mound]. A stone-walled moundlike structure built by the Tui Tonga Pau and named for his sister Mofuauta, or Siamofuauta as her name appears in the genealogies. Near Holeva, a point of land east of Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). For other spellings see Siamafuauta and Siumafuauta.

Siaotumakavalu. Mound of the row of eight stones [sia, mound; otu, row; maka, stone; valu, eight. Pigeon mound on or near Mt. Kafoa on Vavau island (V).

Siatanu. The concealed mound [sia, mound; tanu, to conceal]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siatengaimapa. Mound of the seed of the mapa [sia, mound; tengai, seed; mapa, a plant]. Pigeon mound on Nomuka island (H). 103

Siatoloke. Pigeon mound on Uoleva island (H).

Siavakapuna. Mound of the leaping vessel [sia, mound; vaka, vessel; puna, to leap]. Tomb of the chief Tuita and his family, near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). It is also called Langiolovehi and Olovehifakasia. [764]

Siesia. Small mound. Village, mound, and tract on Nukunukumotu island (T). In this mound is buried the umbilical cord of Mafitoutai, a woman of rank.

Sifa. The mother-of-pearl shell. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Sifisifi. Name of a fish, the John Dory. Tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siikaeha. Small but visible [sii, small; kae, but; ha, visible]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract in Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Siikaepa. Small but reported [sii, small; kae, but; pa, to be reported]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siimuaa. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Sikaaveka. The flying of the rail [sika, to fly; a, of; veka, the rail (Rallus pectoralis)]. Tract on Haafeva island (H).

Sikeanga. A place where people sit on their heels [sikesike, to sit on the heels; anga, place]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Sikite. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Sikiviu. Name of a bird, Lalage terat. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord. Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Sikoa. Full of excrescences. Tract on Fetoa island (H).

Sikoangaveka. Place of excrescence of the rail [siko, excrescence; anga, place; veka, rail (Rallus pectoralis)].

Sikula. The red si plant [si, a shrub; kula, red]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Sila. Sailyard. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Silaa. Turned towards the sun [si, to turn towards; laa, sun]. Tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Silekatahi. Sileka plant near the sea [tahi, sea]. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Silekauta. Inland sileka plant [uta, inland]. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Silika. Silk. Tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Silikitaku. To fish with a hand net and call the fish [sili, to fish with a hand net; ki, unto; taku, to call by, to designate]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H).

Siliva. To fish with a hand net and laugh and make a noise [sili, to fish with a hand net; va, to laugh and make a noise]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Vakataumai, vil-

103 lage on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Simata. To hit the eye. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Simeika. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Simelo. Ripe si [si, a shrub; melo, ripe]. Tract near Manuka, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Simua. The first si plant [si, a shrub; mua, first]. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Sinoa. To throw anything away for nothing [si, to toss; noa, for nothing, random]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Sinoieiki. Chiefs in blood [sino, body; i, in; eiki, chief]. District in eastern part of Hihifo, district on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Sio. Name of a shellfish. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also tract near Hoi, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siofele. Scattered sio shellfish [sio, shellfish; fele, to be scattered]. Tract in Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siofile. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Sionoa. To look for nothing [sio, to look; noa, for nothing]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Sipalla. The end of a sail [sipal, end; la, sail]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

[613] **Sipangai.** To throw to Pangai [si, to throw; pangai, meeting place of chief]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also place on weather shore of Eua island (T), and within the hereditary lands formerly belonging to Hama of the "clan" of Haa Takalaua.

Sipi. The noise by which it is known the party has killed an enemy. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

[776] **Sisi.** A dress for working in, made from the leaves of the si plant. One of two stones formerly standing at the village of Toula, Vavau island (T). The stones were believed to be the deities Sisi and Faingaa. One stone has been destroyed.

Sisia. Covered with leaf dresses. Tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tracts near Kapa and Vakataumai, villages on Kapa island (V). Island (V). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Sisialuo. Hole covered with leaf dresses [sisia, covered with leaf dresses; luo, hole]. Tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Sisifa. To glide, to shoot along. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Sisihalaika. Leaf dress of the fish road [sisi, a dress of leaves; hala, road; ika, fish]. Mound on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Sitake. To crack a young coconut for drinking, sitaki. Tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

[773] **Siuatama.** To seek sharks belonging to boys [siu, to seek sharks; a, belonging to; tama, boy]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore. Also beach on Tofua island (H). The name refers to the youths of Tofua island who were transformed into sharks.[29] Also tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Siufanga. Canoe-racing beach [siu, to race with paddling canoes; fanga, beach]. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Siulangapo. To set out to seek sharks in the night [siu, to seek sharks; langa, to set in motion; po, night]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

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[29] Op. cit.

Siumafuauta. To seek sharks in a shoal of small fish near the shore [siu, to seek sharks; mafua, a shoal of small fish; uta, shore]. Mound near Holeva, a point of land east of Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). For other spellings of name of mound see Siamafuauta and Siamofuauta.

Siumalu. To seek sharks when the wind is mild [siu, to seek sharks; malu, mild (applied to the wind)]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also district and beach on Lofanga island (H).

Siumu. To seek mu fish [siu, to seek sharks; mu, a kind of fish]. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Siuvakatele. A race with smoothed canoes [siu, a race with paddling canoes; vaka, canoe; tele, to smooth off, to plane, to shave]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Sivesiva. A Tongan dance. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Soa. To feast and be awake [so, to feast; a, to be awake]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Sofata. To feast in a litter [so, to feast; fata, a bier, a litter]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Sokisoki. A spiny fish. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Solo. To loiter. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Solosolo. Said to be a Samoan word. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Sonau. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Sopi. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Soso. A good many. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Sotoma. Said to be a Biblical name. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Supaata. Perhaps a misspelling of Sapata. Tract in Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Suva. Suva, the capital of Fiji. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Suvilolo. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Taaemaka. To hew the stone [ta, to hew; ae, the; maka, stone]. A path across the ford between Uoleva and Lifuka islands (H).

Taaloalofa. To beckon at sea in a loving manner [taalo, to beckon at sea; a, of; lofa, love]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Taamaunau. Perhaps Taamaumau. Destructive taa fish [taa, the name of a fish; maumau, destructive]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Taanea. A town of warriors. Village on Vavau island (V).

Taanevale. Foolish marriage of a chief [taane, marriage of a chief; vale, foolish]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Taanga. Wood cut down. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Taangakiki. The place of getting meat and fish for eating purposes [ta, the act of getting; anga, place; kiki, term used of meat or anything eaten with vegetables]. Tract and district near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Taangaloa. Long pieces of wood being cut [taanga, to cut wood; loa, long]. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Taangamotu. Broken cut-down wood [taanga, wood cut down; motu, broken.] Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

103 **Taanganiu.** The cutting down of coconut trees [taanga, the cutting down of wood; niu, coconut tree]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

[776] [773] **Taangapolata.** The cutting down of banana trees [taanga, the cutting down of wood; polata, the stem of the banana plant]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also a place at Haakalualuo, near Mr. Kafoa, Vavau island (V). Here two gods, Lotu and Toka, who were afterwards transformed into little hills, cut banana stems with which to swim. The element they tried to swim in was not the sea, as they thought, but mist, and when they kicked out to swim they hit the ground. When day came they rushed forth and became two small hills.

Taasokiki. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Taeamanaki. Not anticipated. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Taefaetua. Without a commoner mother [tae, without; fae, mother; tua, commoner]. See next name which may be the correct rendering. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Taefaitua. Not doing anything outside [tae, not; fai, to do; tua, outside]. See preceding name which may be the correct rendering. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Taehaloto. Not appearing inside [tae, not; ha, to appear; loto, inside]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Taeiloa. Unknown. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Taemangai. Unable to walk. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Taemangoi. Unsubdued, unconquered. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Taemauapi. Not obtainable tract [taemau, not obtainable; api, tract]. District on Lofanga island (H).

Taepau. Undetermined. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Taepu. Not blowing or puffing. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Taetoua. Being without someone who makes the kava beverage. Tract in Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Taeufiufi. Uncovered. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Tafaakilangi. The horizon. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Tafaata. To taste of freedom [tafa, to taste of; ata, free, disengaged]. Name said to have been given by Kinikinilau, the lover of the daughter of the Tui Kanokupolu Atamatalla. Tract on Nukunukumotu island (T).

Tafahi. To strike and split [ta, to strike; fahi, to split]. Tract in Maufanga, village of Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also village on Tafahi island (NT). Also island named Boscawen (NT). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tafahilau. Talkative Tafahi [lau, talkative]. Tract near Tafahi, village on Tafahi island (NT).

Tafaitua. To gash the back [tafai, to gash; tua, back]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tafakihalamaka. To cut to the stone road [tafa, to cut; ki, to; hala, road; maka, stone]. Tract in Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tafameitahi. Applied to fish when brought from the sea already dressed for cooking [tafa, to carve; mei, from; tahi, sea]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Tafamounga. To cut the mountain [tafa, to cut; mounga, mountain]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tafanga. Cleared; free from trees. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Tafangafanga. A spot free from trees. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Houma—Vaea, landlord, Utulau, Hofoa, Veitongo, Holonga, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also rtacts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu, Houma, and Haalaufuli—Afu Haalaufuli, indlord. Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tafasia. To cut the mound [tafa, to cut; sia, artificial mound]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Tafatafaakilangi. The horizon. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Tafatahia. The meeting place of the land and sea [tafa, to cut, to carve; tahi, sea]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Tafato. To cut sugar cane [tafa, to cut; to, sugar cane]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputabu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tafatolu. Three gashes [tafa, a gash; tolu, three]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Tafea. To be carried away by the stream. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Tafekitahi. To flow to the sea [tafe, to flow; ki, to; tahi, sea]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Tafengatoto. Flowing place of blood [tafe, to flow; nga, place; toto, blood]. Cemetery near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Near Neiafutahi.

Tafengauha. Flowing place of rain [tafe, to flow; nga, place; uha, rain]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Tafeta. To flow and beat against [tafe, to flow; ta, to beat]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tafetafe. To flow gently. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Tafeuni. To drop and to collect together [tafe, to drop; uni, to collect together]. Tract in Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Oua island (H). Also village on Vavau island (V).

Tafoto. To strike with something barbed [ta, to strike; foto, barbed]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tafua. A canoe made by hollowing out a single tree. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Tafuamasi. A dugout canoe made of masi tree [tafua, dugout canoe; masi, name of a tree]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Tafue. To blow strong and boisterous. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

103 **Tafulava.** A burrow or hole for fish bait [tafu, a burrow, a hole; lava, a bait for fish]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Tafumasil. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Tafuna. A pile of kava. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT) Maatu, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Tafungofunga. High, hilly, uneven. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord. Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Tafutau. To stir up war [tafu, to fan up a fire; tau, war]. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Tahaaho. One day [taha, one; aho, day]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Tahamoona. One for him [taha, one; moona, for him]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tahatala. One told [taha, one; tala, to tell]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Tahaua. One, two: twelve [taha, one; ua, two]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tahisi. A kind of ailment caused by the devil. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Tahonga. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Taianga. Dusty place [tai, to powder, to dust; anga, place]. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Taifisi. Fijian dust bag [tai, a small dust bag; fisi, Fijian]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Taihonge. Small dust bag used in time of famine [tai, a small dust bag; honge, famine]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Taimulesi. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tainamu. To strike mosquitoes [tai, to strike; namu, mosquito]. Tract on Lifuka island (H). Also tract on Moungaone island (H).

Taioi. To strike and pulverize [tai, to strike; oi, to pulverize]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Taitai. Hungry, brakish. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Taitunga. To cut a joint in cane [tai, to cut; tunga, the joint in cane]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Takaamoatoa. The going about and doing of a courageous fowl [taka, to go about and do; a, of; moa, fowl; toa, courageous]. District near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Malupo, landlord.

Takahala. To go about in the road [taka, to go about; hala, road]. Tract near Manuka, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Takahilipakisi. Cemetery on Nomuka island (H). Within present village limits.

Takaifanga. To go about in a landing place [taka, to go about; i, in; fanga, landing place]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Takaka. To go about and treat the gods with contempt [taka, to go about and do; ka, to treat the gods with contempt]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Takakonifatongia. To go about limping at one's compulsory work [taka, to go about and do; koni, to limp, to hobble; fatongia, compulsion, work done for the government]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Takala. Name of a tree. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Takalongo. To go about quietly [taka, to go about; longo, quiet]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Takamoehiva. To walk about singing [taka, to go about; moe, and; hiva, to sing]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Takamokuihaa. To live with another "clan" and ignore one's own [taka, to live; mo, and; kui, blind; haa, "clan"]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Takamuafoou. A stranger having forward ways [takamua, forward ways, being familiar; foou, new]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Takangafohe. A paddle attendant of a chief [takanga, attendant of a chief; fohe, a paddle]. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Takangamaukava. The chief's attendant who obtains kava [takanga, attendant of a chief; mau, to obtain; kava, the plant, (Piper methysticum)] Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Takape. To be short or destitute of clothing. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Takapeleva. To be destitute of clothing at once [takape, to be destitute of clothing; leva, at once]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Takapu. To marry into and become master of the family. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Takatakapauu. To walk about mischievously [takataka, to walk about; pauu, mischievous]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Takatuapaka. To evade and absent oneself from chiefs [takatua, to absent oneself from chiefs; paka, to evade]. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Takatupu. To witness growth [taka, to witness; tupu, growth]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Takaunove. Fijian Thakaunove. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Takenu. To throw dirt in every direction. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Takitaki. To hang suspended. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract on Oloua island (V).

Takitenu. To lead straight [taki, to lead; tenu, straight]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Takohali. To get into the family but to be of no importance. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Takolo. To strike a fortress [ta, to strike; kolo, a fortress]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Takoto. To lie down (two or more). Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Takua. To call by, to designate. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Takuilau. To designate in talking [taku, to designate; i, in; lau, to talk]. A sand mound of cemetery (faitoka) type in which were buried excised portions of Tui Tonga's anatomy; in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also site of house of female Tui Tonga, in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Now occupied by a convent. [764]

Takupolu. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord

103 **Tala.** To tell. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Talaa. Undecided. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Talaafefine. To tell of a woman [tala, to tell; a, of; fefine, woman]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Talaahoia. To tell at daybreak [tala, to tell; ahoia, at daybreak]. If young men had a kava party with girls and kept it up until daybreak and were then reported to their parents, the act of reporting would be talaahoia. Reef(?) on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Talaalaukau. To tell of vanity [tala, to tell; a, of; laukau, vanity]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Talaamaumau. To tell of destruction [tala, to tell; a, of; maumau, destruction]. Tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Talaamohi. To tell of the mohi shellfish [tala, to tell; a, of; mohi, a shellfish]. Place on Eua? island (T).

Talaatama. To tell of a child [tala, to tell; a, of; tama, child]. Tracts in and near Tofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Talaatefa. To tell of a loving and caressing manner [tala, to tell; a, of; tefa, a loving and caressing manner]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Talaavale. To tell of a fool [tala, to tell; a, of; vale, fool]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Talafaiva. A casuarina tree which grew at the tomb of Talafaiva, the wife of Telea, the twenty-ninth Tui Tonga, on Euakafa island (V).

Talafoou. To tell something new [tala, to tell; foou, new]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). So named because here a woman informed the sons of Takalaua (the twenty-third Tui Tonga) of their father's assassination.

Talahele. To contradict. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talahifo. To speak to your inferiors. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Talahoka. To speak to the point. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Talahu. To tell of begging forgiveness [tala, to tell; hu, to beg forgiveness]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Talahuo. To tell of weeding [tala, to tell; huo, to clear away weeds]. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Talaihau. To make known to the ruler [talai, to make known; hau, reigning prince]. Tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Talaihe. To tell in there [tala, to tell; i, in; he, there]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Talaihonge. To report famine [talai, to report; honge, famine]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Talaivai. To report water [talai, to report; vai, water]. Well near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Talakaipau. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, land lord.

Talakakave. Spreading report [tala, report; kakave, to spread]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Talakeikapa. To forewarn, to premonish. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Talakeimamao. To tell while distant [tala, to tell; kei, while; mamao, distant]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Talaki. One kind of fishing net. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Talakihaamoa. To report to Samoa [talaki, to report; haamoa, Samoa]. Tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Talakimua. To report to Mua [talaki, to report; mua, the combined villages of Lapaha and Tatakamotonga]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talakite. White tern saw [tala, white tern (Gygis alba); kite, to see at a distance]. So named because here a white tern cried out when it saw the god Tangaloa Eitumatupua sleeping with the woman Ilaheva. Island, probably in the great lagoon of Tongatabu island (T).

Talakitonga. To report to Tongatabu [talaki, to report; tonga, Tongatabu]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Malapo—Pangia, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Niutoua. Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Talaleleí. A pleasant answer [tala, answer; lelei, pleasant]. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Talaleva. An immediate answer [tala, answer; leva, immediate]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Talalo. A valley. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord

Talalupe. To tell of pigeons [tala, to tell; lupe, pigeon]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talamaumau. To tell of destruction [tala, to tell; maumau, destruction]. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Talamohavea. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Talanoa. Conversation. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Talangaholova. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T). The royal tomb Langimatamoana stands on this tract.

Talangaia. To converse over. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Talangataa. Disobedient. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talaomai. An answer brought [tala, answer; omai, to bring]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Talapata. To speak of gravel [tala, to speak of; pata, gravel]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Talapauu. To speak of mischief [tala, to speak of; pauu, mischief]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Talapo. A night answer [tala, answer; po, night]. Tract on Okoa island (V).

Talapou. To speak of a post [tala, to speak of; pou, post]. Tract near Pangai, village near Lifuka island (H).

Talasii. Small thorn [tala, thorn; sii, small]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

103 **Talasinga.** Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Talasiu. To speak of seeking sharks [tala, to speak of; siu, to seek sharks]. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talatafaiva. To tell to begin the dance [tala, to tell; ta, to begin, to start, to strike; faiva, dance]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Talatala. Thorny, prickly. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord.

Talatalafaiva. To tell of the dance [talatala, to tell of; faiva, dance]. Tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Peleheke, landlord.

Talatalafanifo. To tell of the surf game [talatala, to tell of; fanifo, a game in the surf]. Tract near Tafahi, village on Tafahi island (NT).

Talatalaika. To tell of fish [talatala, to tell of; ika, fish]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Talatalakai. To tell of food [talatala, to tell of; kai, food]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Talatalakava. To tell of kava [talatala, to tell of; kava, kava]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Talatatau. A similar answer [tala, answer; tatau, similar]. Tract on Tofua island (H).

Talatau. To tell of war [tala, to tell; tau, war]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Talatefa. To tell in a loving and caressing manner [tala, to tell; tefa, a loving and caressing manner]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Talatonu. Correct answer [tala, answer; tonu, correct]. Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Talatuku. Parting advice. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Talatupu. To speak of growth [tala to speak of; tupu, growth]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Talau. To praise oneself. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also hill (V).

Talaufanga. The landing place of Talau [fanga, landing place]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Talauufi. To praise one's yams [talau, to praise oneself; ufi, yam]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talavaka. To speak of a vessel [tala, to speak of; vaka, vessel]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Talengingie. To insist on one's importance. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Taliahoi. When wrestling one of the wrestlers would express himself "hoi" when he is unable to overthrow his opponent [talia, to be hit or hindered by something; hoi, an expression, desire]. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Talifaka. To lift up in the wrestling match and throw. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Talifakaauve. To accept without complaint. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Talifekau. To minister. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Talifolau. Food prepared for voyagers [tali, food prepared for visitors; folau, voyager]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Talihau. Food prepared for visiting ruler [tali, food prepared for visitors; hau, ruler, reigning prince]. Tract in Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V).

Talihea. To wait for the hea dance [tali, to wait for; hea, a dance]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Talihoi. To receive with desire [tali, to receive; hoi, desire]. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Talihonge. To prepare food for visitors against famine [tali, to prepare food for visitors; honge, famine]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talikai. To wait for food [tali, to wait for; kai, food]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Talikava. To wait for kava [tali, to wait for; kava, the beverage]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Talikavenga. To wait for a burden [tali, to wait for; kavenga, a burden]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V)—Lauaki, landlord.

Taliki. To prepare food for [tali, to prepare food for; ki, for]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Talikialuma. To prepare food for visitors in mockery [tali, to prepare food for visitors; ki, in; luma, mockery]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Talikifisi. To wait for a Fijian [taliki, to wait for; fisi, Fijian]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Talikihaapai. To wait for Haapai [taliki, to wait for]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also beach on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Talikihakau. To prepare food for visitors to the reef [tali, to prepare food for visitors; ki, to; hakau, reef]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Talikilangi. To wait upon the clouds (applied to swamps and places only full when it rains). Tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talikimotu. To prepare food for visitors to an island [tali, to prepare food for visitors; ki, to; motu, island]. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Talikiofu. To wait for the Ofu people [taliki, to wait for; ofu, an island of the Vavau group]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Talikioua. To wait for Oua people [taliki, to wait for; oua, an island of the Haapai group]. Beach on Nomuka island (H). Also called Oua.

Talikitahi. To wait for the sea [taliki, to wait for; tahi, sea]. Tract near Holeva, village on Koloa island (V). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Talikitai. To wait for a small dust bag [taliki, to wait for; tai, a small dust bag]. Tract in Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talikitalu. To wait for a lock of hair [taliki, to wait for; talu, a lock of hair]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

103 **Talikitonga.** To wait for people from Tongatabu [taliki, to wait for; tonga, Tongatabu island]. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord. Also tract on Tofua island (H). Also tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Talikiuiha. To wait for people from Uiha [taliki, to wait for; uiha, an island of the Haapai group]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Talikiuvea. To wait for people from Wallis island [taliki, to wait for; uvea, Wallis island]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Talilongo. To receive quietly [tali, to receive; longo, quiet]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Talilupe. To receive pigeons [tali, to receive; lupe, pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica)]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talimahu. To receive abundance [tali, to receive; mahu, abundance]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Talimalama. To wait for the break of day [tali, to wait for; malama, brightness, shining]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Talimelama. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Talimelie. To wait for sweetness [tali, to wait for; melie, sweetness]. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Taliniva. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Talinoa. To wait for nothing [tali, to wait for; noa, nothing]. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Talipatu. To wait for the sound of feet [tali, to wait for; patu, the sound of the feet in walking]. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Talipe. Only food prepared for visitors [tali, food prepared for visitors; pe, only]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talisiu. To wait for a race with paddling canoes [tali, to wait for; siu, a race with paddling canoes]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Talitalipauu. To be in readiness for mischief [talitali, to be in readiness; pauu, mischief]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Talitoka. To wait for sleep [tali, to wait for; toka, sleep]. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talitomo. To wait for something to project [tali, to wait for; tomo, to project]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Talitonu. To wait for tonu fish [tali, to wait for; tonu, a kind of fish]. Tract near Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Talilua. To receive two [tali, to receive; ua, two]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Talivaka. To wait for a vessel [tali, to wait for; vaka, vessel]. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Talivale. To wait for a fool [tali, to wait for; vale, a fool]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Taloko. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Talokua. To strike the lokua fish [ta, to strike; lokua, a fish]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Taloolakepa. Taro of Lakepa [talo, taro; o, of]. A casuarina tree at the top of the promontory Tuutataafafine, Mt. Kafoa, on Vavau island (V).

Talotatau. Resemblance to taro [talo, taro; tatau, resemblance]. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Talotunu. Roasted taro [talo, taro; tunu, to roast]. Waves on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Talukua. Foolish lock of hair [talu, a lock of hair; kua, foolish]. Tracts in and near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Ovaka island (V).

Talumi. A canoe. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Tama. A child. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Tamakumimai. A boy bringing two sheets of black tapa [tama, boy; kumi, two sheets of black tapa; mai, to bring]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tamamualoto. Child first in the center [tama, child; mua, first; loto, center]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tamanu. The name of a tree (Calophyllum burmanni). Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Tamasi. To hew the masi tree [ta, to hew; masi, a tree]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tamataipele. Boy strikes a pet [tama, boy; tai, to strike; pele, pet]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Tamatangikai. Child crying for food [tama, child; tangi, to cry; kai, food]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tamataua. To strike with two points [ta, to strike; mata, edge; ua, two]. A place on Eua island (T) connected with the hero Tuutaki. Two holes are said to be there where the two points of a double-headed spear entered the ground. [773]

Tamateuteu. A child made ready [tama, child; teuteu, to make ready]. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Tamatuumee. Boy who is about to perform dances [tama, boy; tuu, to stand; mee, a dance]. Tract on Lifuka island (H).

Tamatou. Child of tou wood [tama, child; tou, a tree]. The royal tomb Langitamatou near Makaunga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tamole. A shrub. Tract in Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V).

Tanafa. The name of a fish. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Tanaki. To collect. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Tanakitae. To collect excrement [tanaki, to collect; tae, excrement]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Tanoa. To forewarn. Islet (T). Also place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore. Also island (H). Near Nomuka island.

Tanuamoa. To bury a chicken [tanua, to bury; moa, chicken. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tanumaapa. To bury the dead by numbers and to venerate them [tanuma, to bury the dead by numbers; apa, to venerate]. Tract near Tufuvai, village on Eua island (T). Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Tanumafili. To bury the enemy dead by numbers [tanuma, to bury the dead by numbers; fili, enemy]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Tanumahuhu. To bury the bleeding dead by numbers [tanuma, to bury the dead by numbers; huhu, to bleed]. Tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

103 **Tanumapopo.** To bury the dead by numbers when rotten [tanuma, to bury the dead by numbers; popo, rotten]. Inlet of great lagoon on either side of which are the rocks Ila and Hava, on Tongatabu island (T).

Tanga. The large gut. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tangalahi. Large large gut [tanga, large gut; lahi large]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

[776] **Tangaloa.** Long large gut [tanga, large gut; loa, long]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). Also the name of a god. Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Tangamolluku. A sack of shaddocks [tanga, sack; molluku, one kind of shaddock]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tangatahaamea. The man Haamea [tangata, man; haamea, name of son of present Ulukalala, for whom this rest mound (esi) was built]. Mound near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Tangatasito. The conqueror in the wrestling match. Island (V).

Tangatavale. Foolish man [tangata, man; vale, foolish]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tangatumau. To beat tapa always [ta, to beat; ngatu, tapa; mau, always]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Tangatuona. The man who has overthrown all wrestlers. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Tangavale. A fool's gut [tanga, large gut; vale, fool]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Tangavei. A place of obtaining water [tanga, place; vei, water]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tangiatu. To cry for something. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Tangiatua. The complaining of commoners [tangi, complaining; a, of; tua, commoners]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Tangifoki. Crying likewise [tangi, to cry; foki, likewise]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract in Makave, village on Vavau island (V).

Tangimafili. To cry and roll about [tangi, to cry; mafili, to roll about]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Tangimamao. To cry from the distance [tangi, to cry; mamao, distance]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Tangimea. To cry for property [tangi, to cry; mea, property]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Tangimusu. The cry of surrender [tangi, a cry; musu, to surrender]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Tangitangi. Flowers partially open. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tangitonima. To fall on hands while crying [tangi, to cry; to, to fall; nima, hand]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Taoa. Abundance of spears [tao, spear]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H). On this tract was situated the god-house of the deity Hikuleo. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also village on Vavau island (V).

Taokave. A superior kind of coconut. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Tapakilate. To glitter in the sun in Late [tapa, to glitter in the sun; ki, in; late, a volcanic island west of Vavau]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Tapakofe. The edge of the bamboo [tapa, edge; kofe, bamboo]. Tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Tapana. To strike and stunt [ta, to strike; pana, to stunt]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. A deity is supposed to have lived in this island and to have stolen a child from a woman. He struck the child on the head, which act stopped the child's growth. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also island (V). [776] [773]

Tapanga. Place which glitters in the sun [tapa, to glitter in the sun; nga, place]. Tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Tapataiu. Dwarf, pigmy. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Tapatapa. To glitter. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Tapatapaao. Edge of the clouds [tapatapa, edge; ao, cloud]. The second highest peak of the island of Eua (T).

Tapeakita. To talk bad of oneself. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Tapoua. Two tapo fishing nets [tapo, a certain kind of fishing net; ua, two]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tapueli. Forbidden to dig [tapu, forbidden; eli, to dig]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Tapufolau. Forbidden to sail [tapu, forbidden; folau, to sail]. Tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Tapuhia. Forbidden to sin [tapu, forbidden; hia, to sin]. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tracts in and near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tapulii. Consecrated (or reserved) for reproduction [tapu, consecrated; lii, what is kept or reserved for reproduction]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tapukaisi. Forbidden to eat si plant [tapu, forbidden; kai, to eat; si, a shrub]. Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Tapukalanga. Forbidden to shout [tapu, forbidden; kalanga, to shout]. Tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Tapukitea. Evening star.

Taputau. Forbidden to fight [tapu, forbidden; tau, to fight]. Tract in Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Taputooa. Forbidden to be opened [tapu, forbidden; tooa, to be opened]. Tract near Haatafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tapuvao. Bush prohibition [tapu, prohibition; vao, bush]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tasamenia. Tasmania. Tract near Fetoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tata. Near, not distant. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Tataatefa. To rub in a loving and caressing manner [tata, to rub; a, of; tefa, a loving and caressing manner]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Tatafa. To pass along with speed. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also island (H).

Tatafoou. A new covering for the top of the thatch of a house [tata, a covering for the top of the thatch of a house; foou, new]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

103 **Tatakamotonga.** Unsettled for Tongatabu [tataka unsettled; mo, for; tonga, Tongatabu]. Tracts near Kanokupolu and Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

Tatauoalo. Resemblance of the height [tatau, resemblance; o, of; alo, height]. Flat top of Mt. Talau on Vavau island (V).

Tau. War. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore. Also island (T).

Taua. To build two canoes at the same time. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

Tauafe. War turned aside [tau, war; afe, to turn aside]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Tauafu. Hot season [tau, season; afu, hot]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Tauakaihaa. The fighting of thieves [tau, fighting; a, of; kaihaa, thief]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Tauakipulu. To build two canoes at the same time for caulking with pulu gum [taua, to build two canoes at the same time; ki, for; pulu, a kind of gum, used as pitch in caulking canoes]. Tract in Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Site of the residence of the governor of Haapai.

Taualoto. War of the minds [tau, war; a, of; loto, mind]. One of two great stones erected on Tafahi island (NT).

Tauaolalo. Repeated fight below [tau, fight; ao, to repeat; lalo, below]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Tauataina. Liberty. Tract in Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Taufa. A squall. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Taufoou. New year [tau, year; foou, new]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Taufu. To besprinkle, tauful. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Tauhi. To protect. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Tauki. Joyous, merry. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Taukifetoa. Joyous in Fetoa [tauki, joyous; fetoa, an island in Haapai]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Taukihaafeva. Joyous in Haafeva [tauki, joyous; haafeva, an island of the Haapai group]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Taukihunga. Joyous in Hunga [tauki, joyous]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Taukiuvea. Joyous in Wallis island [tauki, joyous; uvea, Wallis island]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Taukolokivaka. War desired against a vessel [tau, war; kolo, to desire; ki, against; vaka, vessel]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Taukotofa. Appointed season [tau, season; kotofa, to appoint]. Gate near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V). Northern gate of Feletoa fortress.

Taula. Anchor. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also island (V).

Taulalahi. A large anchor [taula, anchor; lahi, large]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Taumalala. To reach the embers [tau, to reach; malala, embers]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Taumanga. To reach the branch of a road [tau, to reach; manga, branch of a road]. Tract on Mango island (H).

Taumatuku. Subsiding war [tau, war; matuku, to subside]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Taumualoto. To sail towards the center [taumua, to sail towards; loto, center]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Taunga. A roost of flying foxes. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also island (V).

Taungafisi. Cooked food reserved for Fijians [taunga, cooked food reserved for eating at another time; fisi, Fijian]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Taungaloka. A rough, wavy anchorage [taunga, anchorage; loka, rough, wavy]. Tract on Kotu island (H).

Taungalua. Anchorage of the sunken reef [taunga, anchorage; lua, sunken reef]. The spelling Taungahua was also obtained. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Taungapeka. Flying-fox roost [taunga, a roost of flying foxes; peka, flying-fox]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Taungasisi. A row of leaf girdles [taunga, a row; sisi, leaf and flower girdle]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Masilamea, Nukualofa, and Nukuleka. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Vakataumai, village on Kapa island (V).

Taungaulupoko. A row of skulls. [taunga, row; ulupoko, skull]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Taupasi. A number of people clapping hands. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Taupotu. The nearest and farthest. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Taupuvao. Let us make a hole in the canoe to let the water out. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tauta. To touch. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also island (V).

Tava. Name of a fruit tree (Pometia pinnata). Tract near Tofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Tavae. To trip up the heels. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Tavahaka. Boiled tava fruit [tava, a fruit; haka, to boil anything]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Tavahi. Name of a tree (Rhus taitensis). Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Nukuleka—Pangia, landlord.

Tavakai. Eaten tava fruit [tava, a fruit; kai, to eat]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

103 **Tavake.** The tropic bird (Phaethon aethereus). Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Tavakefaiana. Tropic bird makes a burrow [tavake, tropic bird (Phaethon aethereus); fai, to do; ana, burrow]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Tavaketoto. Red-tailed tropic bird (Phaethon rubricaudus); [tavake, tropic bird; toto, red]. Tract in Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tavalau. Leafy tava tree [tava, a tree; lau, leaf]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord. Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Tavale. To act without thought. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tavalo. A shellfish. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Tavalu. To strike eight times [ta, to strike; valu, eight]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord.

Tavao. To hew bush [ta, to hew; vao, bush]. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tracts near Fataulua and Mataaho, villages on Niuafoou island. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Tavaolalo. Lower Tavao [lalo, lower]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Tavatuutolu. Three standing tava trees [tava, a tree; tuu, to stand; tolu, three]. Tracts in and near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tave. The wind. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H). Pava, the god-house or holy place, potu tapu, of the god Ngaoaa, was on this tract. Also village and tract on Fonoifua island (H). Also cliff on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tavili. To wag, as the tail of a dog. Tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tavuki. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana.

Teango. Floating ginger plant [te, to float; ango, ginger]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Teaupa. Hundred fish hooks [teau, hundred; pa, fish hook]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also island (H).

Teefeo. The small fish caught in the coral [tee, excrement; feo, coral]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Teekalae. The excrement of the gallinule [tee, excrement; kalae, gallinule (Porphyrio vitiensis)]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Afa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Teekehe. Different excrement [tee, excrement; kehe, different]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Teekiu. Plover excrement [tee, excrement; kiu plover (Charadrius fulvus)]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Teemanu. The excrement of animals [tee, excrement; manu, animal]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Teemoa. Chicken excrement [tee, excrement; moa, chicken]. A peak, the highest point of Eua island (T), first seen when approaching it from Haapai. This was the home of a great mythical fowl which lived in a cave. The mountain is its excrement. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. [773]

Teepulu. Bull excrement [tee, excrement; pulu, bull]. Tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Teeveka. Rail excrement [tee, excrement; veka, rail (Rallus pectoralis)]. A fortified elevation, on the north side of the Vaitaki and opposite Utulifuka, on Eua island (T). Also tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

Tefa. A loving and caressing manner. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tefala. A loving and caressing manner. Tract near Lakepa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lasike, landlord.

Tefao. Floating naked coconut trunks [te, to float; fao, naked and fruitless applied to the coconut tree]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tefia. Floating. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Tefisi. Floating flower [te, to float; fisi, flower]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Masilamea, Haalalo, Longoteme—Veikune, landlord, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Talasiu—Tui Lakepa, landlord, Nukuleka—Pangia, landlord, Afa, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tract and district near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also district on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tefisi—Luani, landlord, Utui—Ahomee, landlord, and Leimatua—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Tefitohala. The entrance into a path, tefitoihala. Tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Tefitoi. The original. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Tefitomaka. Stone root [tefito, root; maka, stone]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also rock south of Foelifuka island (V).

Tehea. The floating hea tree [te, to float; hea, a tree]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Teiakiai. Weak. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Teiapaa. Narrow. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Teieke. To almost inquire into [tei, almost; eke, to inquire into]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Teimoono. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H).

Teisina. Almost wedged [tei, almost; sina, to wedge]. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also hill on Kapa island (V).

Teka. To roll. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Tekea. To push out. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Tekeialei. The pushing out of ivory [tekei, to push out; a, of; lei, ivory]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tekenakilangi. The pushing place for the sky [teke, to push out; na, place; ki, for; langi, sky]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). The spot where mythology says Maui Atalanga raised the sky to its present height. [773]

Teketua. To push out and drive against [teke, to push out; tua, to drive against]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Tekeua. Two pushing out [teke, to push out; ua, two]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

103 **Tekita.** To strut and strike [teki, to strut; ta, to strike]. Tract near Napua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Telaivana. [Tela, the flat of the shark's head; i, in; vana, the sea urchin]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Telau. Hundred; an old form of teau. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Tele. Smoothed off. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Teleauta. A valley. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Teleiloa. Not known. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Teleka. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Teleki. On the way to [tele, on the way; ki, to]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also well near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Named after land in Vavau belonging to Malupo. Dug for King George I. The name is said to be based on the stem tele, meaning: "Are you going shooting?" asked of a man who might be passing with bow and arrows. If a chief passes with his warriors and you ask where he is going he will reply: "Teleki" and then point with his hand in the direction he is going, not wanting to divulge his real destination. The well is named after this use of the word. Also promontory on Vavau island (V).

Telekitonga. On the way to Tongatabu [teleki, on the way to; tonga, Tongatabu island]. One of the Otutolu islands (H).

Telekivavau. On the way to Vavau [teleki, on the way to; vavau, Vavau island]. One of the Otutolu islands (H).

Telie. "Almond" tree. Tract near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Puke—Fohe, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Hoi. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Telikitahi. To follow to the sea [teli, to follow; ki, to; tahi, sea]. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Tello. Buried. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Fatai, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Tellolalo. Lower Tello [lalo, lower]. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu (T).

Telitelluli. One who is ever following another. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tengetange. Affliction (applied to chiefs), tengitange. Tract near Kanokupolu, village near Tongatabu island (T).

Tengilaho. Probably tengailaho; testicles: [teng (a)i, seed; laho, scotum]. Hill on Nomuka island (H).

[821] **Teongo.** Star. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tepa. To look askant. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Teufolau. Preparation for a voyage [teu, preparation; folau, voyage]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

{773} **Teuhie.** One of two rocks on coast of Hihifo district, on Tongatabu island (T). The other rock is Kaloafu. Mythology makes them transformed human beings.

Teumoa. To prepare chicken [teu, to prepare; moa, chicken]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Teungofua. Free qualification [teu, qualification; ngofua, free]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Teuteuakovi. Preparation of vice [teuteu, preparation; a, of; kovi, vice]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Teuteukai. To prepare food [teuteu, to prepare; kai, food]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H).

Teutulau. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord. Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tikite. Ticket. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Tisaleholo. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Toa. Casuarina tree (Casuarina equiseifolia). Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Foui—Vahai, landlord, Fahefa—Veehala, landlord. Tokomololo—Maafu, landlord, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, Makaunga—Pangia, landlord, Lolotelie, and Afa. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract on Ofolanga island (H). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord.

Toafa. A plain. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Kalaau, Matahau, Koloua, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, Nukualofa, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, Veitongo, Folaha, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, Hoi, and Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Tracts near villages on Kapa island (V): near Kapa, Falevai—Fakatulolo, landlord, and Otea. Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract on Oloua island (V). Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tefisi—Luani, landlord, Vaimalo, Taoa, Neiafu, and Feletoa. Also tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tracts near Fataulua and Mua, villages on Niuafoou island (NF).

Toafakifokai. Plain of the large lizard [toafa, plain; ki, for; fokai, a large lizard]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Toafalahi. Great plain [toafa, plain; lahi, great]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Toafalala. Desert plain [toafa, plain; lala, desert]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Toafaloto. Middle plain [toafa, plain; loto, middle]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Toafaoava. Plain of the opening [toafa, plain; o, of; ava, opening]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Toai. To plant the ai tree [to, to plant; ai, a tree]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Toaleka. Short casuarina tree [toa, casuarina tree; leka, short]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On southeastern coast. Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Toalofa. Spreading casuarina tree [toa, casuarina tree; lofa, spreading]. Place (V).

Toalofi. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Toamotu. Broken casuarina tree [toa, casuarina tree; motu, broken]. A stone-walled fortress on Late island (V).

Toatuutolu. Three casuarina trees standing together [toa, casuarina tree; tuu, to stand; tolu, three]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Toavela. A burnt casuarina tree [toa, casuarina tree; vela, to burn]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

103 **Tofaki.** Deep. A rest mound, esi, on or near Mt. Kafoa and close to the water called Finevalienga, on Vavau island (V).

Tofaiefo. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Tofanga. To arrive suddenly, as a vessel. Island (H).

Tofe. The pearl oyster. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Tofeki. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Tofeloa. The name of a shellfish. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Tofi. To cut in small pieces. Tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tofia. An inheritance, a patrimony. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Tofiafoou. A new inheritance [tofia, inheritance; foou, new]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tofiauta. An inland inheritance [tofia, inheritance; uta, inland]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

[773] **Tofoa.** To seek for witchcraft. Tract near Pangai, village on Eua island (T). Also village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also waterhole on Koloa island (V), near which, mythology says, Maui Atalanga shoved up the sky. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Site of a sanctuary, hufanga.

Tofoauta. The inland Tofoa [uta, inland]. Tract near Tofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tofonga. An unusual place [tofo, out of the ordinary order; nga, place]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tofua. To bake the yams whole. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also island (H). Also tract on Kotu island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Tofusi. To run. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the great lagoon.

Tohenga. The mark in the road where anything has been dragged. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tohongamata. Mark in the road where a war club has been dragged [tohonga, the mark in the road where anything has been dragged; mata, a war club]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Toi. A tree (Alphitonia excelsa). Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Ahau—Lasike, landlord, Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Foui—Vahai, landlord, Hofoa, and Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Toiao. Cloud hidden [toi, to hide; ao, cloud]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

[173] **Toipeka.** Drop of blood of the flying-fox [toi, a drop; peka, flying-fox]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T). So named because here the eleventh Tui Tonga Tuitatui raped his virgin sister, the female Tui Tonga Latutama, after she had climbed up on to a platform with him to see a fleet of vessels which he falsely said was approaching. An attendant of Latutama's standing below inquired what the blood was she saw trickling down. Tuitatui replied: "It is from a flying-fox." Hence the name Toipeka. Also written Toiipeka.

Toka. To sleep. Tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Tokaaloto. Submissive of mind [toka, submissive; a, of; loto, mind]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Tokaangatutua. Paper mulberry bark sleeping place of chiefs [tokaanga, the sleeping place of chiefs; tutu, paper mulberry bark]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Tokaaninua. To exist in the same state as Niua [toka, to exist in a given state; a, of; niua, Niuatoputapu island]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tokaavavau. To exist in the same state as Vavau [toka, to exist in a given state; a, of; vavau, Vavau island]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tokahaapai. To sleep in Haapai [toka, to sleep]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tokaki. To take to a place. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Tokalahi. Abundant sediment [toka, sediment; lahi, abundant]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Tokalili. Angry sleep [toka, sleep; lili, angry]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tokalo. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Tokaloto. To sleep in the center [toka, to sleep; loto, center]. District on Nomuka island (H). Also district near Haano, village on Haano island (H).

Tokamokaihaa. To sleep with a thief [toka, to sleep; mo, with; kaihaa, a thief]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tokanga. A patch of ground often planted to yams. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord. Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V).

Tokangahahau. Dewy patch of ground often planted to yams [tokanga, patch of ground often planted to yams; hahau, dew]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tokaonoaho. Conquered in former times [toka, conquered; onoaho, former times]. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Tokatekefua. To sleep naked [toka, to sleep; tekefua, naked]. Tract on Oua island (H).

Tokatufa. To apportion articles bespoken at a festival [toka, to bespeak a particular article at any festival; tufa, to portion out]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Tokautu. To bespeak an utu fish at a festival [toka, to bespeak a particular article at a festival; utu, a fish]. Tract in Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract and district near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tokavalu. To bespeak eight articles at a festival [toka, to bespeak an article at a festival; valu, eight]. Tract near Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tokavevili. A rock south of Nomukeiki island (H).

Tokelau. North. Tract near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kanokupolu, Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord, Teekiu—Motuapuaka, landlord, and Nukuleka—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Fetoa island (H). Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also district and tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Ofolanga island (H). Also tracts near villages on Kapa island (V): near Kapa, Falevai—Fakatulolo, landlord, and Otea. Also tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Tokelauhala. North road [tokelau, north; hala, road]. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V).

Tokemoana. Ocean eel [toke, the sea eel; moana, ocean]. Southern gate of fortress of Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Toketeke. Pushed-out eel [toke, sea eel; teke, to push out]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Toketoke. To cut up. Islet near northwestern point of Tongatabu island (T). Also tracts near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, and Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, villages on Tongatabu island (T).

Toki. The name of a shellfish. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha village (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tokiai. Toki shellfish there [toki, a shellfish; ai, there]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tokiao. Axe seeking suitable trees in a forest [toki, axe; ao, to seek suitable trees in a forest]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tokilangi. Sky axe [toki, axe; langi, sky]. Tract near Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tokiloto. Center for toki shellfish [toki, a shellfish; loto, center]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Tokolo. Sugar cane grown in a village [to, sugar cane; kolo, village]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Tokolu. To fall while strutting with a large dress of tapa [to, to fall; kolu, to strut with a large dress of tapa]. Place on Pangaimotu island (V).

Tokomatupa. An upright, roughly cylindrical coral stone which formerly stood in center of gateway to the Tui Tonga's enclosure; now standing beside the main street in Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Modern name Levulevukefu.

Tokomea. Brown rods for pushing along canoes in shallow water [toko, long rods used for pushing along canoes in shallow water; mea, brown]. Place on Vavau island (V).

Tokomeauta. Inland Tokomea [uta, inland]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Tokomelelo. To descend with long rods [toko, long rods used for pushing boat; me, with; lelo, to descend suddenly]. Village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tokonakao. A peak, summit of Kao island (H), 3380 feet elevation.

Tokotoka. Aground. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Tokotokautu. Aground against a perpendicular cliff [tokotoka, ground; utu, perpendicular cliff]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Toku. A kind of knife made from the common turtle shell. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V). Also tract in Falevai, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also island north of Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Tokulu. To crouch. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also island (H). 103

Tolimoto. To pluck buds [toli, to pluck; moto, bud]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Tolo. The name of a fish. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Toloa. Duck, (Anas superciliosa). Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also district on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. In southeastern part. Also tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Toloafanguna. To wake the duck. Plain on Vavau island (V).

Toloafisi. Fijian duck [toloa, duck; fisi, Fijian]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Toloamaui. The throws of Maui [tolo, a throw; a, of; maui, the demigod]. Stones on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore. Reputed to have been thrown by Maui Kisikisi at the gigantic moa as it flew from Eua island. [773]

Toloatonga. Tongan duck [toloa, duck; tonga, Tongan]. Tracts near Nukualofa and Folaha, villages on Tongatabu island (T).

Toloea. Tolo fish appearing plainly [tolo, a kind of fish; ea, to appear plainly]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Toloke. To throw in a quarrel [tolo, to throw; ke, a quarrel]. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord. Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also pigeon mound near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tolongia. Thrown at. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Tolopona. The water where the nineteenth Tui Tonga, Havea I., was murdered [173] while swimming. Water near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tolu. Three. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tolumalu. Three relaxed [tolu, three; malu, to relax, to let go]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Tolungafata. Three panting with a bier [tolu, three; nga, to pant; fata, bier]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Tolungahaku. Three panting with the gar fish [tolu, three; nga, to pant; haku, the gar fish]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Tolungamaka. Three panting with a rock [tolu, three; nga, to pant; maka, rock]. Place on Kao island (H).

Tolungohua. Tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Tolungouta. Inland Tolungo [uta, inland]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Toma. Vanity. Tract near Kolovai, village Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord, Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

103 **Tomafoou.** New Toma [foou, new]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tono. A kind of grass. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, and Holonga. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tonoa. Fruitless. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Tonone. Tract on Mango island (H).

Tonotono. A kind of creeper. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Tonua. Many tonu fish. Tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tonuahau. Freedom from error of the ruler [tonu, free from error; a, of; hau, ruler]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Tonualei. Tract near Matamaka, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Tonuma. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Tonumangatoke. Eel buried for a time [tonumanga, anything buried for a time; toke, sea eel]. Tract in Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tonumea. Buried by clay [tonu, bury; mea, clay]. The name is sometimes spelt Tonumeia. Island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Tonumeitonga. Tonu fish from Tonga [tonu, a fish; mei, from]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Tonungu. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tonga. South. Kingdom. Island (T). The name of the island usually called Tongatabu to differentiate it from the kingdom as a whole. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Haakili, Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord, and Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract on Oloua island (V). Also tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Tongaeiki. Chiefly Tonga [eiki, chief]. Another name for Tongatabu island (T).

Tongafaki. To rely upon Tonga [faki, to rely upon]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Tongahiva. Nine Tongas [hiva, nine]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord

Tongaiveuki. Tonga in confusion [i, in; veuki, confusion]. Tract at Mua (Tatakamotonga and Lapaha) on Tongatabu island (T).

Tongalahi. Great Tonga [lahi, great]. Another name for Tongatabu island (T). Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tongalefu. Smallest Tonga [lefu, smallest]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Tongaleva. Tonga forthwith [leva, forthwith]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Tongaloto. Middle Tonga [loto, middle]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Tongamalu. Mild Tonga [malu, mild]. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tongamamao. Distant Tonga [mamao, distant]. Tract on Tungua island (H) —Tui Haateiho, landlord. In mythology, a land created by the primordial deities Piki and Kele, for their offspring. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also village on Niuafoou island (NF). 103 [773]

Tongamanatu. Anxious Tonga [manatu, anxious]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tomb near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Burial place of the Tui Lakepa. See Langitongamanatu. [764]

Tongamapulotu. Tonga and Pulotu. Sanctuary near Makave, village on Vavau island (V).

Tongamovavau. Tonga and Vavau. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Tongaoi. Originating Tonga [oi, to originate, to set going]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Tongatabu. Sacred Tonga [tabu, sacred]. Also called simply Tonga. Island Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Tongataeapa. Tonga without veneration [tae, without; apa, to venerate]. Tracts in and near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tongatafe. The flowing Tonga [tafe, to flow]. Tract near Makave, village on (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Tongatoto. Blood of Tonga [toto, blood]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Tongatuai. Slow Tonga [tuai, slow]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tongi. To carve or engrave. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V) —Ulukalala, landlord.

Tongia. To relieve for a time. Place in eastern Tongatabu (T).

Tongiatulanga. To set about carving the bonito [tongi, to carve; atu, bonito; langa, to set in motion]. House of the Tui Kanokupolu in the green (malae) near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tongofe. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tongolei. A tree. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Tongoleleka. Ebbing tide mangrove [tongo, mangrove; leleka, ebbing tide]. Village near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). An earlier name for present village of Hihifo, though probably originally referring to only a part of it.

Tongoloa. Long mangrove tree [tongo, mangrove tree; loa, long]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tongololoto. Mangrove tree in deep water [tongo, mangrove; loloto, deep]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On great lagoon.

Tongomotu. Broken mangrove tree [tongo, mangrove tree; motu, broken]. Place on Tongatabu island (T).

Tongotongo. A kind of ai shrub. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Tookau. To take by the stalk [too, to take; kau, stalk]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Toomalu. [Toomai, to pass it here.] Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Toone. To fall in the sands [to, to fall; one, sands]. Tract near Fetoa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord.

Topa. A sore mouth. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Topulii. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

103 [773] **Topukulu.** One of two rocks near Eua (?) island (T), which mythology says were originally twin goddesses. The other rock is called Nafanua. Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

[776] **Tosio.** [Tosi, to peck, no nibble). Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

[775] **Totai.** A mythical island in Pulotu, the realm of the departed.

Toto. The name of a tree. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also district on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Totoangaloto. Central bleeding place [toto, to bleed; anga, place; loto, center]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Totoe. To groan, to mourn. Tract on Eueiki island (T).

Totoea. Toto tree appearing plainly [toto, a tree; ea, to appear plainly]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Totoka. To sink as sediment. Tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Totokafonua. Land sediment [totoka, sediment; fonua, land]. Tract on Ovaka island (V).

Totokavalu. Scraped sediment [totoka, sediment; valu, to scrape]. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Totototo. Bloody. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tou. Name of a tree and its berries which are used as a paste. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Toufale. Houses built close together. Tract near Haasini, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Touheki. A tree. Tract near Napua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Touhuni. Name of a tree. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore. Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

[776] **Toulaafutuna.** The rock from which the primeval gods were born.

[773] **Toukailave.** To hit the fruit trees when loaded with fruit [toukai, the time for fruit trees bearing; lave, to hit]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Toula. To fall in the ula dance [to, to fall; ula, a dance]. Village on Vavau island (V).

Toulavaka. Time for making boat sail [tou, time for; la, sail; vaka, boat]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Toulolohi. Time to be overwhelmed [tou, time; lolohi, to be overwhelmed]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Toulu. Full of leaves. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord. Also tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Toumata. A shade for the eyes. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Toumau. Extreme firmness. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T).

Toumotua. Old tou tree [tou, a tree; motua, old]. Tract on Moungaone island (H).

Toumua. Beside the road. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Pangai village on Lifuka island (H).

Toumuaua. Having two sides. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord.

Toungalei. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Toungatafe. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Touone. Very sandy. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukuhitulu, Holonga, and Fatumu. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract on Taunga island, (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract in Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Touonehesi. Mixed earth and sand. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Toutai. Fisherman or sailor. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Toutaiaeveka. To fish for the veka fish [toutai, to fish; ae, the; veka, a fish]. Tract on Oua island (H).

Toutupu. Growing generation. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Toutuu. A large plantation of yams, belonging to several. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tua. One kind of yam. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Kotu island (H).

Tuaa. Outside of the fence. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Neiafu, Foui—Vahai, landlord, Haakame, and Niutoua. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Tuita, landlord.

Tuaamotu. Outside of the broken fence [tua, outside; a, fence; motu, broken]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuaeitu. A Tongan feast. A casuarina tree on Mataaho island (T).

Tuafonua. The exterior of the land [tua, exterior; fonua, land]. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tuafuahau. A commoner who assumes importance on account of living with a chief [tua, commoner; fuahau, to assume importance on account of living with a chief]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuafutu. Outside of the futu grove [tua, outside; futu, a tree]. Tracts near villages on Lifuka island (H): near Hihifo, Pangai, and Holopeka—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Tuahakau. Outside of the reef [tua, outside; hakau, reef]. Tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Tuahalakaho. Path behind the reed clump [tua, behind; hala, path; kaho, reed]. A hole, entrance to the Underworld, in Koloa island (V); called Halahikuleo by modern Tongans. [772]

Tuahavaiki. Outside of the small passage [tua, outside; hava, passage; iki, small]. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Tuahiloto. Central tuahi shellfish [tuahi, shellfish; loto, center, middle]. Tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

103 **Tuaholo.** To push about. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

Tuahunga. The back part of Hunga island [tua, the back part; hunga, name of an island]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V).

[764] **Tuakatakilangi.** Commoner enduring the royal tomb [tua, commoner; kataki, to endure; langi, royal tomb]; apparently in reference to the interment alive of commoners in royal tombs. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Tuakilaumea. Fish gills breeding sickness [tuaki, breeding sickness; laumea, fish gills]. A narrow, vertical walled canyon, in places more than one hundred feet deep in south central part of Eua island (T), not far from the villages Pangai and Kolomaile. A stream flows through the canyon. The ridge to the west of the canyon is called Ual.

Tuakiutu. Sickness bred by the utu fish [tuaki, breeding sickness; utu, a fish]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Tuakivakasiu. A boat which is behind in a boat race [tua, outside; ki, to; vaka, boat; siu, a boat race]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuakoileiei. Suitable. Tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Tuakolo. Near village, beside town. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract in Toula, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Mataika, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tualaueiki. A commoner pretending to be a chief [tua, commoner; lau, to talk; eiki, chief]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Atata island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Tualauiki. A narrow margin outside [tua, outside; lauiki, a narrow margin]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Tualaukau. A vain commoner [tua, commoner; laukau, vain]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Tualauta. Uniform exterior [tua, exterior; lauta, uniform]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tualehola. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tualekiifi. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Tuali. Name of a shellfish. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Tualiku. The weather shore exterior [tua, exterior; liku, weather shore]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Tualikutonga. The exterior weather shore of Tonga [tua, exterior; liku, weather shore; tonga, Tongatabu island]. Part of the weather shore on Tongatabu island (T). Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Tuamalo. A commoner who wins the game [tua, a commoner; malo, a winner in games]. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tuamana. A bewitched commoner [tua, commoner; mana, to bewitch]. Tract in Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V).

Tuamaolu. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tuamasia. Tract near Faleval, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Tuamatatoho. A fishing place: exterior of the dragged mesh [tua, exterior; mata, mesh; toho, to drag along]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Tuamaumau. Destroying commoner [tua, commoner; maumau, to destroy]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tuamoukau. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Tuanakinoa. To depend on nothing [tuanaki, to depend on; noa, nothing]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tuanekivale. Village on Vavau island (V).

Tuanuku. Back of the land [tua, back; nuku, land]. District in southern part of Eua island (T). Also tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H), tract of the goddess Fehuluni. Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H). Also village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tuapauu. Mischievous commoner [tua, commoner; pauu, mischievous]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord.

Tuapeukai. A person of inferior rank who interferes to prevent the preparing of food for a chief. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tuapoloa. The back of Poloa island [tua, back]. Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Tuatala. A talking commoner [tua, commoner; tala, to converse]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Tuatalahumaki. A talking commoner who pushes through [tua, commoner; tala, to talk; humaki, to push through]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuatalatau. A commoner talking of war [tua, commoner; tala, to talk; tau, war]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuatango. Commoner who visits a woman under cover of night [tua, commoner; tango, to visit a woman under cover of night]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also recorded as Tuatangi.

Tuataono. A commoner who struck six [tua, commoner; ta, to strike; ono, six.] Tract near Nelafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuatekalo. A commoner who is always evading his rank [tua, commoner; te, always; kalo, to evade]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tuatele. Back of a razor [tua, back; tele, razor]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tuatoi. Behind the toi tree [tua, behind; toi, a tree (Alphitonia excelsa)]. Tract on Eua island (T).

Tuatoma. A vain commoner [tua, commoner; toma, vain]. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T).

Tuatonga. The back part of Tonga [tua, back; tonga, Tongatabu island]. Coast on the weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Tuauha. Rain outside [tua, outside; uha, rain]. Tract near Tafahi, village on Tafahi island (NT).

Tuautu. Perpendicular back [tua, back; utu, perpendicular]. Tract near Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuavahai. Commoner who separates by getting between the parties [tua, commoner; vahai, to separate by getting between the parties]. Tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

103 **Tuavale.** Foolish commoner [tua, commoner; vale, foolish]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tuavao. Back of the bush [tua, back; vao, the bush]. Tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Vakataumai, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Neiafu—Lauaki, landlord, Tuanekivale, and Feletoa.

Tuavavau. The back of Vavau [tua, back]. Mound near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V).

Tuela. Anything applauded and cheered. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Tufa. To divide, to allot, to distribute. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tufaho. Tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord.

Tufaka. Island (T).

Tufana. The name of a stick used for piercing coconut husks; now called huokauvao. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Tufatakale. [Tufa, to portion out; takale, a term of reproach for the head]. Waterhole near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T). Said to have been named for a man Tufa and a woman Kale who once lived there.

Tufonua. Hill near Hofoa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tufu. Brackish water. Tract near Tufuvai, village on Eua island (T). Also village on Eua island (T). The name in full is Tufuvai. Also tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, Nukualofa, and Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Nukunukumotu island (T). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tufua. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tufuenga. Brackish water like turmeric [tufu, brackish water; enga, turmeric]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tufuhi. Brackish water like semen [tufu, brackish water; hi, semen]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Tufuhu. Brackish water entering within [tufu, brackish water; hu, to enter within]. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). In Hihifo district. Also tract on Matuku island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H). Also tract in Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Tufuingo. Displeasing brackish water [tufu, brackish water; ingo, displeasure]. Tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tufukulalalo. The lower red brackish water [tufu, brackish water; kula, red; lalo, lower]. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Tufukulauta. The inland red brackish water [tufu, brackish water; kula, red; uta, inland]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Tufukumete. Bowl of brackish water [tufu, brackish water; kumete, bowl]. Spring near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). On the beach near Neiafutahi. Artificially deepened to form a rock basin. 103

Tufulahi. The large brackish water [tufu, brackish water; lahi, large]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Tufumahina. Moon reflected by brackish water [tufu, brackish water; mahina, moon]. A place in Haamea, village of Pea, central Tongatabu island (T), near which stands the royal tomb Langimatamoana. [764]

Tufumalina. Probably a misspelling of Tufumahina. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tufumata. The green brackish water [tufu, water; mata, green]. Tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord. Also tract near Longomapu, village on Vavau island (V)—Veikune, landlord.

Tufunua. A deep pool in the rocks in which there is not too much or too little [tufu, a deep pool; nua, not too much and not too little]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Tufuola. The spring of brackish water [tufu, brackish water; ola, alive]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Tufutakale. [Tufu, brackish water; takale, a term of reproach for the head]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Tufutakoka. Brackish water striking the koka tree [tufu, brackish water; ta, to strike; koka, a tree]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Tufutele. The flowing brackish water [tufu, brackish water; tele, to flow]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also stream near Mangia, village on Vavau island (V).

Tufutokelau. The northern brackish water [tufu, brackish water; tokelau, north]. Tract near Havelu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fielakepa, landlord.

Tufuvai. Water that is brackish [tufu, brackish water; vai, water]. Village on Eua island (T). The place is often spoken of as Tufu. Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Foui—Vahai, landlord, Fahefa—Veehala, landlord, and Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Tui. King. Stone at the lagoon on Tongatabu island (T). Formerly called Tuungasiili.

Tui. To make nets. Tract on Nukunukumotu island (T).

Tuiahai. Whose garland of flowers? Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T).

Tuiangata. The end of an attack of a disease [tuia, the attack of a disease; ngata, the end]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tuifeke. To string octopus together [tui, to string, as beads; feke, the octupus]. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V).

Tuihaatala. King of the white tern "clan" [tui, king; haa, clan; tala, the white tern (Gygis alba)]. Named for the chief who as a living man sent his spirit to Pulotu, the land of the departed, while his body remained on earth. Spring on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore. [773]

Tuikihau. Faith to the ruler [tui, faith; ki, to; hau, ruler]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Tuila. To sew sails [tui, to thread a needle, to pierce; la, sail]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

103 **Tuilauta.** Inland Tuila [uta, inland]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Tuimalu. To sew tight [tui, to sew; malu, tight]. Tract in Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuimanga. To string manga fish [tui, to string; manga, a kind of fish]. Tract near Vakataumai, village on Kapa island (V).

Tuingakakala. A string of scented flowers. Tract in Koloa, village on Koloa island (V).

Tuingala. A string of mats for sails [tuinga, a string of; la, mat for sail]. Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Tuiono. To string ono fish [tui, to string; ono, a fish]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tuitui. Candle-nut tree. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukunuku—Tui Vakano, landlord, Pea—Lavaka, landlord, and Nukualofa. Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord.

Tuituiohu. Stone near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). In the Langituitonga. Named for a Tui (king) Haangata.

Tuituu. Wreaths of scented flowers. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

[773] **Tukia.** To stumble. Cemetery near Haano, village on Haano island (H). So called because here a chief named Vake fell. According to the story Vake was decapitated in battle several miles away in the island of Foa. Immediately he picked up his head and set out at a run for Haano, crossing from one island to another on the connecting reef which is exposed at low tide. He sped along until just outside of the present village of Haano, where he dropped and was buried.

Tukitou. To strike with tou wood [tuki, to strike; tou, a tree]. A great depression near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Tukua. To excommunicate. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Kolonga, village near Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Tukuaho. A rest mound (esi) on Eua island (T), named for the Tui Kanokupolu Tukuaho, who was appointed in 1797, and who earlier was governor of Eua.

Tukuaipe. Leave it alone. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Tukuatu. Release, dismissal. Beach near Haveluliku, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tukuhaunoa. To pay tribute for nothing [tukuhau, to pay tribute; noa, for nothing]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tukuihaamoa. A bale of tapa from Samoa [tukui, a bale of tapa; haamoa, Samoa]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Tukuingapahu. To strike until the victim is nearly overcome. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tukuku. A species of fish. Tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Tukuialo. To whisper. Beach near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Tukuiolo. To submit. Beach between Popua (east of Maufanga) and Nukunukumotu, on Tongatabu island (T).

Tukumotafa. To cease (mixing?) to taste of [tuku, to cease; mo, and; tafa, to taste of]. Site of house of Lauaki, ceremonial attendant of the Tui Haatakalaua, in Fonuamotu section of Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tukumovakai. To cease and to look [tuku, to cease; mo, and; vakai, to look]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Tukumovaki. Tract near Maufanga, village near Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Tukumovakili. To desist and lay open [tuku, to desist; mo, and; vakili, to lay open]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also a cemetery belonging to one family at Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). The name is said to refer to the placing and emptying of food from a basket at the place of a god.

Tukungaalafia. The destination easy of accomplishment, i. e., easy to reach. Road on Vavau island (V). Also the name of a large ake tree which stood on or near Mt. Kafoa, perhaps beside the road.

Tukupeaalu. To cease and to go [tuku, to cease; pea, and, alu, to go]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Tukupeau. To suffer waves (to strike?) [tuku, to suffer; peau, a wave of the sea]. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tukutolu. Three ropes in the canoe [tuku, a rope in the canoe; tolu, three]. Tract near Houma, village on Eua island (T).

Tukutonga. Tonga point. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tukutonunga. To be satisfied [tuku, to stop; tonunga, faithful]. Gate of Lotofoa fortress facing towards Fotua village, on Foa island (H).

Tukutukunga. Place of sinking in the sea [tukutuku, to sink in the sea; nga, place]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Tulanga. Chief (Fijian word). Tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Tuleki. To push off. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Tulenoa. To jog along at random [tule, to jog along as one old and weak; noa, random]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tuli. To pursue. Tract on Tofua island (H). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tulie. Tract near Koloa, village on Koloa island (V). Also island (V). Also tract near Houma, village on Vavau island (V).

Tuliheloka. To do anything at sea before an approaching storm [tuli, to chase; he, because; loka, rough]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Tulikaki. Catching up with anyone ahead [tuli, to pursue]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Tuliki. The corner of a place. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tulikihe. Corner of that place. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tulikituahaa. Pigeon mound on Uoleva island (H).

Tulikopau. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Tulitahi. To follow the ebbing tide [tuli, to pursue; tahi, sea]. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Tulituliihake. To follow up. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tulongo. Quiet ground dove [tu, the ground dove (Phlegoenas stairi); longo, quiet]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Tulukingavavau. The crowded place of Vavau [tuluki, crowded; nga, place]. Place on Vavau island (V).

103 **Tumuloa.** Rotten and besmeared [tumu, rotten; loa, to besmear]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Tuna. Name of the eel. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tunauta. Land eel [tuna, eel; uta, land]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tuniloa. The living house of a chief and his men. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also green near Nukualofa (?), village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tunuetefekekaekaiteika. Grill my octopus while I eat my fish [tunu, to grill or cook in charcoal; ete, my; feke, octupus; kae, while; kai, to eat; ete, my; ika, fish]. Pigeon mound on Uoleva island (H).

Tungahina. White tunga insect [tunga, an insect; hina, white]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Tungia. To set on fire. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Tungua. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Tuotuakolo. Strong fortress [tuotua, strong; kolo, fortress]. Tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Tupa. Name of a land crab. Tract on Ofu or Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Tupavao. Bush land crabs [tupa, land crab; vao, bush]. Tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tupou. Storehouse for food. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Nukualofa, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, Malapo—Luani, landlord, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Lolotelie, and Manuka. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Tupouahau. Food storehouse of the ruler [tupou, food storehouse; a, of; hau, ruler]. A hehea tree on or near Mt. Kafoa, on Vavau island (V). Probably named for the chief Tupouahau.

Tupouilakepa. Tupou in Lakepa. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tupouniua. Tupou of Niua [tupou, storehouse; niua, plenty of coconuts]. Probably named for a chief. Place on Vavau island (V). On northeast coast.

Tupouuta. Inland storehouse [tupou, food storehouse; uta, inland]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord.

Tupouvelongo. Tupou of Velongo. Mt. Zion, in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tupu. To grow. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tupuheanga. To grow from the shark [tupu, to grow; he, from the; anga, shark]. Tract on Lape island (V).

Tuputolu. Three growing together [tupu, to grow; tolu, three]. Tract on Hunga island (V).

Tutu. Chinese paper mulberry tree. Tract in southern Eua island (T). Also tract on Nomuka island (H).

Tutuheka. Preparations to leave. Tract on Fetoa island (H).

Tutuila. To burn spots [tutu, to burn; ila, spot]. More likely named for Tutuila island, Samoa. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai Ata, landlord, Alaki—Tui Pelehake, landlord, and Lapaha—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Tutupeka. To burn the flying-fox [tutu, to burn; peka, flying-fox]. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Tutuna. The name of a tree. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Tutupa. Seeking. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuuela. To stand stately [tuu, to stand; ela, stately]. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Tuukolo. To stand in a village [tuu, to stand; kolo, village]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Tuuloto. To stand in the center [tuu, to stand; loto, center]. Tract near Utulei, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Tuumai. To stand by. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuumua. The first or foremost. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Tuungafata. The site of a loft [tuunga, site; fata, loft]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Tuungahenga. The standing place of the henga bird [tuunga, standing place; henga, a small bird (Domicella fringillacea)]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Tuungakolo. Village site [tuunga, site; kolo, village]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Tuungakolomotua. Old village site [tuunga, site; kolo, village; motua, old]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Tuungasika. Site for the sika game [tuunga, site; sika, a game]. Island (V).

Tuungasili. The standing place of men catching fish with hand net [tuunga, site; sili, to fish with the hand net]. Later called Tui. Stone on Tongatabu island (T). At the great lagoon.

Tuungatau. A battle field [tuunga, site; tau, war, fighting]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Tuungatonu. The correct site [tuunga, site; tonu, correct]. Tract on Tofua island (H).

Tuungauho. The main root of the kava plant. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Tuutaki. To stand to hold [tuu, to stand; taki, to hold]. Probably named for the legendary hero Tuutaki. Fortress inland (east) from Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Tuutataafafine. The making water of the women [tuutata, to make water; a, of; fafine, women]. A shoulder or point (muitolotolo) of Mt. Kafoa on side towards Neiafu on Vavau island (V).

Tuuteau. One hundred kape plants [tuu, one kind of kape (Arum costatum); teau, one hundred]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Tuutuu. To cut in pieces. Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). The tract where the Tui Tonga Tuitatui died. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Neiafu, Haakili, Ahau, Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Hautu, Houma — Vaea, landlord, Folaha, and Niutoua. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

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103 [773] **Tuutuukautala.** To talk about a person while he is near. A place on Lofanga island (H), where a clump of banana trees stood and at which the legendary hero Muni overheard the derogatory remarks of his foster parents.

Tuutuungeesiapi. The cutting up of the empty tract [tuutuu, to cut into pieces; ngeesi, empty; api, tract]. Tract near Kei, village on Vavau island (V).

Tuuvaitapu. Where sacred water stands [tuu, to stand; vai, water; tapu, sacred]. Tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Tuuvalu. Eight standing [tuu, to stand; valu, eight]. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Tuvana. To curse. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Tuvao. Bush ground dove [tu, ground dove (Phlogoenas stairi); vao, bush]. Tract near Faleval, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also two tracts on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai and Tui Lakepa, landlords. Also tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Longomapu—Veikune, landlord, Neiafu, Houma, Taanea—Vahai, landlord, Tuanekivale, and Leimatua—Fotu, landlord. Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Uai. Shelter there [u, shelter; ai, there]. Ridge flanking west side of Tuakilaumea canyon, Eua island (T).

Uakaivale. Foolish greediness [uakai, greediness; vale, foolish]. Tract near Lavengatonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ualako. Formerly the special property of the Tui Tonga. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Ualangalalo. Raised by a lever from below [ua, to raise by lever; langa, to set in motion; lalo, below, beneath]; or off shore Ualanga [lalo, off shore]. Reef near Tongatabu island (T).

Ualangauta. Inshore Ualanga [ualanga (see preceding); uta, inshore]. Reef near Tongatabu island (T).

Ualapo. To raise by lever and make hollow [ua, to raise by lever; lapo, to make hollow]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Uanoa. To ward off at random [ua, to ward off; noa, random]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Uanukuhahake. Eastern land raised by a lever [ua, to raise by a lever; nuku, land; hahake, eastern]. Island (H).

Uanukuhihifo. Western land raised by a lever [uanuku (see preceding); hihifo, western]. Island (H).

Uatoloa. To raise by a lever and cast overboard [ua, to raise by a lever; toloa, to cast overboard]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Uea. Also spelt Uvea. The name of Wallis island. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Uealiku. Weather shore of Wallis island [uea, Wallis island; liku, weather shore]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

[773] [776] **Ufimoufi.** Yam and yam [ufi, yam; mo, and]. So named because myth says that here the yams stolen and swallowed by the goddess Fehuluni in Samoa, fell from the goddess' rectum. See also Muikuku and Hakanmuikuku.

Uhaimahu. Rain in abundance [uha, rain; i, in; mahu, abundance]. House or holy place (potu tapu) of the god Uluenga, near Holopeka (?), village on Lifuka (H).

Uhakeilelei. Rain while pleasant [uha, rain; kei, while; lelei, pleasant]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Uhakuotao. Rain after baking [uha, rain; kuo, after; tao, to bake]. Tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Uhamoafua. Rain and fair [uha, rain; mo, and; afua, fair, dry]. Tract near Hamula, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Uhe. Pith. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Uhulato. To go early in the morning and fill the grave with sand [uhu, to go early in the morning; lato, to fill the grave with sand]. Also recorded as Uhuloto. Tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Uhunoa. Morning visit for nothing [uhu, morning visit; noa, random]. This word applies to matabules not visiting the chief's house with a piece of kava, but visiting other people's houses without kava. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Uiha. To call and to appear in sight [ui, to call; ha, to appear in sight]. Tract near Tufuvai, village on Eua island (T). Also island (H). Also village on Uiha island (H).

Uiuekui. Promontory on Ofolanga island (H).

Ukamea. Iron. Tract on Ofu island (V).

Ulaimalu. To dance in a mild breeze [ula, to dance; i, in; malu, mild (applied to the wind)]. Tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord.

Ulingaki. Determined, resolute, fixed. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Uluaho. A missile entering a shark [ulu, to enter (as anything thrown or darted); aho, a kind of shark]. Tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord.

Uluano. To enter a pool [ulu, to enter; ano, pool]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Uluilo. To enter and discern [ulu, to enter; ilo, to discern]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Uluipau. To unite with Mbau (in Fiji) [ului, to unite with; pau, Tongan rendering of Mbau]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Ulukau. The name of a fish, many of which are sometimes poisonous. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Ulumei. The head of the breadfruit tree [ulu, head; mei, breadfruit]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Ulumeimotu. Ten from island [ulu, ten; mei, from; motu, island]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Uluone. Sandy head [ulu, head; one, sand]. Tract near Fatai, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Uluvai. To enter water [ulu to enter; vai, water]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Umea. Clay. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Umisikaiufi. To wish to eat fish but to eat yams [umisi, to wish to eat fish; kai, to eat; ufi, yams]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Umisimakona. To wish to eat fish but satisfied with other food [umisi, to wish to eat fish; makona, satisfied with food]. Tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Umufusi. An oven of bananas [umu, earth oven; fusi, bananas]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Umuiea. Umu fish appearing plainly [umu, a kind of fish; i, in; ea, to appear plainly]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

103 **Umuifi.** An oven of Tahitian chestnuts [umu, earth oven; ifi, Tahitian chestnut]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Umuika. An oven of fish [umu, earth oven; ika, fish]. Tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Umulivata. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Umuna. Oven of fear [umu, oven; na, fear, respect]. Place near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also island (V). Also tract on Vavau island (V). Location of Admiralty Coaling Ground near Ahanga boat passage between Vavau and Pangaimotu islands. Tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Toula, Utui—Veikune, landlord, and Mataika.

[773] **Umuomuni.** The oven of Muni [umu, oven; o, of; muni, a legendary hero]. A hole in a rock on the shore of Hihifo district on Tongatabu island (T), alleged to have been used as an oven by hero Muni.

Umusi. Oven of si root [umu, earth oven; si, a plant]. Shore at terminus of road at lagoon shore nearest Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Umutakitaki. Basket of cooked food carried in the hand [umu, basket of cooked food; takitaki, carry with one hand]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord.

Umutalitunu. Basket of cooked food prepared for visitors by broiling and toasting [umu, basket of cooked food; tali, to prepare food for visitors; tunu, to toast, to broil]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

[173] **Umutangata.** Oven of men [umu, earth oven; tangata, men]. Place in Hihifo district on Tongatabu island (T), near junction of three roads from the east. Here, according to one tale, the chief Vahai roasted commoners captured in war. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Unia. Collected together. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Unufi. Caterpillar. Tract in Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V).

[773] **Ungakoa.** To hide in the froth of the waves [unga, to hide, to be screened; koa, froth, foam]. A place on the edge of the cliffs of the weather side of Eua island (T), close to Tapatapaao. The name is that of a huge mythical shellfish pulled out of the rock and slain by Maui Kisikisi. The ungakoa dwelt in a big cleft in the rock. His flesh was in the rock and the rock was his shell.

Unganga. Crowded, full. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Uofue. A cluster of fue shrubs [uo, an indiscriminate assembly; fue, a shrub]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Uoleva. Crowded at once [uo, an indiscriminate assembly; leva, at once]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also island (H). Possibly the name refers to the people assembled here by the Tui Tonga's representative Matauvave to build pigeon mounds. Also two tracts near Hihifo and Pangai, villages on Lifuka island (H).

Uonuku. An indiscriminate assembly of lands [uo, an indiscriminate assembly; nuku, land]. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Uonukuhihifo. Western Uonuku [uonuku (see preceding); hihifo, western]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Upolu. Samoan Upolu. The Tongan equivalent is Kupolu. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Uta. Inland. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Petani, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Utalofanga. Land of many landing places [uta, land; lo, many; fanga, landing place]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Utamotahi. Land and sea [uta, land; mo, and; tahi, sea]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Utui, village on Vavau island (V)—Ahomee, landlord.

Utatonu. Fixed land [uta, land; tonu, fixed]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Utavavau. Land of Vavau [uta, land; vavau, an island of the Vavau group]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H).

Utongau. To chew the juice out of the spongy kernel of the coconut when germinating [uto, spongy kernel of the coconut when germinating; ngau, to chew the juice out of anything]. Tract near Utungake, village on Utungake island (V)—Tuita, landlord.

Utu. To carry. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Teekiu—Motuapuaka, landlord, Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, and Haakame. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Utua. Ebb tide. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Utuafu. Overcooked utu fish [utu, a fish; afu, overcooked]. Pool. Uncertain if on Vavau island; at least in Vavau group.

Utuaka. To gather the aka shrub [utu, to gather in; aka, a shrub]. Tracts in and near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Utualea. Perpendicular shore where people meet, to converse together [utu, perpendicular shore; alea, to converse together]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Utuanifo. Horns or teeth at ebb tide [utua, ebb tide; nifo, horn, tooth], perhaps in reference to exposed jagged rocks. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also another tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Utuangiangi. Perpendicular shore where the breeze springs up [utu, perpendicular shore; angiangi, to spring up as a breeze]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Utuatea. To have a whitish reflection like glass [utua, to reflect as glass; tea, whitish, light in color]. Tract near Napua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract and peninsula near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Utufakatoka. To run ashore at a perpendicular cliff [utu, perpendicular, as the weather shore of Vavau; fakatoka, to run ashore, to ground]. Tract near Muitoa, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Utufufu. To draw water secretly [utu, to draw water; fufu, secretly]. Freshwater on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

Utui. To shelter the king [u, to shelter; tui, king]. Village on Vavau island (V).

Utukakai. Populous perpendicular cliff [utu, perpendicular cliff; kakai, populous]. Place on Eua (?) island (T).

Utukakala. Rocky shore of sweet-scented flowers [utu, rocky shore; kakala, sweet-scented flowers]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Utukalongalu. The shore that avoids the dangerous waves [utu, shore; kalo, to avoid danger; ngalu, waves]. An underground stream on Vavau island (V).

Utukape. Perpendicular place with kape leaves [utu, perpendicular place; kape, the plant (Arum costatum)]. A place below the plateau of Moko on Eua island (T). There dwelt the hero Tuutaki, who fought and destroyed the people of his wife's brothers who lived near the eastern shore of Eua. Tuutaki made holes in the rock and covered them with kape leaves, hence the name Utukape. When his enemies trod on these places they fell into the holes, Tuutaki came and slew them. (For the sequel see the place names Veefefe and Koloutakape).

Utukaunga. Fellow workman in carrying [utu, to carry; kaunga, fellow, associate]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Utukehe. Different perpendicular shore [utu, perpendicular shore; kehe, different]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord.

Utukoufe. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Utuku. Stinking utu fish [utu, a fish; ku, to stink]. Tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Utukumi. To carry two sheets of black tapa [utu, to carry; kumi, two sheets of black tapa]. Tract near Haakame, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Utulaa. Sunny perpendicular cliff [utu, pendicular cliff; laa, sunny]. Tract on Fetoa island (H).

Utulaaina. Sunburnt perpendicular cliff [utu, perpendicular cliff; laaina, sunburnt]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Utulahi. A large rocky shore [utu, rocky; lahi, large]. Tract and district on Lofanga island (H).

Utulalo. Rocks below [utu, rocks; lalo, below]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Utulangivaka. Tract in Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Utulau. Talking rocks [utu, rocks; lau, to talk] in this case the sound of waves striking the rocks. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Oua island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Utulei. Ivory cliff [utu, cliff; lei, ivory]. Village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Utulele. To draw water and run [utu, to draw water; lele, to run]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord.

Utuleva. To fetch at once [utu, to fetch; leva, at once]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Utulifuka. Perpendicular bank, where the hair is lashed together in imitation of the Fijians [utu, perpendicular bank; li, to lash together; fuka, to dress the hair in imitation of the Fajians]. Perhaps at places of this name was the reddish earth used in washing the hair. A place on the south bank of the Vaitaki, an artificial channel, on Eua island (T). Teeveka hill stands opposite Utulifuka on the north bank of the Vaitaki. Also place near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T), a chief's place.

Utuloa. Long rocky shore [utu, rocky shore; loa, long]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Utuloko. Very perpendicular [utu, perpendicular; loko, very]. Tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Utulongo. Peaceful rocky shore [utu, rocky shore; longo, peaceful]. Tract near Ahau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Utulongoaa. Noisy rocks [utu, rocks; longoaa, noisy]. Beach near Heketa where the Tui Tonga formerly dwelt, near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Utulupe. To carry pigeons [utu, to carry; lupe, pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica)]. The name is said to refer to the taking of cooked pigeons to the Tui Tonga. Well near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Another well close by was called Vailupesia. Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Utumaa. To draw water while clean [utu, to draw; maa, clean]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Utumalama. Shining perpendicular cliff [utu, perpendicular cliff; malama, shining]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Utumanuka. Rocky shore of murder [utu, rocky shore; manuka, to murder (applied to chiefs)]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT) —Maatu, landlord.

Utumapu. Whistling rocky shore [utu, rocky shore; mapu, to whistle]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Utumatolu. Rocky shore of the matolu shrub [utu, rocky shore; matolu, a shrub]. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Utumeaa. Clean (ironically) rocky shore [utu, rocky shore; meaa, good, clean, (generally used ironically of what is filthy)]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Utumoe. Sleeping rock [utu, rock; moe or mohe, to sleep]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Utumoho. To carry cooked [utu, to carry; moho, cooked]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Utumotahi. Cliff and sea [utu, cliff; mo, and; tahi, sea]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Utumotuku. Cliff of herons [utu, cliff; motuku, heron (Ardea sacra)]. Tract on Okoa island (V).

Utungake. Wet rocks [utu, rocks; ngake, wet, damp]. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H)—Tuita, landlord. Also island (V). Also village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Utuone. Sandy perpendicular bank [utu, perpendicular bank; one, sand]. Well near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Utuotea. Cliff of whitishness [utu, cliff; o, of; tea, whitish]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Utupahu. To fetch and beat soundly [utu, to fetch; pahu, to beat soundly]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Utupatu. Dry rocks; [utu, rocks; patu, to dry]. Reef (?) on north side of Tongatabu island (T); Mounu, a reef, is mentioned with it.

Utupulu. Cliff of coconut husks [utu, cliff; pulu, coconut husk]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Ututoki. Cliff of the toki shellfish [utu, cliff; toki, a shellfish]. Tracts near villages on Vavau island (V): near Tuanuku—Malupo, landlord, Tuanuku—Ulukalala, landlord, and Makave—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Utuuku. To dive from a perpendicular place [utu, perpendicular; uku, to dive]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Utuvaka. Cliff of vessels [utu, cliff; vaka, vessel]. Tract near Falehau, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Utuvelevele. Cliff in which pleasure is taken [utu, cliff; velevele, to take pleasure in]. Tract on Tongatabu island (T). On the weather shore.

● 103 **Uvea.** Wallis island. Also spelt Uea. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Veitongo, Holonga, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Fuaamotu—Tungi, landlord. Also tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tracts near villages on Haano island (H): near Fakakakai, Pukotala—Tui Haangana, landlord, and Haano—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord. Also tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Tafeuni, village on Vavau island (V).

Uveaiiku. Weather shore of Wallis island [uvea, Wallis island; iiku, weather shore]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaamaile. Branch of the myrtle shrub [vaa, branch; maile, myrtle]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaataha. One branch [vaa, branch; taha, one]. Tract near Puke, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fohe, landlord.

Vaatakape. Naked branch [vaa, branch; takape, to be short or destitute of clothing]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaavaatama. Branchy child [vaavaa, branchy; tama, boy, child]; apparently a child related to many chiefs. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

[764] **Vaea.** A stone in the royal tomb Langituitonga, named for Vaea one of the Tui Haatakalaua, near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Fotu, landlord.

Vahaafonua. A space between two lands [vahaa, space; fonua, lands]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Vahaakai. Space between piles of food [vahaa, space; kai, food]. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Vahaakeli. Space between ditches [vahaa, space; keli, ditch]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vahaakolo. Space between villages [vahaa, space; kolo, village]. Tract and road near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). The street which divides Nukualofa into Kolomotua (Old Town) and Kolofoou (New Town); it bounds the west side of the royal palace precincts. Also tract in Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF). Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vahaavao. Space in the bush [vahaa, space; vao, the bush]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vahaavau. Scraped space [vahaa, space; vau, to scrape]. Hill on Vavau island (V).

Vahahuhu. Wet space [vaha, space at sea; huhu, wet]. Tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Vahehahake. Eastern district [vahe, district; hahake, eastern]. District on Tongatabu island (T). The eastern third of the island.

Vahehihifo. Western district [vahe, district; hihifo, western]. District on Tongatabu island (T). The western third of the island.

Vaheloto. Central district [vahe, district; loto, central]. District on Tongatabu island (T). The central third of the island.

Vahi. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Vahine. Girl; said to be an ancient word now replaced by taahine. Inlet or waterhole near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Vahungahu. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Vai. Water. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Masilamea, Fetoa—Luani, landlord, Malapo, Malapo—Luani, landlord, and Talafoou—Lauaki, landlord. Also tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Also tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract on Ofolanga island (H). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract on Oloua island (V). Also tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vaiafa. Wonderful water [vai, water; afa, wonderful]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Vaiafea. Water that makes eloquent [vai, water; afea, eloquent]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vaiana. Cave water [vai, water; ana, cave]. A cemetery belonging to a family at Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaianga. Water place [vai, water; anga, place]. Sea off weather shore, Tongatabu island (T).

Vaiangana. Rumbling water [vai, water; angana, rumbling sound]. Stream on the weather shore of the hereditary lands formerly belonging to the chief Hafoka, in the southern part of Eua island (T).

Vaiataupongi. Water sheltered by shadow in the morning [vai, water; ata, shadow; u, to shelter; pongi, morning]. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Vaiau. Swiftly flowing water [vai, water; au, to flow rapidly]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Vaiauloa. A long swift-flowing stream [vai, stream; au, to flow rapidly; loa, long]. Tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Vaiea. Water appearing plainly [vai, water; ea, to appear plainly]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vaieke. Examined water [vai, water; eke, to examine]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Vaielo. Stinking water [vai, water; elo, stinking]. Tract near Nukuleka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract on Ofolanga island (H).

Vaiene. Tickling water [vai, water; ene, to tickle]. Tract in Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaifa. Pandanus water [vai, water; fa, pandanus]. Tract near Fuaamotu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Vaifoou. New well [vai, well; foou, new]. Tract in Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vaifuoua. Double wells [vai, well; fuoua, double]. Tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

Vaihaha. Beating well [vai, well; haha, to beat]; in reference to women beating clothes with a stick when washing them. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vaihai. Binding well [vai, well; hai, to bind]. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaihakili. Desired water [vai, water; hakili, to desire]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Vaihi. Hawaii. Tract near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also tract on Moungaone island (H). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaihoi. Well of the hoi shrub [vai, well; hoi, a shrub]. Tract near Leimatua, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Vaihouma. Well at the point of land [vai, well; houma, point of land]. Tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Vaihungono. Medicine diluted with juice of young coconut [vai, medicine; hui, to dilute; ngono, the coconut while yet young]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

103 **Vaiika.** Fish cooked in coconut milk. Tract near Sapaata, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also recorded as Vaika.

Vaikalili. Water but boiling [vai, water; ka, but; lili, to boil]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Vaikato. Water in baskets [vai, water; kato, basket]. Tract in Nukualofa village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaikele. Muddy water [vai, water; kele, muddy]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Vaikeli. Well. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Vaikolili. Water of the kolili bird [vai, water; kolili, name of a bird]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

Vaikona. Bitter water [vai, water; kona, bitter]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vailahi. Large water [vai, water; lahi, large]. Crater lake on Tofua island (H). Also tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Vailala. Deserted well [vai, well; lala, deserted]. Tract near Longoteme, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veikune, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also two tracts near Angaha and Tongamamao, villages on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vailalahi. Large water [vai, water; lalahi, large]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vailalatahi. Deserted well near the sea [vai, well; lala, deserted; tahi, sea]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Vailau. To talk, to chatter away. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaile. Water where fish are affrighted into nets [vai, water; le, to affright fish into the net]. Tract near Pukotala, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Vaileleka. Shallow water [vai, water; leleka, shallow]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vailepo. Water on leaves sewn together to keep in the heat of an earth oven [vai, water; lepo, leaves sewn together to keep in the heat of an earth oven]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Vaileva. Suddenly became stream [vai, stream; leva, suddenly, at once, forthwith]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Vailevu. Great water [vai, water; levu, great (in Fijian)]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Vailima. The five streams [vai, water, stream; lima, five (in Samoan)]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Vailunu. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Vailoa. The long stream [vai, stream; loa, long]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaillolo. Oily water [vai, water; lolo, oily]. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vailolongo. The quick stream [vai, water; lolongo, quick]. Tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Vailota. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vailupeala. Pigeon mound where pigeons were cooked in coconut milk [vai, coconut milk in which pigeons were cooked; lupe, pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica); ala, mound where pigeons were caught]. Tract and well near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). This well and the well Utulupe belonged to the Tui Tonga. When the Tui Tonga's attendant Matauvave returned from the pigeon mound with pigeons, the Tui Tonga's people dressed the birds and cooked them in coconut milk. Hence, the name Vailupesia bestowed upon the well close to the cooking place.

Vaimalau. Mound turkey's water [vai, water; malau, the mound turkey peculiar to Niuafoou (Megapodius burnabyi)]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vaimalo. Water of the winner in games [vai, water; malo, a winner in games]. Village on Vavau island (V).

Vaimalumalu. Shaded water [vai, water; malumalu, shaded]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaimate. Extinct water [vai, water; mate, extinct; formerly there, but now gone]. Tract near Kei, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Vaimea. Brown water [vai, water; mea, brown]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vaimofakaafu. To get water and to prepare the oven by heating the stones for cooking food [vai, water; mo, and; fakaafu, to prepare the oven by heating stones for cooking food]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Vaimohe. Congealed water [vai, water; mohe, to congeal, to concrete by cold]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Vaimomoho. The ripe stream [vai, stream; momoho, ripe]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Vaimua. First water [vai, water; mua, first]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Vainafa. The drum stream [vai, stream; nafa, drum]; falling of water like the beating of a drum. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Nukualofa, Kolonga—Nuku, landlord, and Nakolo—Luani, landlord. Also two tracts near Hihifo and Koulo, villages on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V). Also tract near Mataaho, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vaini. This water [vai, water; ni, this]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also tract in Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vainiaku. Girdle streamers. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vainiatau. Tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vainifao. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vainiketi. Tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V).

Vainiua. Niua water [vai, water; niua, Niuatoputapu]. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Vainuatau. Tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Vainui. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Vainga. To play. Tract on Fetoa island (H).

Vaingahele. To play with a knife [vainga, to play; hele, knife]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaingalo. Water of forgetfulness [vai, water; ngalo, to forget]. A name bestowed by Queen Charlotte in 1921 upon the site of the Nukualofa boarding house. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaingana. Water, the name of which is spread abroad [vai, water; ngana, to spread abroad, as a name]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaiokiu. Water of plovers [vai, water; o, of; kiu, plover (Charadrius fulvus)]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

103 **Vaiola.** The living water [vai, water; ola, alive]. Stream on Eua island (T). In a Tongan tale is mentioned a pool of the same name in Samoa, the sacred [776] pool of the goddess Hina. Another Vaiola is the lake situated in Pulotu, the land of the departed, over which the god Hikuleo holds sway. Also tract near [775] Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Vaiomanu. Water of the animal [vai, water; o, of; manu, animal]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaiomisi. Water of dreams [vai, water; o, of; misi, dream]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V).

Vaiomoho. Water of the rail [vai, water; o, of; moho, the rail (Ortygometra tabuensis)]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Vaiopa. Stream of slopping [vai, stream; o, of; pa, to slop]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Vaipaha. Water that breaks out [vai, water; paha, to break out]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vaipakola. Water of low commoners [vai, water; pakola, a Fijian term signifying "low commoner"; also used as an exclamation with the meaning, "Die, you wretches"]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Vaipapa. Smooth water [vai, water; papa, even, smooth]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vaipoa. Water with the smell of fish [vai, water; poa, the smell of fish]. Two tracts near Nukualofa and Folaha, villages on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V). [773] Also the name of a mythical bit of sea water formerly at Haakio. It was carried away in the mouth of a god and finally deposited at Tufumahina, Tongatabu island. Also village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Tongamamao, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vaipoauta. Inland Vaipoa [uta, inland]. Tract near Haakio, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaipua. Seaweed water [vai, water; pua, a seaweed]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaipulu. Water covered with coconut husks [vai, water; pulu, the husk of the coconut]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord. Also tract on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Tangipa, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vaipuua. The two spouting streams [vai, stream; pu, to spout; ua, two]. A long arm of the sea extending far north into Vavau island (V) and dividing the island into an eastern and a western part.

Vaisii. Little water [vai, water; sii, little]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vaisio. Water of the sio shellfish [vai, water; sio, a shellfish]. Tract near Taoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaisioata. Mirroring water [vai, water; sioata, anything which reflects the image]. Well on Uoleva island (H). Beside the pigeon mound called Siakulufotu (or Siaulufotu).

Vaisisi. Water of the si-leaf dress [vai, water; sisi, a dress for working in, made from the leaves of the si plant]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Vaitafe. Brook. Stream on weather shore of Tongatabu island (T).

Vaitaki. Conducted water [vai, water; taki, to lead]. Tract and stream near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). An artificial channel marked on the chart like a stream. It runs from the east towards Haatua (Kolomaile).

Vaitapu. Sacred water [vai, water; tapu, sacred]. Tract near Masilamea, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Vaitatafe. Flowing water [vai, water; tatafe, to flow]. Tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vaito. Falling water [vai, water; to, to fall]. Tract near Ahau, village on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Vaitoa. Casuarina water [vai, water; toa, casuarina tree]. Tract on Eueiki island (T). Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Vaitoka. Water with sediment [vai, water; toka, sediment]. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaitomoana. Water falling into the ocean [vai, water; to, falling; moana, ocean]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Vaitongo. Mangrove water [vai, water; tongo, mangrove]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract on Moungaone island (H).

Vaitumu. Rotten water [vai, water; tumu, rotten]. Tract on Nukunukumotu island (T).

Vaitupu. Well water. Tract in Hautu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Tract in Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T). Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Two tracts on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai and Tui Lakepa, landlords.

Vaiuta. Inland water [vai, water; uta, inland]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Mua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vaiutukakau. Water at the perpendicular swimming place [vai, water; utu, perpendicular cliff; kakau, to swim]. A place on northeast coast of Vavau island (V), elevation 290 feet. Also a great open bay on northwest coast.

Vaivai. Weak, frail, faint, feeble, helpless. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vaivaia. Exhausted. Waterhole on Tofua island (H). Here the Samoan Faia fell exhausted, hence the name. See the place name Faia.

Vakaahoika. Vessel for the day of fishing [vaka, vessel; aho, day; ika, fish]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Vakaea. Vessel appearing plainly [vaka, vessel; ea, to appear plainly]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Vakaeitu. A half vessel [vaka, vessel; eitu, a half]. Island (V).

Vakafaila. Vessel with the sail set [vaka, vessel; faila, to set the sail of a vessel]. Tract on Nukunukumotu island (T).

Vakafaioho. Well-provisioned boat [vaka, boat; fai, plenty or well equipped; oho, provisions]. Inlet near Fuipa in Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V).

Vakafua. Boat used to catch the jellyfish [vaka, boat; fua, to catch the jellyfish]. Tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Vakahefua. Tract near Tefisi, village on Vavau island (V)—Luani, landlord.

Vakahiatu. Boat for bonito catching [vaka, boat; hiatu, to go in search of the bonito]. Tract near Fangaleounga, village on Foa island (H)—Niukapu, landlord.

103 **Vakaifa.** To discern the pandanus [vakai, to discern; fa, pandanus]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Vakaikaevete. To look if untied [vakai, to look; kae, if; vete, to untie, to loose]. A large telie ("almond") tree on right of road going up incline, Mt. Kafoa, on Vavau island (V).

Vakainiu. To observe the coconut [vakai, to observe; niu, coconut]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vakainuliku. A boat swamped near the weather shore [vaka, boat; inu, to drink; liku, weather shore]. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Vakaiua. To descern two [vakai, to discern; ua, two]. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Vakaliu. A return boat [vaka, boat; liu, to return]. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Vakaloa. Long boat [vaka, boat; loa, long]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vakamei. Breadfruit boat [vaka, boat; mei, breadfruit]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also two tracts on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili and Fusitua, landlords.

Vakameifisi. Boat from Fiji [vaka, boat; mei, from; fisi, Fiji]. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vakameihakau. Boat from the reef [vaka, boat; mei, from; hakau, reef]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vakameilima. Five boats of breadfruit wood [vaka, boat; mei, breadfruit; lima, Samoan for five]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vakameimoana. Boat from the ocean [vaka, boat; mei, from; moana, ocean]. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Vakameimuli. Vessel from foreign parts [vaka, vessel; mei, from; muli, a foreigner]. Tract on Tofua island (H).

Vakameinomuka. Vessel from Nomuka [vaka, vessel; mei, from; nomuka, an island of the Haapai group]. Tract near Haavakatolo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ahomee, landlord.

Vakamouafu. Vessel heavily laden with spray [vaka, vessel; mou, heavy laden, as a vessel; afu, the spray of the sea]. Tract near Haalalo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vakanaa. Boat of broken food brought from a distance for friends [vaka, boat; naa, used of broken food brought from a distance for friends]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fusitua, landlord.

Vakaniua. Niua vessel [vaka, vessel; niua, Niuatoputapu island]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T). Also islet in inlet at Fonuamotu, near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Here was moored the Tui Haatakalaua's vessel, which was also called Vakaniua—the boat that carried Fotofili to Niuafoou where he and his descendants became rulers. [173]

Vakangotoika. Vessel swamped by fish [vaka, vessel; ngoto, to swamp; ika, fish]. Place at anchorage of Pahu, Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vakano. Borrowed boat [vaka, boat; no, to borrow]. Tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract near Navutoka, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord.

Vakaono. Six vessels [vaka, vessel; ono, six]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vakapola. Vessel of platted coconut leaves [vaka, vessel; pola, the coconut leaf platted for thatch, and other purposes]. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vakatalata. Vessel of the talata bird [vaka, vessel; talata, a bird]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Vakatauala. Vessel that luffs [vaka, vessel; tauala, to luff]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vakataumai. Vessel arriving [vaka, vessel; taumai, to arrive]. Tract near Koloua, green near Maufanga, and tract near Malapo, villages on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract, of the god Tui Haafakafanua, near Faleloa, village on Foa island (H). Also village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V).

Vakatauoho. Vessel arriving with food for voyagers [vaka, vessel; tau, to arrive; oho, food of voyagers]. Beach on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore.

Vakatofusi. Running vessel [vaka, vessel; tofusi, to run]. A place in Hihifo district where people formerly lived, on Tongatabu island (T).

Vakauta. Shore boat [vaka, boat; uta, shore]. Tract on Ofolanga island (T).

Vakautangu. Vessel loaded with yams [vaka, vessel; uta, cargo; ngu, a kind of yam.] Place at anchorage of Pahu, Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vakavakatefua. To be collected at the side [vakavaka, the side; tefua, to be collected or assembled together]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Pea—Lavaka, landlord, Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, and Longoteme—Veikune, landlord. Also tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vakelotu. Uproarious prayer [vake, an uproarious noise; lotu, prayer]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vatitaki. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Vakuuho. To scratch the root of the kava [vaku, to scratch; uho, the root of the kava]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaiaheu. A dress which is stirred round and round [vaia, a dress; heu, to stir round and round]. Tract on Nomuka island (H).

Vale. Foolish. Place on weather shore opposite Eua, on Tongatabu island (T).

Valeangaua. An insane person clever with both hands [vale, an insane person; angaua, clever with both hands]. Tract near Niutoua, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Valefanau. A fool who gives birth [vale, fool; fanau, to give birth]. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord. Also cemetery belonging to the family of Makaui, the priest of the god Tui Haafakafanua, near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Nuapapu, village on Nuapapu island (V). Also tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Valefetuku. A fool who repeatedly gives everything to a girl, yet knows that he has no chance of winning her [vale, fool; fetuku, to remove, to carry]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Valekinau. A fool who perseveres in wicked way [vale, fool; kinau, to persevere in wicked ways]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Valemata. Raw fool [vale, fool; mata, raw, green, unripe]. Tract (V) near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Valemoui. Living fool [vale, fool; moui, to live]. Tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Valetoakakau. Fool courageous at swimming [vale, fool; toa, courageous; kakau, to swim]. Southern part of body of water enclosed by Hunga, Fofoa, and Kalau islands (V).

103 **Valetoamamaha.** Shallow Valetoa [valetoa (see preceding); mamaha, shallow]. Northern portion of body of water enclosed by Hunga, Fofoa, and Kalau islands (V).

Valevale. Young, tender (applied to babes). Tract on Oua island (H).

Valoni. This valo shellfish [valo, the name of a shellfish; ni, this]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Valu. Name of a fish. Two tracts near Ohonua and Pangai, villages on Eua island (T). Also tract on Eua island (T), belonging to the rail (veka) god of the family of Manumua. Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Valuhau. A valu fish suitable for the ruler [valu, name of a fish; hau, ruler]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

Valuvalu. Tract near Veitongo, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vanahekita. Sea urchin pushed out and struck [vana, sea urchin; heki, to push out; ta, to strike]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vanu. A deep headlong steep. Tract near Matavai, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT). Also tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vanuta. To hew a deep headlong steep [vanu, deep headlong steep; ta, to hew]. Tract near Haakili, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Haateiho, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Vangini. To swear at this [vangi, to swear at; ni, this]. Tract near Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Vao. The bush. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Vaoahi. Sandalwood bush [vao, bush; ahi, sandalwood]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaoai. Bush of ai trees [vao, bush; ai, a tree]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaoatakape. The bush of the unmarried [vao, bush; a, of; takape, unmarried]. Tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Vaoate. The bush of long grass [vao, bush; ate, a long grass]. Tract near Fotua, village on Foa island (H)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Vaoatea. The bush of whitishness [vao, bush; a, of; tea, whitish]. Tract near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaofakalava. The bush that lies lengthwise [vao, bush; fakalava, to lie lengthwise]. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Vaofatai. Bush of fatai shrubs [vao, bush; fatai, a shrub]. Tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaofau. Bush of fau trees [vao, bush; fau, a tree]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaofisi. The bush of flowers [vao, bush; fisi, flower]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Vaohahau. Dewy bush [vao, bush; hahau, dew]. Tract near Fatumu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaohaka. Bush where holes are cut in tree trunks for holding water [vao, bush; haka, a hole cut into the trunk of a tree for holding water]. Tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Vaohala. Bush with a road [vao, bush; hala, road]. Tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. 103

Vaohea. Bush of hea trees [vao, bush; hea, a tree]. Tract on Taunga island (V)—Akauola, landlord. Also tract on Lape island (V). Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaohingano. Bush of hingano trees [vao, bush; hingano, a tree]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Vaohungalu. Bush where there are dead shells [vao, bush; hungalu, a dead shell]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Vaokahikahi. Bush where there are kahikahi fish [vao, bush; kahikahi, a fish]. Tract in Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaokahikaiuta. Inland bush where kahi shellfish is eaten [vao, bush; kahi, a shellfish; kai, to eat; uta, inland]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaokaho. Bush of reeds [vao, bush; kaho, reed]. Tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaokaka. Dry, barren bush [vao, bush; kaka, dry, barren]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord.

Vaokakala. Bush of scented flowers [vao, bush; kakala, any and every sweet flower]. Tract on Nomuka island (H). Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaokava. Bush of kava plants [vao, bush; kava, a shrub (Piper methysticum)]. The name may refer to another shrub, kavahaha, which is used as fish poison. [226] Tract near Fahefa, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Veehala, landlord. Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract on Nukunukumotu island (T). Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Vaolahi. Great bush [vao, bush; lahi, great]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Fakafanua, landlord. Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract on Lofanga island (H). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract on Okoa island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Vaoleleva. Long and narrow bush [vao, bush; leleva, long and narrow]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. This tract and the Tatakamotonga tract, which anciently constituted a single tract, are said to be named after a chief called Lavakavaoleleva. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord.

Vaolevelu. Large bush [vao, bush; levelu, large]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Vaololoa. Tall bush [vao, bush; loloa, tall]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Vaolongolongo. Bush of tree ferns [vao, bush; longolongo, tree fern]. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Vaolupe. Bush where pigeons are plentiful [vao, bush; lupe, pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica]. Tract near Matahau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaomafana. Warm bush [vao, bush; mafana, warm]. Tract on Vavau island (V).

Vaomalie. Bush of myrtle shrubs [vao, bush; malie, myrtle]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island

(V). Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord. Also tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord.

Vaomakai. Bush of makai trees [vao, bush; makai, name of a tree]. Tract near Tuanuku, village on Vavau island (V)—Ulukalala, landlord.

Vaomanonu. Bush of manonu trees [vao, bush; manonu, a tree]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord.

Vaomangele. Bush of mangele trees [vao, bush, mangele, a tree]. Tract near Tuanekivale, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaomoota. Bush of moota trees [vao, bush; moota, a tree]. Tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF). Also another tract on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vaomotua. Old bush [vao, bush; motua, old]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vaono. Leased bush [vao, bush; no, to lease]. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Vaopako. Bush of pako grass [vao, bush; pako, a kind of grass]. Tract in Lotofoa, village on Foa island (H).

Vaopule. Bush where cowries are found [vao, bush; pule, cowry]. Tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Vaota. Bush that has been cut down [vao, bush; ta, to hew]. Tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

Vaotaki. The bartered bush [vao, bush; taki, to barter]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Foui—Vahai, landlord, Maufanga—Fakafanua, landlord, and Haavakatolo—Ahomee, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

Vaotapu. Sacred bush [vao, bush; tapu, sacred]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vaotata. The near bush [vao, bush; tata, near, not distant]. Tract near Matafonua, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Vaotatai. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Vaotoi. Bush of toi trees [vao, bush; toi, a tree]. Tract near Tatakamotonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tungi, landlord. Also tract near Taanea, village on Vavau island (V)—Vahai, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Vaotuu. Standing bush or bush of large trees [vao, bush; tuu, to stand]. Place on Tongatabu island (T). On weather shore. Also village on Tongatabu island (T).

Vasivasi. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Nukualofa, Tatakamotonga—Tungi, landlord, Talasiu—Tui Lakepa, landlord, and Kolonga—Nuku, landlord. Also tract on Haafeva island (H)—Tuuhetoka, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also district on Hunga island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Vasua. A large clam. Tract on Niniva island (H).

Vate. Name of a shrub. Two tracts near Nukualofa and Haasini, villages on Tongatabu island (T).

Vatu. Tract near Kolovai, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Ata, landlord.

Vatulele. Two tracts near Matafonua—Tui Vakano, landlord, and Fatai, villages on Tongatabu island (T).

Vaufakalava. To scrape so as to lie lengthwise [vau, to scrape; fakalava, to lie lengthwise]; however, the name is probably Vaofakalava misspelled. Promontory on Vavau island (V). On east coast.

Vauleleva. The section of Vavau harbor (V), bounded by Lotuma and Pangaimotu islands and the peninsula of Hikutamoli.

Vaupula. To scrape the pula shrub [vau, to scrape; pula, a shrub]. Tract on Niuafoou island (NF)—Fotofili, landlord. 103

Vavae. The cotton plant. Tract near Koloua, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also two tracts near Tefisi—Luani, landlord, and Holonga, villages on Vavau island (V).

Vavau. Two tracts near Nukualofa and Hoi, villages on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord. Also tract near Holopeka, village on Lifuka island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also island (V). The northern group of islands in the Tongan archipelago.

Vavea. Quick. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Vavelotu. Prayers said quickly [vave, quick; lotu, prayer]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Veefefe. The spraying water [vee, water; fefe, to spray]. A group of eight scattered springs at the foot of the precipitous rock Koloutakape, on Eua island (T). The origin of these springs forms a sequel to the fight of Tuutaki with his wife's brother, mentioned under the place name Utukape. After Tuutaki had slain his wife's relatives he went to rest at the edge of a neighboring high cliff. He stuck his two-pointed spear, called tamataua, into the ground at the edge of the cliff and rested against it with his back to the precipice. He then called to his wife to bring him a drink. She brought him but a little water to drink and as he bent his head back to drain the cup, she pushed him over the precipice. He seized her and they fell together. He was impaled on a tree, but she fell to the rocks. The little water left in the coconut shell cup slashed into eight places, and from it arose the eight springs called Veefefe. According to another version the springs appeared where eight fragments of the coconut cup struck. 103 773

Veengangana. Spilt water, in reference to myth of its having been spilt from mouth of a god who was carrying it [vee, water; ngangana, to spill]. Water near Makave, village on Vavau island (V).

Veepueki. Water of the pueki shellfish [vee, water; pueki, a shellfish]. A small upland lake in red soil in deep depression on Eua island (T). 103

Veetoki. Water of the toki shellfish [vee, water; toki, a shellfish]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT)—Maatu, landlord.

Vehivehikai. Trying to eat. Tract near Nukuhitulu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Veiali. Water of the ali fish [vei, water; ali, a fish]. Tract near Ohonua, village on Eua island (T).

Veianga. Place where fish are supposed to die from the heat of the sun [veia, dead fish supposed to die from the heat of the sun; anga, place]. Tract near Vaotuu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Veiata. Reflecting water [vei, water; ata, to reflect as a mirror]. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord. Also tract near Holonga, village on Vavau island (V).

Veifili. Chosen water [vei, water; fili, to choose]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord.

Veifoa. Broken sheet of water [vei, water; foa, to make an opening]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Vaotuu—Tui Vakano, landlord, Veitongo, Holonga, and Hamula—Pangia, landlord. Also tract and district near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H).

103 **Veifoou.** New water [vei, water; foou, new]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord. Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Veikalae. Water of the gallinule [vei, water; kalae, gallinule (Porphyrio vitiensis)]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Veikeli. Dug water [vei, water; keli, to dig]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Veikena. Evaporated water [vei, water; kena, dry, withered, blighted]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Veikie. Water which makes a plaintive noise [vei, water; kie, to make a plaintive noise]. Tract near Koulo, village on Lifuka island (H).

Veikuma. The water of the rat [vei, water; kuma, rat]. Tract near Talafoou, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lauaki, landlord.

Veikumete. Bowl water [vei, water; kumete, bowl]. Tract near Alaki, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Pelehake, landlord.

Veikunekivai. Veikuna towards the water [veikune, name of a chief; ki, towards; vai, water]. A heilala tree near Feletoa, village on Vavau island (V).

Veilokua. Name of a fish. Tract near Utulau, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Felemea, village on Uiha island (H).

Veilupesia. Water of the pigeon mound [vei, water; lupe, pigeon (Carpophaga pacifica); sia, artificial mound]. Tract on Uiha island (H).

Veimoho. Water of the moho rail [vei, water; moho, rail, (Ortygometra tabuensis)]. Tract on Ofu island (V)—Tui Lakepa, landlord. Also tract near Makave, village on Vavau island (V)—Tui Afitu, landlord. Also tract near Kei, village on Vavau island (V).

Veimumuni. To murmur over a death. Tract on Lofanga island (H).

Veimusie. The water full of grass [vei, water; musie, a grass]. Tract on Fotuhaa island (H).

Veimusieua. Second grassy water [vai, water; musie, a grass; ua, two]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Veingangana. Dropping water [vei, water; ngangana, to drop]. Tract near Teekiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Motuapuaka, landlord. Also tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Veingatae. Water of the ngatae trees [vei, water; ngatae, name of a tree (Erythrina indica)]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Veiongo. To hear water [vei, water; onge, to hear]. Mt. Zion, Nukualofa (T).

Veipahu. Water with a hollow tree set in it as a filter [vei, water; pahu, a hollow tree set in water, as a filter]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Veisiale. The water of the gardenia [vei, water; siale, gardenia]. Tract near Pea, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Lavaka, landlord. Also tract near Vaimalo, village on Vavau island (V).

Veita. Beating water [vei, water; ta, to beat]. Tract near Houma, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vaea, landlord.

Veitahafo. Tract on Fonoifua island (H)—Tui Afitu, landlord.

Veitapu. Sacred water [vei, water; tapu, sacred]. Tract near Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Vakano, landlord.

Veitatalo. Taro of the beaten water [vei, water; ta, to beat; talo, taro (Colocasia antiquorum)]. Tract in Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Veitoloa. The water of the duck [vei, water; toloa, duck, (Anas superciliosa)]. Inlet at Mua (Lapaha and Tatakamotonga), village on Tongatabu island (T).

Veitongo. The water of mangrove trees [vei, water; tongo, mangrove tree]. Village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Holonga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Fakakakai, village on Haano island (H). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord.

Veitoo. Water of the too shellfish [vei, water; too, shellfish]. Tract near Kalaau, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Veitupa. Water of the tupa shellfish [vei, water; tupa, a shellfish]. Tract in Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Veitupe. Palpitating water [vei, water; tupe, palpitation]. Tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord.

Veitupu. The growing water [vei, water; tupu, to grow, to arise from, to spring, to accrue]. Tract near Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Uiha, village on Uiha island (H)—Malupo, landlord. Also tract near Otea, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract near Pangai, village on Pangaimotu island (V).

Veitutulu. Dropping water [vei, water; tutulu, to drop, to fall in drops]. Tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Veiu. Sheltered water [vei, water; u, to shelter]. Tract near Folaha, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Veiua. Two waters [vei, water; ua, two]. Tract near Kanokupolu, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Veka.. The rail (Rallus pectoralis). Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vela. Hot. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Velangi. Burnt and whimpering [vela, to burn, to scald; ngi, to whimper]. Tract near Malapo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Luani, landlord. Also tract on Ovaka island (V). Also tract near Kapa, village on Kapa island (V). Also tract on Hunga island (V)—Fulivai, landlord. Also two tracts near Toula and Haakio, villages on Vavau island (V).

Velangilala. Desert burnt and whimpering [vela, to burn, to scald; ngi, to whimper; lala, desert]. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Velata. To burn and to strike [vela, to burn; ta, to strike]. Tract in Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract and fortress near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Veleangana. Tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T).

Velenga. To do one's uttermost. Tract near Vaini, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord.

Velitoa. Courageous veli insect [veli, an insect in the water, like the centipede; toa, courageous]. Tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Kolovai—Ata, landlord, Havelu—Fielakepa, landlord, Malapo—Pangia, landlord, Lapaha—Pangia, landlord, and Niutoua. Also island (T), composed of two parts (Velitoahahake and Velitoahihifo) joined at low tide by a sand bar. Also tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H) Also district near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord.

Velitoafisi. Velitoa in Fiji [velitoa, (see preceding); fisi, Fiji]. Tract near Lapaha, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Pangia, landlord. Also tract near Talasiu, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Tui Lakepa, landlord.

Velitoahahake. Eastern Velitoa [velitoa, (see Velitoa); hahake, eastern]. Island (T).

Velitoahihifo. Western Velitoa [velitoa, (see Velitoa); hihifo, western). Island (T).

Velitoaiahau. Velitoa in Ahau. Tract near Pangai, village on Lifuka island (H).

Vesia. Tract near Kolonga, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Nuku, landlord.

Veto. The name of a fish. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Veuki. To confuse. Tract in Nukunuku, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract in Nukualofa, village on Tongatabu island (T). Also tract near Toula, village on Vavau island (V). Also tract near Angaha, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

103 **Vi.** Name of a tree (Spondias dulcis). Tract near Kolomaile, village on Eua island (T). Also tracts near villages on Tongatabu island (T): near Hofoa, Maufanga, Vaini—Maafu, landlord, Holonga, and Lolotelie. Also tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H). Also tract near Haano, village on Haano island (H)—Tui Haangana, landlord. Also tract near Haalaufuli, village on Vavau island (V)—Afu Haalaufuli, landlord.

Vikingatala. To boast of ngatala fish [viki, to boast, to brag of; ngatala, a fish]. Tract near Fataulua, village on Niuafoou island (NF).

Vilia. To drill. Tract near Foui, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Vahai, landlord.

Vilivili. To bore a hole. Tract near Falevai, village on Kapa island (V)—Fakatulolo, landlord.

Viua. Two vi trees [vi, a tree (Spondias dulcis); ua, two]. Tract near Vaipoa, village on Niuatoputapu island (NT).

Voono. Tract on Tungua island (H)—Tui Haateiho, landlord.

Vou. New (in Fijian). Tract and hill near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V).

Vuafutu. Narrow end of canoe sail made of material from the futu tree [vu, narrow end of canoe sail; a, of; futu, a tree (Barringtonia speciosa)]. Tract near Hihifo, village on Lifuka island (H.)

Vuia. Tract near Tokomololo, village on Tongatabu island (T)—Maafu, landlord. Also tract near Ngaunoho, village on Utungake island (V).

Vukau. The handle of the narrow end of a canoe sail [vu, narrow end of a canoe sail; kau, the handle, the stem]. Tract near Neiafu, village on Vavau island (V)—Lauaki, landlord.

Vusi. Tract in Maufanga, village on Tongatabu island (T).

174 Certain features of Tongan mythology appear to bear on the internal history of the country.

773 538 The localization of the Maui adventures in the Vavau and Tongatabu groups, to the exclusion of the Haapai group, is probably more than mere accident. Moreover the Maui tale appears to be a composite of two separate local cycles, one of which makes Koloa in the Vavau group their residence, the other of which makes Eua in the Tongatabu group their residence. The fact should not be overlooked in this connection that Mariner states that Tangaloa was the god who drew the Tonga islands from the deep to the surface of the waters.[4]

In Haapai the place of Maui is largely filled by the hero Muni, whose exploits somewhat resemble Maui's. Peculiar also to Haapai are the stories of the Son of the Sun.

174 [103] The mythological position of Haapai is partly paralleled in place names. Haapai and Tongatabu have 425 names in common, Vavau and Tongatabu 446, but Vavau and Haapai only 168. Both the mythological and ethnogeographical evidence point to an aloofness of Haapai anciently, particularly in respect to Vavau.

[103] 174 773 Tongatabu is pre-eminent both ethnogeographically and mythologically. In an ethnogeographic sense it was the center from which influence flowed both to Haapai and Vavau, judging by the hundreds of place names it holds in common with these two groups. Mythologically, it is the islands of Ata and Tongatabu that are hauled first to the surface of the waters by the Maui. Men, too, were created in the Tongatabu group and furthermore, the first Tui Tonga was the son of a woman of Tongatabu by a divine mate, the god Tangaloa Eitumatupua. Even the hero Muni, although he spent his boyhood in Haapai, was of Tongatabuan origin and performed in Tongatabu his doughtiest deeds.

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[113] [4] Martin, John, M.D., An account of the natives of the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, with an original grammar and vocabulary of their language. Compiled and arranged from the extensive communications of Mr. William Mariner, several years resident in those islands. In two volumes. Vol. 2, pp. 116, 121, 1817 edition, London, John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1817.

538 'Alu atu au he hala,	I went along the road,
'Oku tukua ai e tuinga kakala,	There was left there a string of sweet flowers,
555	
539 'Ave ia mo'o me'a, he koe tui fananga.	Take it for so-and-so, for he is the believer of tales.

The phrase *tui fananga* (believer of tales) is said to be the correct rendering, and not, as I was inclined to interpret, *tu'i fananga* (king of tales, king of story-tellers). Another expression of similar import is, *Koena e kie koe, 'ave ia ma'a me'a, he koe tui fananga* (There is the mat yonder, take it for so-and-so, for he is the believer of tales). Perhaps the whole thing is merely a jocular letting-down of the tension of one who has believed too implicitly and been too deeply interested in the tale. So-and-so ought to have a prize, he is so good a listener.

538 There is said to be a kind of formula for finishing the telling of a tale. When the story-teller has finished his narrative he says *fananga,* to which someone replies *isa,* which usually is used in disapproval.

538 823 The man of less scientific culture outstrips his more sophisticated fellow in peopling the clefts and the hills, streams and trees with uncanny spirit folk. Gifford (21, 22) has recorded a number of the poems and tales of Tonga which are attached to various localities and dwells upon the beauties of the Tongan's native land. The number of such tales is probably countless. Those here given are a few additions to Gifford's collection.

133 Tonga, composed mostly of low coral islands, is almost devoid of surface running water. There are underground streams in Tongatabu and Vavau, but with the exception of a small river, Niutoua in Niua Toputapu, the only surface streams on the inhabited islands are on Eua, which has several streams and little waterfalls. The rarity of rivers doubtless makes them [103] the object of greater value and interest. A tiny rivulet on the weather side of Eua has no less than four different names at different parts of its diminutive course from the forest to the sea.

Eua rises boldly in two great terraces to a height of over a thousand feet, the forest giving way on the uplands to open rolling downs. On the sheltered side of the island, where a stream flowing through a fairly deep ravine enters the sea, is a little bay, the main anchorage of the island, but difficult of access when the surf breaks heavily on the reef at its mouth. In some places on the weather shore, great cliffs drop abruptly to the sea; in other places, the land falls sheer to a wooded plain about four hundred feet below. Seaward, the plain is terminated by lofty cliffs. To the south, the tiny islet of Kalau, fringed by surf, is a silver-encircled gem in the tropic seas. This island, cut off from the mainland by deep sea, presents a surface of romantic grandeur and beauty unusual in these isles, and as the traditionary locale of many of the exploits of Maui, is rich in features to which are attached the names and tales of historical and legendary beings. 133

Vavau, to the north, another picturesque island, and one rich in legendary lore, is a land of beautiful wooded hills, rising to a height of 500 or 600 feet, with entrancing views of coast line and the clear emerald and blue tropical sea. On one side of the main island, islets fringe the deeply-indented shore, forming a harbor of singular loveliness, whose bays run far into the mainland and between scarcely separated islets, with everywhere the luxuriant greens of tropical foliage coming right to the water's edge.

STORIES CONNECTED WITH PLACES

TUUTAKI IN EUA

Gifford (*22*, p. 101) has related how the warrior Tuutaki, after defeating 539 in battle his wife's relatives, was pushed by her over the edge of a cliff, 823 in Eua, as he was drinking. The scene of his death is still pointed out. A small ledge of rock overhangs the cliff, at the foot of which is a little wood, between the cliff and the sea. Tuutaki sat resting after the labors of battle on the projecting ledge of rock. He struck the handle of his spear, of the [103] sort called *taomataua* (double-pointed or double-faced spear) into the rock beside him. The hole he made is still to be seen, named for the spear, Taomataua. The tree on which Tuutaki was impaled when he was pushed [824] by his wife from the cliff edge was a nutmeg (*kotone*), and the red sap of the nutmeg is called *toto-'o-Tuutaki* (blood of Tuutaki).

In a cave at the bottom of the cliff at this part of the coast is a rock which is held to resemble a canoe with people in it, and is called Vaka Fisi (Fijian-canoe). This is reputed to be the very canoe which was on its way from Fiji to attack Eua, but was deterred by the sight of Tuutaki impaled in the tree. The Fijians, ignorant of the fate of Tuutaki, supposed that he was waiting in the tree to give them battle. The way to this cave is difficult and dangerous, impracticable to all but skillful climbers, and the magnificent scenery is a fitting theater for the exploits and deaths of heroes. A belt of open grassy land, level, or gently sloping from the forest behind, fringes high cliffs, in some places rising sheer from the sea, but below Taomataua is a little wooded opening. In this opening is the stream Veefefe, which sprang from the shattered drinking-vessel of Tuutaki when he fell. Still another site associated with Tuutaki is Matapa-a-fefine, (Woman's gate). On high ground inland from these places are to be seen the remains of the trenches of a fortress which Tuutaki, supported only by his wife, is reputed to have held against a foe of vastly superior numbers. One gateway the hero left to the woman to guard, while he guarded the others.

MAUI IN EUA

539 Gifford (22, p. 21) has told some of the exploits of the Maui as related
823 by the Tongans, and has referred to publications in which other of these important traditions may be found. Tregear (34) has given an admirable summary of the Maui legends throughout Polynesia. Within Tonga, Vavau and Eua are most closely associated with the Maui. On Koloa, an island of Vavau, is said to have been a temple and priest of Maui. On Eua are at
[103] least three topographical memorials of the hero or demi-god. Umu si a Maui (Maui's *si* oven)[1] is the name of each of two prominent little peaks in different parts of the uplands of Eua. The origin of both peaks is ascribed to Maui's having made an oven there. (There is always a heap of earth, ashes, and stones on the site of an earth oven.) Smaller knolls round about are said to be dirt that Maui threw out in digging his oven.

A still more impressive memorial of Maui is a great steep-sided depression near the weather shore of the island, opening out to sea through a splendid rocky archway, into which surge and foam the ocean breakers. This fine piece of coastal scenery is said to owe its being to an angry gesture of Maui Kisikisi. Maui's mother remonstrated with him for being lazy, and doing no gardening; whereupon he seized a digging-stick and set to work so vigorously that he shook the whole island. The mother again remonstrated, and Maui, exclaiming in angry disgust, "Will nothing please you? Want to be barren, want to have children," hurled the digging-stick far from him. The stick, falling where the depression referred to now is, shot out through the solid rock of the cliff into the sea, leaving hollow an archway as impressive monuments of Maui's strength. (See 13, p. 211.)

HINA IN EUA

103 Takinanga-o-Hina is a pleasant open grassy space at the top of the cliffs, where it is said that Hina used to spread out to dry (*tataki*) her bark cloth. This is typical of a large class of names. Many localities are known as the *fala* (mat) of such and such a chief or legendary personage. These *fala* seem invariably to be level grass or sand.

776 Hina is the constantly recurring heroine of Polynesian story, sister of the Maui, bride of Sinilau, associated with the moon and shark (p. 20). I
[538] have heard no reason for the association of Hina's name with this locality,
[823] but the fact that Eua was regarded as one of the residences of Maui might associate Hina with the island. Hinatuafuaga, sister-wife of Tokilangafonua, King of Eua, both of whom came from heaven to Eua, is connected with the shark-god (15, p. 376). Krämer (26, pp. 11, 12) describes
[823] Nafanua as the daughter of Hinatuafuanga. Takinanga-o-Hina, with its

823 Ungako, is a circular, rock-lined hole, inland in Eua, about 30 feet
539 deep and 10 feet in diameter. A lip of stone projects above the level of
the surrounding ground, being higher on one side than on the other. It
is in fact a large limestone pipe, in general appearance not unlike the
823 shell of a huge *ungako* (one of the shellfish found in Tonga). This hole
was the abode of a maleficent spirit, who had a priest in the neighborhood.
776 The spirit probably was the *ungako* himself whose shell this was sup-
539 posed to be.

Faitemolau (a woman sitting and talking) is the name of a rock. The
823 sitting posture of the Tonga women is called *faite*. The story is
539 that a priest named Topono, whose house site—a rock-faced single
terrace—is still to be seen, was annoyed by the upbraiding of his wife.
She was sitting one day near, or on, a rock, complaining to him, till he in
exasperation shot at her, missing her but hitting the rock, in which he
made a hollow.

539 Prominent trees are named from stories. In Eua is a toa tree (*Casuarina*)
552 called Hiva A Kofe, which seems to mean either "singing of Kofe" (a
proper name), or "singing of bamboo." Another toa tree is called Faka-
malu o Katea (Shade of Katea) beneath whose shelter a woman named
Katea, overtaken by labor among the hills, gave birth to her child. A look-
out tree (*niu vakai*) on the uplands of Eua is called Fotu-a-Fae (Fae
appearing).

STORIES OF TONGATABU

539 Umutangata (Meal of man) is a locality in western Tongatabu, near a
branch in the road, one branch going on to the village of western (*hihifo*)
823 Tongatabu, and the other apparently to the village of Fahefa, on the
[103] northern, or weather, shore of the island. It is said that the Tui Tonga
and his entourage were on their way from eastern (*hahake*) Tongatabu
to the western district of the island, and, as they journeyed, came to the
pool named Touia, between the villages of Foui and Masilamea, and turned
aside to bathe. Near the pool was the garden of a warrior named Hauuta,
who behaved offensively to the chiefly party. He was dressed only in a
plantain leaf, and he kept turning himself so as always to present his
posteriors to the chiefs. Moreover, when they sent to ask him the name
of the pool, which was in reality named Vaileua,[1] he falsely replied that
it was called Haulefe,[2] which the Tui Tonga regarded as an insult. So the
party did not continue its journey to Hihifo, but turned off and went to
Fahefa. Hauuta determined to follow, and further insult them. So he
evacuated his bowels in the road, wrapped up the excrement, and took it,
and smeared the place that was prepared for the travellers to sleep on.

When the chiefs returned to the house they noticed the stench, and the 539
Tui Tonga remarked that this was the work of the man they had seen at 823
the pool. In the morning he sent a messenger bidding the man come to him at once; but Hauuta, disobeying the summons, collected his men, and set to work with them clearing the side of the road that led from Fahefa. Thus, whilst ostensibly working, they were able to command the road. Hauuta's orders were, that if anyone came along the road who belonged to Hihifo, he must not be molested; but if anyone came from the party of travelling chiefs[2] he should be taken and killed. A man came along the road, and then a second; but neither of them belonged to the Tui Tonga's party. Then a third came, one of the Tui Tonga's men. Him [103]
they slew, and carried away; and when they had heated an oven they baked him, and it is said that he is still being baked. So that place is called Umutangata (oven, or meal, of man).

Pot-holes in some rocks at the extreme west of Tongatabu are ascribed to a Tui Tonga, who stood there giving his commands, and who, as he uttered his behests, kept smiting the rock with his staff. On another part of the coast of Tongatabu is a hole in a rock where the legendary hero Tui Motuliki, son of Sinailele, drove in a stake to which to moor his boat.

On the sea flats near Hofoa, in Tongatabu, is an isolated rock, considerably eroded at the base, called Moa (fowl). It is said that a fowl 539
and a turtle (*fonu*) ran a race on the flats. The fowl was turned into 823
the rock, and the turtle was turned into a pool a short distance away. 825

THE POOL HAAHAU

Haahau is a little pool in Felemea, in the island of Uiha in Haapai. 539
This pool was a love gift from a god, or spirit, of Eua to a woman of 823
Felemea. The god ordered the well to be dug close to a chestnut tree 773
(ifi, *Inocarpus edulis*). It was covered with the shell of a *kema*, and the god warned the people that whenever they drew water they should carefully replace the shell when they had finished. This was always done, until, in more recent days, people said that covering the well-mouth with the shell was merely a piece of old-time foolishness. So the shell was thrown away; but after a few months the water, which had been perfectly sweet, became bitter, and has remained so ever since. At times the water is red, a sign that the woman of long-ago, to whom the well was a love gift, is about to give birth to a child.

THE WELL VEEMUMUNI

The well[1] Veemumuni in Vavau once belonged to a spirit. Nearby was the garden of a man, and the spirit used to lift the stone with which the

539 well was covered, and sit at the water's edge, watching the man at his
823 work. One day the man noticed the spirit, and approached the well, but
as he drew near the spirit disappeared into the water, and covered it with
773 the rock. The man returned to his work, but presently he saw the spirit
again sitting at the water's edge. He approached, but once more the
spirit eluded him. This happened three times, and so the man knew that
the stranger was a spirit. Then he took off his turban and girdle of
leaves, and put them on a tree to make it look like a man, while he crept
round to the place toward which the spirit had turned his back as he sat
by the water. Presently the spirit came to view again, and the man
sprang upon him, and held him fast until he begged for mercy, and
promised to give the man his well. Since then the well has been un-
covered, and the stone with which it was covered is still left lying beside it.

The Cave Tapingaamama

539 Tapingaamama (Human affairs, manners) is the name of a cave, in
823 Tefisi in Vavau, through the walls of which there is considerable soakage.
773 Two spirits, or demons (*tevolo*) live there, one being a *toke* (eel). A
stranger once left his *vala* (kilt) in the cave while he went to bathe, and
825 when he came back he found the *vala* folded up with a rat inside it. The
[103] rat also was a *tevolo*, presumably the second spirit of the cave. Many
[266] people are said to have been lost through the cannibals who lived there.

RELATIONS WITH PULOTU

Road to Pulotu

775 Gifford (22, p. 153), has published a number of stories relating to
journeys to Pulotu, abode of Hikuleo and of the souls of chiefs, an island
somewhere out to the northwest, in which are Pukolea (Speaking-
puko-tree) able to confer limitless favors, and the Vaiola (Water of life),
into which it would seem that the souls of the dead were plunged, rising
thence with eternal freshness and vigor. But, besides the far-off mystical
island, there is another Pulotu, the Underworld, which is reached by jump-
[823] ing into a crevice, or into the sea. Several localities are mentioned as
Hala ki Pulotu (Road to Pulotu) which, like the jumping-off places of
souls throughout so large a part of Polynesia, have a general westerly or
539 northerly outlook.[1] In the first and sixth of the stories that follow, the
773 hero plucks up a reed (*kaho*) with which the entrance of the road to
775 Pulotu is closed. This detail of the reed is found in the story of the
visits of Maui Atalanga and his son, Maui Kisikisi, to the Underworld,
824 Lolofonua, during the time that they were living in Koloa, one of the

islands of the Vavau group (14). The Underworld from which the Maui 539
came, and to which they returned, is not, however, spoken of as Pulotu, 773
but simply as Lolofonua. In the Tongan Creation Myth, indeed, Pulotu, 775
the realm of Hikuleo, is distinct from Lolofonua, the abode of the Maui. [824]
(15, p. 276).

In Tongatabu, the road or a road—to Pulotu is said to have started 539
from a spot called Haalako, on the weather shore near the village of Foui. 773
This part of the coast faces to the west, and is in the western part of the 775
island. One account would seem to make a pool (*pupu*) the actual entrance 823
to the road, while another account says that the dead go to the
water's edge, and jump into the sea. Down below there is said to be a
great cave. Before going down to the water's edge the dead tear off a 539
branch from the shrub called uhi (according to Pratt, *Evodia hortensis*) 773
and presumably take the branch with them. This would seem to be the 775
meaning of the expression *haaki ae uhi,* though possibly it might mean to 824
pull the shrub up, or throw it down. In Haapai, however, the plant so 192
used is not the *uhi,* but the toa which is so sturdy a tree that tearing off
a branch is the only likely meaning. A road at Niuau nofo, the northwestern 539
point of Tongatabu is named from a clump of coconut trees, 773
according to native tradition where the traveller to Pulotu plucks up a 775
reed, *kaho.* The *uhi,* which is *namu tevolo* (smelling of spirits), is one of 824
the most potent of medicinal plants for curing demonic possession, and [103]
for preventing the wandering of ghosts from the graves of the dead (10, [755]
pp. 137-139). Thus it may be conjectured that the newly dead take
branches of this shrub as a protection against the spirit dangers that await
them. An old man told me that he remembered hearing in his childhood
the expression "Kuo haaki ae uhi e sii eiki" (The poor chief has broken
off the *uhi*) used in connection with a chief who had just died. He
added the detail that at the time he heard a noise like that made by a
whale beating the sea.

In Eua, which lies a little south of the extreme easterly point of Tongatabu, 539
the road to Pulotu is said to commence in the sea between Eua and 773
the tiny islet Kalau, just off the southern end of Eua. In Haapai the 775
road to Pulotu seems to start in the crater of the volcanic island of Tofua, 823
which, with the splendid cone of Kao standing close beside it, forms the
western extremity of that group. "Kuo haaki ae toa" is said of the soul
which makes its way to Pulotu by jumping into the crater of Tofua. Toa 824
trees are planted about many cemeteries, though not by any means confined [764]
to such positions. They are "chiefly" trees, well suited to adorn any
road or compound to which it is desired to give an aspect of nobility.

cut the man up, and remodelled him, and asked the critic in the tree if 539
that would do. "No," he replied, "that is not good enough." So they cut the man up again, and remade him; but still Eikimotua was not satisfied. So they went on, undoing and doing their work, till at last Eikimotua said "Good, there is not his like in the world."

Then they gave him life, and he picked up his bundle of leaves, and returned to the people. Now he knew the verdict of the gods that he had been made into the most handsome of men, and as he went he turned aside to a pool, to look at his reflection in the water. What he saw pleased 539
him so much that his heart was glad, and hence that pool is called Malimaliloto 103
(Smiling heart). Again as he went he turned to a pool to look at his reflection, and laughed quietly in his pleasure at his beauty. Hence that pool is called Kataii (Silent laughter). When he reached the people 539
they did not know him at first, but recognized him by the bundle of leaves he was carrying.

But his beauty provoked the jealousy of Vaenuku, who slew him in a barren gully. So angry were the gods at this that they said that there would not be another handsome man in the world.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF VAENUKU'S BROTHER

Ke tapu mo 'uta, tapu moe ha'u,	Tapu for shore, tapu for those who have come,[1] [538]
Ko si'eku talanoa pe aku, Tuku kia koe hono fakaa'u	This is just my tale, 'Tis for you to explain
. . . . . .	. . . . . .
Ha tama ne hake ene fei-tau, Pea fakamohe he lalo 'akau, Pea hifo Va'euka 'o fekau	A youth went up to get leaves, And was put to sleep beneath a tree, And Vaeuka came down, and this was his bidding,
'Eiki-tufunga ha'u ke ta fa'u, 'Eiki-motu'a te ne fakalau, Ha tama tangane pe te na tatau	"Eikitufunga, come let us make, Eikimotu'a shall judge, 'Tis a goodly youth shall be his like."
. . . . . .	. . . . . .
Mou toki 'ilo ko si'i tama ni Koe u tau na'a ne omai	Now you know 'tis this dear youth By the bundle of leaves he has brought.

LOLO

The handsome Lolo, of Vavau, son of the chief Tui Afitu, heard that a highborn maiden was to be married to a chief of Tongatabu. He determined to win the girl for himself, so sailed to Tongatabu, reaching Mua at night, the first night of the marriage ceremonies. He went to the house in which the bride was, and, pulling away a little of the thatch, thrust his hand through, showing the maiden his tattooed mark of a cabbage. The girl knew that it was the famed Lolo who beckoned to her, and went out

Ngalu Loa moe Toloa ene puna.
Amusia e me'a taufonua,
Na'e heke he otu ngalu ni fua;
Mo kimautolu mate nofo'uta.

Long Wave and Duck in its flying.[8] 539
Envied is the man of that land, 823
Where they glide on all these waves;
We are tired of our inland dwelling.

PUTUU AND MALOLOUO

A fragment of an old poem, of which the five last lines are lost, is written in praise of various localities, perhaps high places near or on the coast whence fine views could be obtained. Of the places named Gifford lists Sikula, Hikumoku, Puha, Putuu. Sikula is mentioned as being the name of places in Haapai (two occurrences) and Vavau, Hikumoko in Vavau, Puha in Haapai (very close to one of the Sikula), Putuu, Tongatabu. Doubtless there are other occurrences of some of these names. It is impossible to say where the places mentioned by the poet are; so far as there is any favoring of one part of the group it would be the island of Foa, in Haapai, in which there are a Sikula and Puha. This preponderance in favor of Foa is so slight as to be practically without significance.

539
823
103

Putu'u mo Malolo-'uo,
Ko Puha mo Hiku-moko e,
Faka'aunga ene hoke,
Koe va mei Fine-taka-pe e,
Sikula mei 'uta,
Moe toa ko Tavake-taulua e;
Manu e ki mai,
Ko Si.. fekai e
(Four lines missing).

Putuu and Malolouo,
Puha and Hikumoko *e*,
Bay with its sounding [sea],
Laughter from Finetakape *e*,
Sikula inland,
And the toa Tavakelua *e;*
Hither comes the sea bird's cry,

POEM OF VEEHALA[1]

539

'Tis a thing that hath no end,
The talk and inquiry of me.
Fear hath arisen in me,
And, despairing, is aye my remembrance
Of this body of mine, so sweet,[2]
That is joined with mention of death.[3]
Were there a crime to be discovered,
Or a thing that I had taken
That is being steadily sought—
But how should one forget[4]
Matamoana, still haunted of pigeons,
And the Sacred Reef, where still are fish?
Whoe'er is of wise understanding
Goes early at the waning moon;[5]
The rod is set on the handle
Because of the rising bonito;
The oar strikes vainly the waves
Striving to row in haste.
Alas, woe is me!
What amaze is mine
In this thing of nought much talked
about.
If it were put in a boat she would sink,
Were it on a tree it would fall.
Would I were a war vessel[6]
Cruising the distant main,
Hearing not the report
Of the book left in Hihifo[7]
By the generation that was wise.
'Twas done in the way of the foolish,
And, lo, it has come in the assembly.

NOTES

Page 8. Maui in Eua

1. The *si* is apparently the well-known *Cordyline terminalis;* the leaves used in 539
making girdles, the root for sweetening food. Pratt (30) says that in Samoa the root 823
was used as food in times of scarcity. Doubtless the Tongans also ate it when other 103
food was not plentiful.
824

Pages 10-11. Stories of Tongatabu [262]

1. Vaileua, called also Touia. Possibly one name is that of the ground in which
the pool was situated, and the other that of the pool itself. 539

2. No other occurrence of the word *haulefe* is known to me. 823

3. A party which includes one chief or a number of chiefs is referred to collec- [109]
tively as *houeiki* (chiefs), and chiefly language is used with reference to them. [704]

Page 11. The well Veemumuni [195]

1. The term *vai* (water), here translated "well" is applied to lake, spring, pool [773]
of fresh water, the sea, and river, frequently without distinction, but descriptive words
are sometimes added, for example, *vai-tafe,* flowing water (river); *vai-tapu,* springing [192]
water (spring).

Page 12. Road to Pulotu

1. Smith (33, pp. 35, 36) thinks that in this duality of position of the Spirit- 775
world, which is common throughout Polynesia, there is a confusion of two meanings 823
of *raro, lalo (ao),* down and west.
171

Page 16. Tuipulotu's house in Pulotu

1. Tuipulotu is a frequently occurring proper name, both of men and women. 192
Mariner mentions Tuipulotu as a minor god of the sea and voyages, and protector of 539
Finau's family (28, vol. 2, p. 107).

2. Accounts of Samoan marriage ceremony are given by Kramer (26, vol. 1, p. 38); 773
by Brown (6, p. 21); and by Collocott (11). 775

Pages 17-20. Lolongovavau, daughter of Hina and Sinilau [551]

1. It is not necessary to assume that every occurrence of the names Hina and [776]
Sinilau concerns Hina, connected with moon and sea, and Sinilau or Tinirau, son of [585]
the sun, connected with sea and fishes. I have heard the Tongan opinion expressed
that there is a tendency for stories of handsome men and their beautiful wives to [776]
attach themselves to the names of Sinilau and Hina. In this tale, however, there are [538]
many features of Hina stories.

2. The mother's side of the house is subordinate to the father's, and from that [611]
side is most likely to come such a guardian as Ofamaikiatama.

3. There are frequent mentions of speaking *puko* tree, or a speaking tree, but this [604]
identification of two trees, as indicated by the two expressions, is rare. [824]

4. The expression *Alu hake ki mama* means "went up to light." The word *mama*
(light) is a usual one for the world of human beings, and for human beings them- [192]
selves; Mamani, which apparently means this light, is practically a proper name of this
world.

5. Persons greeting one another commonly refer to what the other is doing; that [576]
is, Ofamaikiatama says "Malo e maimoa" (Malo the game), and Lolomatokelau re-
plies, "Io, malo e fononga" (Yes, *malo* the journey). The word *malo,* sometimes rather [192]
colorless, expresses thanks, approval, appreciation. A very common form of greeting
of people meeting on the road is the simple question "Were you in such a place?"

6. See p. 12 for reference to roads to Pulotu. Gifford gives Niuaunofo as the [823]
northwestern point of Tongatabu. This is a few miles north from the road to Pulotu
on the weather coast near the village of Foui.

539 7. The good will of her husband's sisters is of importance to a woman: for
example, one of the causes assigned for difficult labor is the ill will of the husband's
773 sisters.

775 8. The literal translation of *taahine* is girl, maiden. This is a respectful term,
used of chiefly women, irrespective of marriage or age. In the same way *tama, tamasii*
[607] (lad, boy) is applied to men who are chiefs.

9. This line is difficult. It is perhaps a proper name applied to the sleeping wife.
[845] Utukaunaga is evidently a place name and translated it indicates the place where the
192 man lies, and where his body, anointed with sweet oil, has been so foully used.

10. The expression *ia te'e tama*, was thus written by the writer, who took the
[126] story down. *Te'e* in this position is unknown to me; possibly it is *te*, the rare article.
It is provisionally translated "my."

[192] 11. Onemalama is the compound or area within which the compound of Lolo-
matokelau was situated. Haatafu, a wider name, is the village or area embracing
539 Onemalama and other places. This is a very common feature of present-day nomen-
clature but possibly it was not so common earlier. This story does not appear to be
773 recent and it is possible "in Haatafu" is added by the modern narrator to assist identi-
775 fication. It is said that the gathering of Tongans into comparatively large villages is
a recent innovation, originating perhaps in war, and encouraged by the needs of present-
361 day education and religion.

178 Pages 23-25. Sinilau and Hina, daughter of Puko

1. The expression "branching ivory" (*lei-mangamanga*) seems to be quite un-
539 known to present-day Tongans, but probably indicates the female pudenda. "*Lei man-*
773 *gamanga* is probably connected with the *rei* of Atu" (13, no. 3). Best (3) writes
of "the curious stone artifact of Atiu fashioned to resemble and represent the female
192 organ."

Pages 25-26. Hina, Sinilau, and the jealous demon wife

[843] 1. The idiom for a pregnant woman's longing for a special food is rather striking.
She is said to be pregnant, or to have conceived, to the food. In this instance: Hina
oku tuituia ki he atu.

2. *Ko Vaihi e*, literally, "That is Hawaii" (17, No. 358).

3. Fatailangalanga, climbing fatai (*Cassytha filiformis* ?). *Fuhifamalama*, cluster
539 of gleaming hala.

4. Kapala is perhaps the island of Kambara, Fiji; but several places, not islands,
773 are also called Kapala (21).

[103] Pages 34-37. Hina and Nukuokakala

1. Doubtless the dialect of Niua Foou, as spoken today, has been modified by the
[197] language of the main part of Tonga.

2. The steep rocky shores of Niua Foou afford little accommodation for boats.
[133] The natives support themselves in swimming with a long, light pole under the arm.

3. Firing a gun, the modern narrator's version of what was presumably the beating
the drum.

[192] 4. *Mali*, that is, English "marry" (or French, *mari*), both used as noun, of either
husband or wife, and as a verb.

Pages 39-41. Kulakehahau and Tongamauluau

539 1. The heroine's name is spelled "Tonga-maulu'au," and "Tonga-mauluau." The
hero's name is spelled both "Kulakehahau" and "Kulakihahau."

2. The probable translation of Keuiafanafana is "Overcome by a whisper."

3. The respectful word for speech, *folofola*, is used properly enough by the
[192] maiden to her lover; *taataa*, an equally respectful term for blood seems less proper
[195] when used by the girl of herself. No one, not even the greatest chief, uses respectful
terms of himself. Probably the exigencies of rhyme have forced the word upon the
narrator.

[192] 4. In my copy of text, *kamosia* stands *kanosia*, a word which I do not know. I
conjecture that *kamosia*, meaning signed to, beckoned, persuaded, is correct.

5. This is either the name of the man's compound, or simply a common noun
meaning gathering place of companions.

6: Collocott M-5 (no date) 1928 OU9 Tonga OU9

539 *Dracaena* (possibly the leaf and streamer girdle, *sisi*), or whether it is *sii* (as written), the common, usually untranslatable, word of affection.

3. Fetoa and Toloke are evidently localities represented by the suitors.

[103] 4. The champion of Veifefe is Vaenuku, from Eua. Veifefe is the name of a tiny stream in Eua. The word is also written Veefefe.

Page 51. The transformation of Vaenuku's brother

[538] 1. This is the usual ceremonious and apologetic way of commencing speech; *uta* (shore) means the dwellers in the land; *hau*, the comers to the festival at which the poem is recited.

Page 52. Auka and Talataiva

[538] 1. There is a well-known proverb, *Ko ho'o foui ne fai,* "Your *foui* did it," equivalent to "It is your own fault."

[302] [585] [837] 2. This needless betrayal of an illicit amour seems strange, but with it may be compared the painting of brides with turmeric during the marriage ceremony. I have heard, though without much confirmation, that husbands sometimes safeguarded the fidelity of their wives during their absence by painting their bellies with turmeric. Obliteration of the design was evidence of unfaithfulness. Is there, behind all this, a blood ritual connected with sexual intercourse?

[538] 3. There is a well-known proverb, *tuanaki Auka* (relying on Auka) which indicates misplaced confidence (17, no. 552).

Page 58. How the vete was taken to Hihifo

[825] 1. Haitau is called also Mufutaaetau (8, p. 228).

Page 59. Flea and nit go fishing

[776] 539 825 The *matakelekele* is said to be a very strange-looking fish. For Samoa, Krämer gives *mataeleele* as *filoa* before it is fully grown (26, vol. 2, pp. 417, 419). There are indications that the *matakelekele* was once worshipped, a very intelligent informant saying that he heard a man say that sacrifices were taken to it.

[103] [551] 2. Haapepe and Haatafu are names of localities in Tonga. The not infrequent occurrence in names of *pepe* (butterfly) suggests that there may have been once a butterfly clan.

Pages 59-61. The club-footed children

539 1. In the course of the story three words used of supernatural beings are used of the demon: *nifoloa, faahikehe,* and *tevolo.*

[192] [182] [192] [197] 2. It would seem that the success of an incantation, or invocation, was achieved by preceding it by the word *tuputupu-le-fanua.* The form of the word is Samoan rather than Tongan, but it apparently is not known in Samoa, as it is not in Pratt's Dictionary. Tregear (34) defines Tuputupuwhenua as "a celebrated divine or semidivine personage mentioned in Polynesian traditions. He is also called Tumutumuwhenua." Thus the incantation may have been originally an appeal to the being mentioned by Tregear.

[177] [845] [732] 3. The rock wall can hardly be an original feature in a Tongan story. This feature may be borrowed, or introduced lately, or the story itself may be a borrowed one into which some Tongan ideas are introduced. The mother's shame at the deformity of her children is characteristic. Tongans are more sensitive to physical blemishes than are Europeans.

Page 61. Tafakula and the origin of the papaya

[779] [824] 1. The sandalwood (*ahi*) of a ruddy brown color, is said to be especially associated with this goddess (8, p. 237).

Page 61. The Samoan and the Tongan exchange gifts

[196] [115] 1. The depreciatory effect of the reduplication of *niu* (nut) can perhaps be best rendered by the use of "near" in the sense in which it has become familiar as applied to beer. I heard this story told by Professor A. R. Brown, now of Sydney University.

Pages 66-67. A poem of Mamaeaepoto 539

1. This is a depreciatory introduction by the poet to his poem.

2. The statements to which Mamaeaepoto refers were probably made in another poem of the rival, Falepapalangi. 538

3. The expression *masi homou kelekele* is difficult to translate. One meaning of *masi* relates to oil which has been kept a long time, the fragrance thereby being fully brought out. The inference is made that the reference is to the gathering to which the poem is recited, or sung, the people being in festive array, with abundance of sweet smelling oil and garlands. 539

4. The simile is made to pigeon-snaring (*heu lupe*). "The *sia*, mound on which the sport is carried on, has fallen to you; you have become the champion of the *sia*." [538]

5. Falepapalangi has claimed that Mamaeaepoto has borrowed ideas or verses from him. Mamaeaepoto retorts by making the same claim against his rival.

6. A variant reads *Nae sili pe e mahina*, which is susceptible of a similar translation, to that given but might also be translated, "Who netted (caught) the moon" (an ironic gibe—you are the great hero who caught the moon). There seem, however, to be no Tongan tales referring to a catching of the moon.

7. The lines which follow may be called the parable of the boat. There is a gibe at Falepapalangi's deformity, which makes it impossible for him to do any of the tasks in a boat. Mamaeaepoto, although his hands were misshapen, is said to have been able to work in a boat, as he here claims. In these, and in the following lines, besides the literal meaning, there is a metaphorical reference to the craft of the bard.

8. Mamaeaepoto says that although Falepapalangi cannot do the work of the boat, no one will blame him, deformed as he is. The Tongan is peculiarly sensitive to physical blemishes. [132] [827]

9. Mamaeaepoto enumerates various things which it would be absurd for Falepapalangi to attempt. Lofia, the crater of Tofua, in Haapai, Matahau, an inland village in Tongatabu; Tuita was the chief sailor of the Tui Tonga; Loau, a very famous chief, of perhaps the thirteenth century, to whom is attributed the division of the lands of Tonga amongst the various chiefs; Lomu, the Tui Tonga's chief boat builder; Lolopaongo, the famous regiment of the village of Foui.

10. The literal meaning of *ma'ahi'ahi* is not clear. One meaning is "little wave [of the sea]" and it has also been suggested that the literal meaning here is "waved about." "Clearly defeated" seems to give the sense.

11. Mamaeaepoto recommends to Falepapalangi to "go along quietly and look well to your sail, lest I send you a gust that will sink you, and you don't reach the point you are making for" (figuratively represented as the fishing reef). "The gathering of birds" means the flock of birds hovering over a shoal of fish. Faleosinilau, Fokihangatonga, and Puhoiatu are names of fishing grounds. [103]

12. Paleikolotau is the name of an individual tree or, more probably, of the locality where some well-marked tree stood, apparently near Lavengahau, a place in Vavau, where it is indicated that sweet smelling flowers for wreaths and girdles were plentiful. Mamaeaepoto calls for the sweet blossoms of his native Vavau to prepare him for his victorious exploits at the Sacred Reef (famous fishing ground), that is for his triumphs in poetry. [552] [103]

13. "The people of Tonga shall see that, although I was born in Vavau, I am equal to them." Probably there are three strata of meaning: the literal claim of skill in fishing, the figurative one of skill in poetry, and, since Tonga (that is, Tongatabu as distinguished from Haapai and Vavau) is the seat of the highest chiefs, the claim that Mamaeaepoto, no less than Falepapalangi or any other, has by his abilities won a place of closeness to the great chiefs.

14. Possibly this sentence was sung by a chorus.

15. Mamaeaepoto turns the tables on his rival by the assertion that, although Falepapalangi is a Tongan born, yet he has neglected to celebrate in his poems the points of beauty and interest of his country, having been too much taken up with abuse of Mamaeaepoto to do it justice, or less likely he turns in good-humored criticism on himself, telling himself to leave his attack on the man of Tongatabu and celebrate the beauties of the country.

16. Meaning "Burying, concealing, omitting to celebrate Tongatabu."

17. Line of breakers; indicates a good place for surf-riding.

18. Sina is an unidentified place; Valefanau is in Hihifo. [103]

6: Collocott M-5 (no date) 1928 OU9 Tonga OU9

539 484 8. Two copies of the text read *Pea mou o ne, o folaue;* I know no meaning for *ne* in this position, and a very intelligent Tongan emended it to *pe*.

505 9. It is not clear whether pray (*lotu*) is used in the Christian sense, or whether some supplication to heathen deities is meant. Mamaeaepoto lived into the Christian period.

837 10. Here is a sting. Ostensibly the meaning is that when affairs are all settled in the country and it is easy for all the leading men to go away on an excursion of pleasure, then "we shall go away with you on a trip." Secondarily, there is the sense that "we shall pick nice calm weather for a chap like you, who is not much of a man." Mamaeaepoto retorts that the day was a good sailing day, and secondarily, that there were not difficulties anywhere in the country that necessitated his staying.

11. Although these lines have been taken as the pretext and consolatory remarks made to Mamaeaepoto when he was left behind, it is quite possible to understand them as perfectly sincere remarks addressed by Mamaeaepoto to his companions in misfortune.

[533] 12. The word *fasi* (song, tune), stands in the margin of my copy of the poem in several places, apparently a direction for the performance of the piece. It stands opposite the lines which have *e* at the end. It is difficult to say what, precisely, is intended. Perhaps the bard recited the greater part of the poem, and a chorus joined in on the lines indicated.

13. Fusi is probably the name of a man; Fusi-momoho is the name of a boat.

[534] 14. Drums were carried on canoes, and beaten as they left, or drew near to, land, and also at other times to cheer and encourage the crews.

Pages 71-72. A poem of Falepapalangi

1. Two copies of the text have been used, and the text presented here is a little longer than either.

[361] 2. The "new boat" is a poem, or a festival, performed in Hahake, the great seat of chiefly residence. It seems that Falepapalangi was defeated, or criticised, by his rival; he replies that his composition, whose theme was the Pale, a headland in Vavau, was composed hurriedly, without much time for polishing, as the bard tossed it off in the fervor of inspiration, using the breeze of inspiration while it was blowing.

[136] [137] 3. *Telae* is a little fish that springs along on the rocks, making its way back to the sea when disturbed. The *siale* is a weak and unaggressive shrub, whose blooms fade soon after they are picked. The tropic bird cannot rise when fallen.

4. "A strife of strong fish" is proverbial for a contest of those who are strong and well-matched (17, No. 211).

5. The eminence to which the rival has attained by his victory is likened to his going up and surveying the scene from the headland of Tave in Eua.

6. This reminder that modesty is becoming may be a literal statement that the rival is not skillful at sea, as well as the figurative assertion that in the craft of the bard he has not all the gifts.

[824] 8. *Uhiuhi* is the name of a plant.

[538] 9. A very bold and effective metaphor. "Possessed" is used in the sense of demonic possession, sick.

10. Veuki is the name of Falepapalangi's compound.

[103] 11. Literally, "Wearier, wearer out, of day and night." Instead of "contest," some word such as "song" might be supplied. It is possible that he refers to some scornful question in the rival's poem as to who this Falepapalangi is.

[195] 12. In Tongan speech, especially in ceremonial speech in the presence of chiefs, it is very common to guard oneself when about to mention something that perhaps it is not polite to speak about.

[524] 13. This metaphor relates to the game of *lafo*. The position supposed is that his opponent's last throw is in scoring position, nearest to the edge of the *lafo*, also near the mat. This is the poem which has been successful. Falepapalangi has a piece of his own standing just near this. Falepapalangi is now throwing his last piece, the present poem. He will not try the shot that drives straight through, knocking the opponent's scoring piece off the mat; that would disturb his own piece, but, by taking advantage of the raised edge, or cushion, of the mat, he will come around and knock his opponent's piece off and score with two pieces of his own.

11. By *ma* (we) Tukulua indicates himself and one other, possibly a sweetheart. It is possible that in this regretful farewell to the happy activities of living men and women, he is thinking more particularly, though not exclusively, of the charms of women's company. *Tuula* (perch for birds) would seem more likely to be applied to women than to men; women are frequently called *lupe* (pigeon). For a possible reference underlying *tata anga lei* (place of carving ivory), see *lei mangamanga* (p. 130). 539 76 [763] [192]

12. By "games" (*tolo*) is meant the sport of dart-throwing, but possibly there is a covert allusion to love. [524]

13. The form of the phrase *tuma 'ae fuifui puleoto* (man, lad) of cluster of *puleoto* recalls the Hebrew "son of oil." The *puleoto* is a shell used for the necklaces of chiefs and is a valued ornament of chiefly virgins. To wear this shell is a mark of virginity, for if a girl who is not a virgin wears one suspended from her neck the shell will not lie properly upon her bosom, but will turn over. [237] [301] [836]

14. The *motelolo* is a tree. [824]

15. There are two musical directions in my manuscript copy. The word *fasi* apparently marks a part where those who sing the air come in, or perhaps sing alone, and the word *lautoka* is perhaps a direction to the base or seconds. The refrains that recur throughout the piece were probably sung by the full chorus. [533]

Page 79. On the death of the Tui Tonga

539

1. Langiehetupua is the name of Tui Tonga's burial vault.

2. The number of pigeons flying about in all the islands (*otu fonua*) was an omen of the King's death. 76

3. In the original Tongan text *mata 'o peka* is written as three words and would thus mean face (front) of *peka* (flying-fox), but the probability is that it should be taken here as a geographical name. It is possible that the phrase may mean the faces, appearance of the people of Peka (21). Veituna also appears to be a geographical name. Where these places are, or why they are mentioned, is not known. 643 [764] [763]

4. Malamaisaua (indistinctly written, and possibly Malamaisana, but Malamaisaua suits the rhyme and is in all likelihood correct) is probably a place name, perhaps the name of the late Tui Tonga's compound; but it may be one of the names of the King himself. [787] [825]

5. *'Otua* means god, spirit. This direct ascription of deity to the king descended from the Lords of Heaven may perhaps be made easier by the fact that he is dead and has returned (or is about to return?) to the land of immortals, but it seems preferable to regard it as a statement of what the Tui Tonga, the Sacred King, actually was in his status as a king, both king of mortals and a god, probably pre-eminently the god so far as men were concerned. [776]

6. Screen (*tatau*). A screen (*kolo*) is sometimes put around the bodies of chiefs during the burial ceremony in the cemetery and, for the very great chiefs, also in the house in which the body lay before being taken to the cemetery. Inside this screen only the *haa tufunga* (compare Maori *tohunga* and cognates in other dialects), members of the family group to whom belonged funerary arrangements, were allowed to enter. [764]

7. Alaivahamamao, probably a *matapule* of the dead king.

8. "Midrib of the coconut leaflet" signifies the dead king. He is so called because flowers and leaves are strung on the midrib, and the name signifies him who was the center of festival for which garlands and necklaces were prepared; him to whom most of all were brought objects of pleasure and delight. [192]

9. Manono and Fualu are names of localities in Tonga. It is possible that Manono is indicated. The statement has been made in Tonga that there is tradition that the pigeon came from Samoa to Tonga. Perhaps the most likely interpretation is that the pigeon of Manono and Fualu is the dead King, though it is possible that this is the beginning of an address to the women of Manono and Fualu, calling on them to mourn. The loss of the next five lines makes it impossible to decide. [103]

10. At the end of the mutilated line is *evalu,* translated "eight," but of course there is nothing to show that the syllables are not, for example, the end of a name.

11. The use of the word *afio* (reign) does not mean that the king will be king of Pulotu, for Hikuleo is ruler there; but the word *afio* is used of the Tui Tonga and has a wide range of application. It is the word used of the king's being, presence, in any place. The lines mean little more than that he will be in Pulotu, Pulotutuumau (Pulotu stand fast). If Watkin (38) is correct in thinking that the Tongans divided [775] [192]

6. The references are to various mats of Tonga and to collecting them, figuratively, as a gift in honor of the dead man. The italicized words are names of mats. Tungua, Matuku, Uiha, Lifuka, are all in Haapai. 764 539

7. The reference is to the Tamaha (the daughter or son) of the Tui Tonga Fefine. The Tamaha lived in Tungua. Here she is called Falotuma, a species of hala. "Even if a mat obtained from Tungua should prove to be of not much account as a mat yet it derives value from its origin in the island of Tamaha" (12, pp. 178-189). 103 644

7a. "Mat of red feathers" means "mat adorned with red feathers." The form *hulu kula* is interesting, as the normal Tongan would be *fulu kula*. This form hints at the likelihood of the introduction of the adornment of mats with red feathers from some one or other of the groups of islands farther east.

8. Plover (*kiu*) and double-bird (*manulua*) are two of the designs used on the native cloth. 531

9. Toku is a name occurring in several parts of Tonga (21), but evidently here it is one or other of the places so named in Vavau. 103

10. Late is a high volcanic island southwest from the main part of the Vavau group. "Clothing for Mua" (the capitol) would be a mat of good kind that was customarily used as a dress for Mua. 133

11. The poet having finished what he has to say about the mats and cloth of Tonga will now sail to Samoa to collect further wealth. Ulamoleka is still remembered as a very expert navigator, and these lines give him the opportunity to use his knowledge of the stars. The names used, such as Amonga and Tupa (16, pp. 4-9) are star names. The opportunity of direct identification of the stars by their Tongan names seems to have passed irrevocably. Amonga, which is not included in my earlier list, is given by Pratt, for Samoa, as "The name of the stars which form the belt of Orion.' Alotulu seems to be another name for the same stars. A very important part of the equipment of the skillful navigator was the knowledge when to leave one star as a guiding mark and pass on to the next (compare "Then pass on and leave," line 43). These lines may recall a voyage which Ulamoleka and Falepapalangi had actually made in company to Samoa. 502 821 502

12. These lines seem to mean that Ulamoleka was able to keep his boat ahead of Falepapalangi's, probably recalling a voyage they had made.

13. Manuka, or Manua, the eastern part of Samoa.

14. Nafanua was a goddess of Savaii, one of the eastern islands of Samoa. She was the daughter of Saveasiuleo, god of Pulotu (36, p. 38; 26, vol. 1, p. 23). In Tongan myth Nafanua is the twin sister of Topukulu, and the daughter of Tokilangafonua and his sister Hina. Tokilangafonua went to Samoa and thither the twin sisters, who were then joined back to back, swam to find him. Their father on seeing them and not knowing who they were, made as though he would strike them; in their alarm the girls jumped apart and were separated. The girls did not know their father, and in their ignorance both became pregnant to him. Topukulu became the mother of the sea god Hemoanauliuli, and Nafanua, of the goddess Tafakula, of Eua. The lines in the poem would seem to mean that Falepapalangi was to remain in Savaii while Ulamoleka passed on eastwards to Manua, although the preceding lines would imply that they both went to Manua. Nafanua is one of the notable personalities on the way, and they turn aside to honor her, either by an actual going ashore and presenting kava at her temple, or, more probably, by the poet honoring her by remembrance in his verses. 764 534 773

15. Sau and Leiataua are said to be two chiefs in Samoa to whom Tongans used to go for mats. 764

16. The translation of this line uncertain. 539

17. The names mentioned are places in Fiji, which are now called upon to furnish their quota of fit presents. 439

18. The text at this place is bad and both text and translations are conjectural.

19. I can not find any appropriate meaning for the Tongan word *kouta*, and conjecture that it is the Fijian *nggouta* (strike), though it is doubtful if even this would give an appropriate meaning. 192

20. The "hidden wealth" is presumably the gift of the bard. Why this should weary him is difficult to see, unless the meaning is that while he had been thinking of mats and cloth for a present the hidden wealth of his muse has been longing to break forth. 538

21. With the picture of the pigeon not yet properly trained and breaking its 192

of omen is evidently the fact that Falepapalangi is so ill that he can no longer do as he likes, but has to be very careful. 539

11. It is not likely now that the events referred to in these lines can be ascertained. 763 Matamoana is a place name, one locality so named being a mound (*sia*) in Hihifo. 825 Papavao may be a name, or may indicate some beaten level place in a wood. Tuihalafatai was the name of a Tui Kanokupolu who died in the latter part of the eighteenth century. 103 Halafatai is the name of the weather coast (*liku*) at Kolovai in Hihifo, Tongatabu. 551 The flats (*toafa*) are the shallows along the northern coast of Hihifo.

12. His title to fame was not as a cultivator of the soil, nor as a planter of kava (the plant valued amongst chiefs, and whose successful cultivation set the seal on a 823 man's skill as a gardener), but that he was known as a man who wandered from place 538 to place, a man of the road, amusing the chiefs with his songs. Maafu and Ahomee and Ata are chiefs; Uhi and Mafi Motuapuaka are *matapule*.

13. The picture is of a man entering a house where Falepapalangi and others are sitting, chiefs being present, the man bowing as he comes in and takes his place. He wishes to give Falepapalangi his leaf-girdles, a sign of his appreciation of the bard, and throws it to him across the front of those sitting between him and Falepapalangi, but his aim falls short.

14. Mapaehingano is the nickname of a chief. The *mapa* and the *hingano* are valued plants. 551

15. Tonga is standing, secure, but the loss, the grievousness, is his own fate.

16. The "mutual liking" is either of Falepapalangi and his choir, or of the chiefs and Falepapalangi and his choir.

17. Reference is to the songs of Falepapalangi and his singers on a voyage to Vavau, Haafuluhao. When they reach Vavau the wind goes round to the south (*tonga*) that is, word comes from Tonga that he is to return to attend the Tui Tonga and his principal wife. The Tui Tonga used to be carried about in a litter.

18. The wealth is probably the right given him by a great chief, Fuhifalahola, to sing before him. Fuhifalahola (cluster of hala) is a nickname for a chief, quite 551 possibly the Tui Kanokupolu, or perhaps the Tui Tonga. But since Uhi and Lauaki and Kioa are *matapule* of the Tui Kanokupolu, he is in all likelihood the chief indicated.

Pages 84-86. The voyage of Ulamoleka to Niua Toputapu

1. The expression *tavatava-'i-Manuka* in the original, means "whisper in Manuka." 539 The exact translation of *tavatava* is uncertain, though it is said to mean the name of 584 a woman, wife of Tongafusifonua, who lived in Manua in Samoa. When the Maui arrived in Manua in search of the hook with which to haul up lands, the woman who loved Maui Kisikisi imparted to him the secret of which hook to select. When the Maui made the right choice, Tongafusifonua exclaimed "Who has *'tavatava-'i-Manuka?*" meaning "Who has betrayed the secret?" The expression is proverbial for telling that which should not be told (15, No. 3, p. 278; 17, No. 367; 28, vol. 1, p. 228, where the land-fishing is ascribed, not to Maui, but to Tangaloa).

2. The mat, that is, the virgin or bridal mat presented by the virgin bride to 585 her husband. Ulamoleka says that for the first time, he learns, forsooth, that the mat is a very high chiefly one, that is, that the girl is a very high chieftainess, too 565 high for him to espouse.

3. Ulamoleka, appropriately to a navigator, clears away the tapu on account of his words in the preceding lines, which may sound presumptuously to the unseen powers, 821 by propitiating the stars. Aloua is a star name.

4. Ulamoleka commences something about himself, the great navigator, clever at finding lands; but breaks off to tell the girl she can do as she pleases to Tonga, represented of course by himself.

5. Niutoua is a little stream in Niua Toputapu.

6. A navigation metaphor is here used "The poet will seek another charmer."

7. Here there is more than one strand of meaning. When the rejected suitor goes on his new love errand the girl will not know to whom he has gone. Possibly there is the idea that she does not know how high his lineage is; he refers to his lofty descent later. Again the Niua Toputapu girl does not know how great are the ladies who have not despised his love. And he goes on immediately to refer to another aspect of the aspersions against his birth. He is thought a man of no great birth because he works so hard, but the great Loau did not disdain to work.

[599] [584] 8. The incident of the land-fishing of the Maui is introduced to lead up to the work of Loau, and also as an instance of where even gods did not disdain work of just the kind that Ulamoleka himself is doing.

[776] 9. Loau (12, pp. 177, 178; 22, pp. 71-75) is remembered as the one who divided the land among the various chiefs, and left ordinances about the kava, and kindred matters.

10. Poukula is in Hihifo in Tongatabu. It is said that an axe was left there by Captain Cook. To be like an old axe is proverbial for what is worn out and inefficient.

11. To be understood as relating literally to Ulamoleka's skill as a fisherman, and figuratively, to his successes among the ladies.

[502] [644] [555] [524] 12. The Hifofua was the canoe of the Tui Kanokupolu. Her crew were all picked men; quite possibly chosen literally in the manner indicated, by skill and strength in dart-throwing. Ulamoleka is the captain of this fine body of men—and yet this girl has the assurance to regard him as too old for her. Again, later in the poem, is a reference to another allegation against him, namely, that he was without accomplishments. A man to be a member of the King's crew must have had in no mean degree at least one valued accomplishment of athletic youth, namely, dart-throwing.

13. This address is made probably to the girl by Ulamoleka telling her to trust for his merits to the favors he has received from women in many places. Places are mentioned where he has had sweethearts, some of which at least are the abodes of great chiefly families.

[823] [565] [643] [361] [644] [103] 14. The land side of the road and the lower (sea) side, are very important divisions in Tongan society. The land side is the Tui Tonga, his chiefs and people immediately connected with them; the lower side is all else (12, p. 177). Lapaha (compare Fijian Lambasa) is the village near to the compound of the Tui Tonga. Ohomafua is a site not now identifiable, presumably the site of a compound near Lapaha where the Tui Haatakalaua or the Tui Kanokupolu lived. Pangai, a widespread and important name, was applied to residences of the Tui Kanokupolu. Gifford notes a compound of this name which was a residence of the Tui Kanokupolu near Tatakamotonga part, of the modern village of Mua, near Lapaha. Ahau (compare Samoan Asau), also a widespread and important name, is apparently especially associated with the Tui Kanokupolu. Gifford notes a compound of this name near Lapaha.

15. "As of a double mat was report" may refer to the preceding line, Pangai and Ahau, seats of greatness, famous as a famous double mat, but it seems better to take the line with the one following and refer it to the hapless maiden of Niua. Ulamoleka "heard a great deal about her, but it turns out that there is no bulk in this great mat."

16. Matamoanauta and Faatalamatatua are said to be in Hihifo, Tongatabu, though Matamoanauta is noted by Gifford as near Hamula, which is at the other extremity of Tongatabu. The girl is recommended to go to these places with the man whom she has preferred before Ulamoleka. He taunts this out-island girl, telling her to go to places where there is really something worth while, and where she will hear something about the man she has rejected.

17. Poulalahi; evidently a shrine, or sanctuary.

[345] 18. The line of mounds; the pigeon-snaring mounds in Hihifo. Ulamoleka was connected with the chiefs of Hihifo through his mother. On his father's side he was a descendant of Tungi Manaia, who belonged to the Tui Tonga families of eastern Tongatabu.

[484] 19. To be in Haapai but not in Tofua, the volcanic mountain island on the western fringe of the Haapai group, is a proverbial expression for an untravelled, or incompletely travelled man. The poem says the hundred hills of the crest of Tofua could tell why Ulamoleka has not been seen more in the games and festivals ashore; he has not become better known because his life has been spent in voyaging to all sorts of places.

20. One copy reads *Si'i anga 'oe 'au na luma* (dear manner of that reproach of thine), which gives good sense. The other copy, which I have followed, reads *Si'i anga 'oe aualuma*. The word *aualuma* is rare in Tongan and it probably is not Tongan, and Pratt gives the meaning for Samoan, "a company of single ladies," which fits the context admirably. Further, as a matter of criticism, the change from *aualuma*, a word strange to the majority of Tongans, to *'au na luma*, is more likely than that the change was made in the opposite direction.

21. Vaito is given by Gifford as name of a place in Niua Foou, but apparently there is a locality of the same name in Niua Toputapu also. 539

22. Ulamoleka is speaking of his rank and says that in him are united the two strains of the Tui Tonga (land-side) and of the Tui Kanokupolu (sea-side); that the greatness of the distance between these two families is represented in the image of the sea-bird, attempting to fly from one to the other, but falling exhausted before the distance was accomplished; yet these two lines are united in him. The daughter of the Tui Kanokupolu was regularly married to the Tui Tonga. 584 [103] [644]

23. Apologies are made to the Tui Tonga, the Day-star, and to the Tui Kanokupolu, whose is the main-sheet, that is the care and guidance of affairs. [643]

24. "If in my heart be a thing that is evil" has been taken as referring to the lines preceding, but it may be taken with the line that follows. "If there is anything amiss in him the southwest wind will know," that is, it will be spread abroad. Or, taking the line with what follows, the southwest wind is probably to be understood as the wind that blows from Tongatabu (though the direction of Tongatabu from Niua Toputapu is nearer south than southwest). If it be the wind from Tongatabu the reference is to Tongatabu itself (which is probably to be understood if the other interpretation of the line is accepted). Tongatabu knows that he, Ulamoleka, has drunk water of mingled wisdom—he is famous not only as a sailor, but as a bard. He has already hinted, moreover, at success in dart-throwing, *lafo*, fishing, and pigeon-snaring. Moreover, his name is a compound of the names Ula and Leka, the two chief sailors and fishermen of the Tui Kanokupolu.

25. Vaea is the name of the chief of Houma, in Tongatabu, and is also the name of one of the Tui Haatakalaua. Toilolo is apparently the name of another chief. Tongafuesia and Akiheuho are evidently the names of two canoes. The picture seems to be that of Ulamoleka commanding canoes, with the strong winds and rushing waters; high-spirited chiefs rejoicing in the freedom and movement of the sea, the gaiety of the scene heightened by the company of women who sit and talk and sing on the top of the deck house. [551] [552]

26. These lines are obscure and there is some textual confusion. The Tui Haa Leo (King of the guardians) and Tui Haa Pio are evidently the heads of chiefly houses, but seem to be now unknown, though the Haa Leo may not be the proper name of a house, but indicate the Tui Haatakalaua or Tui Kanokupolu. The shore of Hihifo is the district of the Tui Kanokupolu; the Fusimomoho is the canoe of Kinikinilau, who belonged to the clan of the Tui Haatakalaua. Ulamoleka says that he looked afar to see if a sailor changed to the canoe of Kinikinilau, apparently indicating that he had made inquiry to ascertain if there had been intermarriage to bring together the lines of the Tui Kanokupolu and the Tui Haatakalaua, with the implication that in few, if in any, had the two lines been so closely united as in himself. He claims for himself also the blood of the Tui Haa Pio. Although the houses of the Tui Haa Ila and the Tui Haa Faleono are said to be still surviving, present day Tongans do not seem to know them. [613]

27. Literal translation is "dark saying of *puko*," evidently a proverbial expression. There was a mystic puko tree in Pulotu, which could supply all wants, food, drink, clothing. There was also a tree connected with the famous sanctuary Fanakavavi in eastern Tongatabu, to which the suppliant stated his case. A mortal priest presided at the tree to learn the will of the unseen powers regarding the man who sought shelter in the sanctuary. Although the exact reference of this line is lost it evidently means something like baleful, secret speech. [775] [825]

28. The reference to this toa tree is equally obscure. The meaning of *totua-okulilo* is "spoken is hidden." Possibly the idea is that the detractor can stay in the realm of secret and unfriendly speeches, devoting himself to that sort of thing for as long as he likes.

29. Loau gave ordinances and directions about many things. Managa, in Haamea, near the Wesleyan College, Nafualu, was the name of Loau's compound. It is intimated that Loau, quietly at home in Mananga, was aware of events distant in place or time.

30. Many of the places named are mentioned because of their connection with the life of sailors and fishermen. To know Ulamoleka's real greatness is but to go to the places where famous sailormen ply their art. There are also chiefly names in the list, which, perhaps, are local names as well, and come into the category of names of places haunted by sailors. Faleovalu, literally "house of *valu*" (a large fish), is a [103]

559 place at sea, a reef, where the *tolu* are plentiful. Probably it is the proper name of
a reef or stretch of sea. Halakakala is a fishing ground, a reef, of the Tui Tonga,
584 near Eueiki. Haa Maafu is the Tui Tonga; Haa Ngata, the great house of which
the Tui Kanokupolu is head. These may not be literally the names of sea localities,
103 but introduced figuratively, because of the connection he claimed with both these houses.
Tupou, the title of the Tui Kanokupolu, is also the name of several localities (21).
619 The one whose fame is spoken of is Ulamoleka himself, named in the next line the
551 king of the men of the ocean.

31. Here is portrayed the grief and indignation in various localities in Tonga
649 when they hear of the affront that Ulamoleka has suffered.

32. Matamoana and Halaevalu are names of two pigeon-snaring mounds in Tonga-
345 tabu.

33. Anganangana (Whispering hedge) is said to be a locality in Hihifo, Tongatabu.
103 Probably it is a sanctuary, and the meaning is that the power of the temple has not
778 been sufficiently potent for success in the undertaking.

34. Nakau and Fungaana are place names distributed in various parts of the
103 group. Gifford notes a Fungaana in Niua Toputapu. Doubtless there is a Nakau in
Niua Toputapu also.

821 35. Luatangata is a star name, and probably so is Alovalu. Vaea is a chief.
Luatangata and Alovalu may be the nicknames of chiefs.

551 36. Pouvalu is noted by Gifford as the name of a house of the Tui Tonga.

552 37. A reminiscence of some voyage may be indicated or merely the wide extent of his travels. Probably also a hint is made of his high connections, which extend to Samoa. Tutuila is in eastern Samoa, and the Tui Kanokupolu is connected with the lords of Manua in eastern Samoa. Up until quite recently it was customary for the Tui Kanokupolu to acknowledge the connection by visits to the Tui Manua.

502 38. A sign of good seamanship is to come to the anchorage with the sail, instead
504 of working in with oars. Kolongahau is a famous harbor of the Tui Tonga in Mua.

39. Lala is the name of a tree. This launching place is not now known. Evi-
824 dently it was marked by a lala tree, or by a clump of these trees.

40. "I shall no longer base my claim to better treatment on my connection with chiefs; I shall leave that boat of high connection and strike out relying only on my own merits."

41. "Even though the way is not so good, yet I shall strike out on it."

42. Longoakau and Alakihaafata are the names of localities in which is spread the
103 report of the prowess of Ulamoleka.

43. In the bonito fishing if a boat were full of fish, and yet caught more, the
226 tails of the fish which could not be taken to shore were broken off, the mutilated fish
were thrown back into the sea and the tails taken as trophies.

44. Haa Loau occurs as a place name in several parts of Tonga. Probably the locality indicated is in Lifuka, Haapai, where is Tongoleleka, mentioned in the next line. A scion of the Tui Tonga house still lives at Tongoleleka.

45. Probably a double strand of meaning is intended: that Ulamoleka's love will be consoled by some other woman, although it has gone through such unquiet waters, and also that his long poem is almost ended, although the bark of poesy has sailed seas of unfriendliness and misrepresentation.

46. The simile of pigeon-snaring is again employed. If there be an uneven number of birds there is great difficulty in netting them, since the odd bird flies hither and thither, seeking a mate and so disturbing all the flock. Hence, the girl Ulamoleka went to marry is a restless pigeon flying about in all directions so that he can not capture her.

47. This line is omitted in the copy printed in Koe Makasini.

48. House of the snarers (*fale feao*) is not the house on the mound where the snaring is actually done, but the house near the mound in which the cooking for the sportsmen was done.

49. "I shall make no further effort to catch this strong, far-ranging pigeon, who does not wish to be caught by me, and perhaps after all I am just as well out of it. One never knows what he has got in pigeon hunting—and in marriage." The expression *tufa mei vao,* distributed from the bush, means "the catch is not taken home to the village and there gone through and allotted, but the distribution is done on the mound itself, and one does not see very well what he has got, but just takes his luck."

Pages 86-88. Lakepamoafitu to Fatafehi-Haapai

539
584

1. The word *eo* is of uncertain meaning (13, no. 2).

2. The position of Olomafua is not identified.

3. Popua, occurs as name of several localities, one of which is a hill near the beach Tukulolo, near Maofanga in Tongatabu. This part of Tongatabu has close associations both with the family of the Tui Tonga and with that of Finau Ulukalala of Vavau. Doubtless Olomafua is in the vicinity. [103]

4. "Has she freely given herself to the new lover, or has there been pressure put upon her?"

5. This is a version of the old wonder at woman's inconsistency, which, as usual, is most of all marvelous to the rejected suitor.

6. An inland cliff, *liku loto,* an inland configuration that looks like the weather shore of an island, is proverbial for deceptive appearance, and hence there is the sense of the woman's deceit as well as of the marvel of her inconsistency. The marvel is heightened by the appearance of a great wave at the inland cliff, that is, what has happened to the lover is not only like a great wave engulfing him, but a wave that rises in a totally unexpected place. From the allusions to Vavau it would seem that Vuna lived in Vavau and possibly he is commencing his married life there with Fatafehihaapai. This further confirms our identification of the persons concerned, as Mariner (28, vol. 1, pp. 87, 310 et passim) mentions Vuna as connected with Vavau.

7. "The summit of his misfortune," and probably also refers to "The topmost roof-timber" referring to the very high birth of the lady.

8. Utulifuka is near Lapaha, Tongatabu, and Avatongo is an inlet or sea-creek near Popua. [103]

9. The figure of speech *kata tuingofua* (easily persuaded laughter, joy) signifies women, and here especially the woman who is easily won over by fair words. [192]

10. Matoto, in Vavau. The trouble has come about by Fatafehihaapai being in Matoto with the rival.

11. Kafoa is a hill in Vavau. [103]

12. Vaofakalava is a lookout place in Vavau.

13. Ovaka is an island in Vavau. The allusion is to the appearing of islands as a boat approaches. The landmarks of Vavau come up over the girl's horizon, possibly an allusion to his own seemingly prosperous love voyage; the various landmarks were coming up, and he had no cause to suspect that there was not to be a happy coming to land.

14. "Lofia is removed to Vavau," such expressions are used of the unexpected and the apparently and the actually impossible. Lofia is the crater lake of Tofua in Haapai. [133]

15. "Ours," the exclusive pronoun, is used. For Lakepamoafitu and his friends there had been an excursion, promising well, but the canoe had met with disaster and the catch lost. These lines may be misplaced, and the list of names perhaps should be continued without this break.

16. Futuna, Tutuila, Manuka are all found as place names in various parts of Tonga; but probably in these lines the author of the poem is ranging farther afield. Talava is perhaps Tarawa of the Gilbert Islands; Futuna Island, Kia, an island of Tokelau; Matauta, not identified; Tutuila and Manuka, in Samoa. The rhymes suggest that two lines have dropped out. Conjecturally *angatoka* is translated "calm"; I have not been able to get a native explanation of this word. [103]

17. "Coast of Remembrance" is the "coast of remembering love." This is probably a name of some locality, but retains its significance of the wistful yearning of his disappointed love. [103]

18. Paepaeua is probably an unidentified place name. [103]

19. In using the word *uui* (a little poisonous shellfish) Lakepamoafitu refers to himself as cast away. Levafanga is unidentified.

20. Foeata and Foelifuka are two islands in Vavau. The pigeon is the girl. The meaning is not that she has been cast away, rejected, but that the effort to win her has been thrown away because of Vavau.

21. Explanations of *fakamaiva* and *fakaalele* were not to be obtained. Maiva and Aiele are both known as place names.

22. Present-day Tongans seem not to know the word *tapiho,* which is rare in Tongan, but compare Samoan, *tapisa,* to laugh. I have found no other occurrence of the expression *ha luo ha ano,* a hole in a cave. Probably it means secretly, furtively. [192]

Page 88. Mamaeaepoto to his wife

539 593 [837] 1. The wife of Mamaeaepoto sailed to Tonga, and there was unfaithful to him. The allusion is to the pleasant relations of husband and wife, which have been broken. In the phrase *kuo te loto kehe* (I have become of a different heart) *te* is the first person of the singular personal pronoun, probably used here in the general sense in which English uses "you," and the meaning is not that he has changed his mind, but, "Agreement, but there has come estrangement."

2. This is addressed perhaps to the public (*mou*, second person, plural), who were giving credence to some rumors about Mamaeaepoto and his wife, or perhaps to his wife and her friends.

3. Fekitetele and Houmafakalele are both in Vavau. Fekitetele may mean much caressing of each other, and, it might refer not only to actual locality indicated, but to the happy love of Mamaeaepoto and his wife.

4. I have left the translation "turtle-fishing" stand, although this use of the word seems to be confined to the small island of Moungaone in Haapai. What aspect of turtle-fishing, or of turtle-fishing as practised in Moungaone, is referred to is not clear, if, indeed, the reference is to turtle-fishing at all. Obviously there is something not of the best for faithful wedded wives.

5. "Pigeon of the mound" is the tamed pigeon, trained for snaring. Similarly "*mounu fakalele*" decoy made to fly, that is, the trained decoy pigeon. There is a well-known proverb, *Mounu vaoa* (decoy pigeon taken to the woods, the home-keeping pigeon gone back to the wild life).

6. Mataloko and Vaolongolongo (Cluster of fern) are evidently places associated with the happy married life of the man and his wife.

7. To turn back without completing the voyage is *liu-loto*. Mamaeaepoto makes up his mind to forget his wife, but turns back from this resolve.

8. This reference is not clear. Possibly the meaning is "if she had been forcibly seized it would not have been so bad, but she has gone of her own free will."

9. Afutoto is a stream, or pool. Besides the island in Samoa, there are numerous occurrences of the name Manono in Tonga. It is not clear what locality and water are referred to; but evidently some place to gain wisdom and insight.

10. "Even a wise man will be the victim of the alluring, blandishing god, love."

11. For Vainuku and Lolo, famous *manaia*, see p. 51.

12. A free translation of the lines is "There is as good fish in the sea as ever came from it." Away with remembrance, my love shall range free as the sea-birds; and yet the *liu-loto*, remembrance, comes back; thou art content, but I can not forget.

13. Matahina, a reef out at sea off Vavau; Fonongatoa, a locality in Vavau.

14. Feletoa and Ahokaimoa, each occurs as the names of more than one locality. [103] This Feletoa is probably the place in Vavau mentioned by Mariner as the scene of a great battle. The Finau immortalized by Mariner lies buried just outside the village. Ahokaimoa is not far from Feletoa. Apparently the bard and his wife had laid plans which had been upset by the woman's levity; she had left Feletoa and gone to Ahokaimoa to wait there for another lover.

15. "Marriage can be successful and happy only when it is inspired by mutual love." A number of proverbs in this connection indicate how deeply the Tongan imagination is impressed by unhappy endings to what should be permanently happy relations. (See 17, nos. 436, 439, 440, 455.)

539 Pages 88-89. Poem of Tangata-Iloa to Mulikihaamea

584 1. The objects enumerated seem simply to be associated with days and nights of dance and joy. The "floating star" may be either in the heavens, or in the sea Those acquainted with tropical seas will know how splendidly the stars are reflected.

2. There is a poem in which woman is called "manu launoa," chattering bird. Here the poet says that the woman is not always chattering, but at times she acts with reckless venturesomeness. He seems to refer to the girl's willingness to leave Mulikihaamea and to come to him; or perhaps the reference may be general, an appreciation of the courageous side of woman's character.

3. The word *lave*, poem, recitation, song, is here used of poetry and song and [192] all their associations of dance, joy, and love.

C

4. Inumomea, unidentified, is probably a friend, man or woman, or even a place. 539

5. This line means "Mulikihaamea is still pre-eminently handsome, and I have obtained the girl's favors simply through his kindness." It is not clear why he should 584 be said to be forgetful of Vaea, unless it be that Vaea and not Tangatailoa, might have expected to receive this mark of favor.

6. The King, Hau, is probably Mulikihaamea himself.

7. The poet says if they want to find him they must "set the course" by the village of Lakepa and then, having used this metaphor of navigation, he mentions various stars, passes to names of plants and flowers, and returning to a star, asks that all be brought to deck his sweetheart.

8. Maukuomaa, Tapukitea, Alotolu, Kaukupenga, Aoouvea are names of stars [821] and constellations.

9. The *hinganoleka, unuoisiale* and *tetefa* are plants. I have not been able to find [192] meaning of *tapua-tamata,* but comparison with Fijian suggests the possibility of its being the name of an ivory ornament.

Pages 89-94. Poem of Teukava

539
669

1. It is doubtful whether the detailed account of the fighting necessary to explain all the allusions is any longer recoverable. Many passages remain obscure.

2. Tangaloa, god of the sky; Maui, god of the underworld. This is a general [776] call to Heaven and the Underworld, or Earth itself, to harken.

3. Foui, named from a foui tree which stood there, was the abode of Vahai, who [103] played so prominent a part in the fighting and led the forces which avenged the defeat of Hihifo. Nukumaanu and Vakatofusi are the names of two beaches near Foui.

4. Kaumatule and Pauli; two famous warriors of the family of Vahai. [701]

5. This passage is obscure. It may mean that the kings chiefs, *haa tui* (tribe of kings, or royal tribe), are the Tui Tonga and his chiefs, and that they were annoyed that the blind king, *tui pouli,* should join in the war (on the side of Vahai). The *tui pouli* is explained by one informant as "those who came over the sea," that is, Haapai and Vavau. Another informant suggests that the reference is to the blind chief of Hoi, in eastern Tongatabu, who might naturally be supposed to be inclined to join with the warriors of Hahake against Hihifo. There is no confirmation of this supposition. Vahai, the son of Nuku, himself originally belonged to Hahake, and moved to Hihifo on marriage with the daughter of the Tui Kanokupolu. I think it not improbable that the reference is to Takai, chief of Pea, who, Mariner tells us, was blind in one eye and whom Commander Wilkes refers to as blind, writing of course at a considerably later period. Takai might have been expected to throw in his lot whole-heartedly with the Hihifo chiefs, and he did become a partisan of Vahai; but Mariner's narrative, dealing with events rather later than those referred to in this poem, shows an inclination on Takai's part to coquette with the idea of alliance with Finau. If Takai be the *tui pouli* then the *haa tui* would be the Hihifo chiefs who are fighting to vindicate the position of the Tui Konakupolu.

6. "Hand that was shaken" is explained as "to have no further dealings with," and as "having conquered," and is referred to Vahai's conquest of Tongatabu.

7. Inasiulu, is an unidentified chief. It is explained in the poem that this is not [551] his real Tongan name, but a name given him abroad, perhaps in Fiji. Possibly Tupou Malohi is meant.

8. The phrase *mohe toto* (to sleep in blood, to sleep with an unfinished task still to be carried through) originates with warriors who fight on till night lying down to rest without washing the blood from themselves as the battle must be resumed with the return of day. This seems to refer to the Battle of Toafa, in which the great Hihifo chiefs were wounded, hence "overthrown."

9. Several occurrences of the place name Tupou are noted by Gifford. I know [103] nothing about Telasili. Naeata and Vakaisanini are said to be two warriors.

10. In the "lower chiefly road" the reference seems to be clearly to the Tui [643] Kanokupolu chiefs, who were the people of the lower side of the road. Probably the meaning is that the Tui Tonga will appear and will interfere in the disturbances of the Tui Kanokupolu.

11. The hope that the Tui Tonga and his chiefs would make peace proves to be [643] vain. The Tui Tonga played a very inconspicuous part throughout the disturbances, revealing the real weakness into which he had fallen, and from the natural consequences of which his sacred prestige was not to save him much longer.

539 669 54. The taunt, if it be a taunt, may refer to a number of things. Perhaps Kuli and his daughter are indicated. Some women would be killed in the ordinary course of fighting, and especially when, as is indicated, an ambush was rushed from all sides. Grammatically it is not clear whether "our" refers to the forces of Hihifo or those of Finau.

539 669 634 726 55. The recurrence of the idea of fleeing in various parts of the poem clearly refers to Finau's retreats after battle in Tongatabu. If the Teukava mentioned by Mariner is the author, then the events referred to must all have happened before Mariner left the group. Mariner gives the picture of Finau making raids on Tongatabu, and then retiring northwards to Haapai and Vavau. Although Finau's operations were directed mainly against western Tongatabu, and although Vahai's avenging of the defeat of Taofa consisted in sweeping through eastern Tongatabu (a district, which if not actively supporting Finau was at any rate more lukewarm in its opposition to him than was the west), yet it is unlikely that Finau would receive wholehearted support from any district of Tongatabu. Finau, for all his courage and ability, must be regarded as an adventurer, whose victories, not being directed to the achievement of any clearcut purpose, were powerless to do anything but increase the sum total of human unhappiness.

Pages 94-96. Poem of Tukuaho (a variant)

539 669 643 1. This reading gives a plainer sense than that in the foregoing rendering. The blind king is represented as standing in with the chiefs of Hihifo in their efforts to vindicate the rights of the Tui Kanokupolu chieftainship. The "king's chiefs" are the Tui Tonga and his chiefs, the party of Hahake. Hahake should be considered hostile to Hihifo rather than friendly to Finau.

643 2. Perhaps there was a rumor, that Tupou Malohi, for example, intended withdrawing to Fiji.

103 3. Haameneuli is now known in Tonga as the name of a locality forming part of the modern village of Niutoua, in the extreme east of Tongatabu. Smith has suggested, with probability, that the name was connected with Manahune (33, pp. 149-153).

551 644 4. Naaika, Lavaka, Makaui are names of *matapule*. There is a Makaui of Maofanga, and another of Houma. Probably Makaui is connected with the Haatakalaua. Lavaka is not the chief, as is well known today. I have learned nothing about Tuki. (His name is indistinctly written in the manuscript from which I took my copy, and might equally well be read Taki; Tuki, however, suits the verse.) It is reasonable to surmise that all four are names of *matapule* associated with the chiefs of Hahake; they have shaken their hands over the soil of the blind king, that is, have indicaed that they will have nothing more to do with him, because of his throwing in his lot with the party of Hihifo.

5. No name is indicated of the one who went to Fiji; possibly it was Tupou Malohi. Mariner relates (28, vol. 1, p. 78) the arrival of a great Tongan chief Tuihalafatai from Fiji, and of his exploits in that country. If the accepted chronology be correct this Tuihalafatai cannot have been the Tui Kanokupolu of that name.

6. The expression *hau hopo* is said to mean "during a time when peace and pleasure ruled." It is suggested that *hopo* indicates literally the springing about in games and dances.

7. The pronoun *ta* is the first person dual, inclusive pronoun, thou, and indicates Hihifo and I.

8. Kaloafu and Teuhie are two well-known rocks on the coast of Hihifo (21, p. 98).

9. I have found nothing about the names Vatangia and Vetelali. They are badly written in the original, and may be Satangia and Selelali.

825 634 10. "Pig brought in a boat" is the hostile army from overseas, with the implication of the pig that was made king. Mariner says nothing of this insulting installation of a pig king by Finau, which must have occurred some years before Mariner's arrival, but would be likely to be a theme of conversation during his time. It is quite possible that Finau did not instal such a king, but that the practice, which we see in these compositions of referring to him and his armies from Haapai and Vavau as the pig that drinks water, and the pig that comes in a boat, gave rise in after years to the story that he made a pig king.

11. The line beginning "The great house" refers to the murder of Tukuaho.

Corresponding lines in the other version refer to the assassination rather differently, laying the emphasis on the self-sacrifice of Kepa. 539

12. I have made a slight textual alteration in this line, changing *oua* to *ona*. The reference is to the departure of Finau to Haapai and Vavau after his victory of Toafa. His escape is pictured in a metaphor of fishing. In the dragnets, or fish fences formed of hanging coconut leaflets strung on a rope, a fish may make its escape by swimming down to the bottom, the foot of the net. 669

13. One or all of the Hihifo chiefs after the defeat of Taofa.

14. "We will fight Finau till we have defeated him or he has made his escape over the horizon."

15. The meaning of this passage is that the chief who went to Fiji storming towns had to use weapons suitable to the stern business of war, for which the baubles of dances and games were useless.

Pages 96-97. Ulukalala at Feletoa

1. This expression, still found, denotes fierceness where gentleness might have been expected. The mother turtle lays her eggs above the highwater mark, and it is said that she lies in wait for the young by the water's edge and kills any of her brood that she catches. 539 634

2. Tufutele and Mangia: small streams in Vavau. 669

3. Teisina: a hill in Vavau. 727

4. The translation of *talahia* as accused is made uncertainly. There is nothing to show that a special voyage is indicated. "Turning aside in Maninita," seems to express the yearning of the spirits for their native land by a trip to various points of attraction and interest. Maninita is one of the islands of Vavau. [551] [103]

5. Aloitalau and Kafoa, hills in Vavau. [103]

6. Feletoa is the fortress which was the center of the fighting; Fatungakoa, the gateway of the fortress. [712]

7. Maluhola: a headland (*matanga*) of Vavau.

8. "Tame pigeon" that is a decoy pigeon returned to the woods (*mouna vaoa*) has the import "one who has relapsed from his high estate," indicating here the pitiful end of one who was a chief and warrior (17 no. 594). [103]

9. Olotele: residence of the Tui Tonga. The name seems to be Samoan, equivalent to the Tongan Kololahi, great town, or fortress. Sina is apparently a place name, but instead of Sina e, might be written Sina'e, the well known branch of the Tui Tonga house, which is formed possibly of children of the female side of that house. Different punctuation would take this and the following line together, and *tau* instead of being translated "fitting," might be translated "warring," thus: [644] [103]

Warring with the Tui Tonga Fefine,
Our land in its folly.

If this version be correct, then Toeumu, the chiefess who fortified Feletoa, was connected with the Tui Tonga, or else the Tui Tonga house was known to be favorable to her cause; perhaps this is a reference to that disposition of Finau, which Mariner mentions, to disown his obligations to the Tui Tonga.

10. This is evidently an expression for reliance on that which is capricious and uncertain. Finau had caused the men to be seized at a gathering of which peace was the ostensible motive. The following line repeats the same idea. Makave is the village at which the fatal gathering was held. (For *tuanaki-auka*, misplaced confidence, see 17 no. 552.)

11. The poet, or imaginary speaker, is connected with Finau on his mother's side.

Pages 98-100. Poem of Mumui

1. It is not implied that the noted chiefs mentioned were contemporary with each other or with Tuakilaumea. Loau, for example, is by some tradition assigned to the period of the Tui Tonga Tuitatui, thirteenth century. Fotofili, if he be the Tui Haatakalaua of that name, belongs to about the middle of the seventeenth century. Probably reference is to Fotofili who founded a chieftainship in Niua Foou six generations ago. Vaeatangitau (Vaea longing for war) may be one of two Tui Haatakalaua of that name, one of whom lived about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the other about the beginning of the eighteenth century. The meaning here is, that just as 539 644 276 687

22. The plant *unuoi* is a favorite food of pigeons. Tuakilaumea presents himself as a pigeon eating *unuoi* unapprehensive of pending trouble when the news of his disgrace reached him; probably also an allusion is made to himself drinking the kava which was the cause of all the trouble. 539 644

23. The plant *pipitongi*, here used as a nickname of Tuakilaumea himself. 276

24. Moli hath done wrong, leave it to Loli, is a proverbial expression for laying the blame of one man's wrongs upon another. 687

25. This is a proverbial expression complaining that the unworthy reap the benefit of the labors and endurance of the strong and brave (17, no 92). [825]

26. Afaipaongo (little fruit of hala) is a sarcastic name for the King. The *paongo* is a valued species of *Pandanus*, and the name is constructed on the model of the nicknames of great chiefs, which frequently are of some valued and pleasant plant. The *afa* of the hala, however is the last fruit, which is smaller than the earlier fruit; and the name, therefore, is a taunt, "poor little fruit coming after the great fruit which have preceded you." [551] [551] [824]

27. Lolo was one of the handsome men whose profession was love. Tuakilaumea used the word *motua*, a common but not very respectful term for man.

28. Lotunofo; the compound of the Tui Tonga in Mua.

29. This is perhaps the request of Mumui to Tuakilaumea to live with him; but afterwards Mumui is relying on the chief Vahai of Lolopaongo a village of Foui, in western Tongatabu. But Vahai has deserted the interests of Hihifo and gone off to Hahake, where he originally belonged.

30. This is a sarcastic reference to Mumui. The direction is to "pluck the stars from heaven for this king of ours, and let all the forces of Nature be according to his pleasure." Alotolu is the belt in Orion; Toloa, the Southern Cross; Humu, dark sky near the Southern Cross (16, pp. 4-6). [821]

31. Tufuhu is a place name in Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau. Winds are named therefrom, as *funga Tufuhu* (from the surface of Tufuhu). [821]

32. Kalau is an islet off the southern end of Eua. "Below Kalau" is used of the wind blowing from a point seaward from Kalau. [821]

33. The reference is to some town where lightning was held to be an omen of war. "The town" is said to be Mumui's own town. [821]

34. Teuhie and Kaloafu are two rocks off the coast of Hihifo. The murmur of the sea is said to be heard on these rocks in calm weather, hence the expression is used here of calm seas. In these lines, in addition to the sarcastic request that Nature be as Mumui would choose, is the poet's own brooding fondness for the natural features of his native land, which is so constant a feature of Tongan poetry. [823]

35. The Kailakulaku is the boat of Ata, one of the great chiefs of the Tui Kanokupolu. The context implies "Let the canoe of this chief put out to shatter all opposition, that our King reign without a rival." [552]

36. The line *Ke tau nonofo kuo tatau*, seems to have two ideas: first, that the king be equal to his job, and hence know how to treat his *matapule;* and, second that we be all alike under his rule, that is that his rule be marked by even-handed justice.

37. The phrase *Ia ahi a* is not very clear. The word for sandalwood *ahi*, may be a name for the King, in which case the line would follow the preceding one and mean "That we live in justice with Ahi." I have taken *Ia ahi a* as an expletive. The poet is again sarcastic at expense of Mumui.

38. There is in Vavau a cave, or depression, with sweet water in it called Tukitou. Bathing in this pool is said to make one beautiful. [823]

39. "Correctness of a maimed hand" carries with it the implication that with all its correctness of movement in the dance the maimed hand can not achieve fullness of beauty and grace.

40. The exact interpretation is uncertain but it is an expression forbidding speech. Toku is the name of an island north of Vavau, and of several other localities. [103]

42. Tuakilaumea says that he will no longer consort with Mumui.

Pages 100-102. Rhymes for the game of hiko

1. I know of no other occurrence of the form Savaiki in Tongan. 539
2. Many names in this rhyme are of chiefs. 524

6: Collocott M-5 (no date) 1928 OU9 Tonga OU9

Pages 103-104. The environs of Nukualofa

539 823 [538] 1. This poem is assigned, but apparently incorrectly, to Falepapalangi, the bard of Hihifo, who is represented by a number of pieces in this collection. The seventeenth and eighteenth lines and the closing portion of the poem indicate that the composer was a man of Vavau. These lines may be ironical, or meant to indicate that he has become accustomed to the praise of Vavau in his work and has developed a fondness for that part of the group. It is much more probable that the lines about Vavau are to be taken literally. The piece may have been composed by Falepapalangi's great rival Mamaeaepoto.

2. Reckoning from Tonga the "wind from the back of Koloa" would be about northeast.

[103] 3. Tongataeapa (Tonga without respect) is a portion of the modern town of Nukualofa, where a number of chiefs lived. The name indicates that the locality was so chiefly that it paid respect to no other locality, but had respect paid to it.

[103] 4. Onemalama was a bathing-place of the chiefs in Tongataeapa; it is now filled up.

5. There is a *ngingie uta*, land *ngingie*, and a *ngingie tahi*, sea, or seashore, *ngingie*.

6. Veitata, a pool.

7. Names of localities or compounds.

8. Veimusieua; a pool in Nukualofa, near the home of the chief Ata.

9. This is not a compound, but a clump of *kahikahi*, a fern-like plant.

10. The meaning of this line not clear. A slight emendation, changing *hono* to *hoto*, would give the meaning "my mind has been hidden," which would be in keeping with other lines, indicating the poet's ignorance of some of the localities.

[764] 11. Malaealoa, in the modern Nukualofa, is a *malae* (burial ground) belonging to the Tui Kanokupolu Mumui and his family.

[764] 12. Faletuipapai is a burial ground belonging to the Tui Kanokupolu Aleamotua and his family. It is alongside Malaealoa, and the two burial grounds are now joined in one.

539 13. Pulepulekai is the site of the present British Residency and Consulate. There is a cape of the same name in Vavau.

823 103 [368] 14. Tupouveiongo, or simply Veiongo, is the hill on which the Wesleyan Church in Nukualofa stands; it is called, since its application to this Christian use, Saione, Zion. Veiongo (sounding water) is said to have been given to the hill because the sound of flowing water could be heard by placing the ear to the ground.

15. Felemaka, a locality inland in Nukualofa is now the dwelling of a Wesleyan native minister.

16. Mataloko, Ngalulahi and Sisilouango are the names of headlands or eminences (*matanga*) in Vavau.

17. Tatauoalo means the top of the hill Talau in Vavau.

18. Falefilimoto is given by Gifford as a sea-cliff in Vavau. A timber used in house-building is termed *filimoto*.

Pages 104-105. Vavau and Haapai

1. Keitahi and Tausisivavaki are beaches in Vavau.

[776] 2. Lofia is the volcano in Tofua, Haapai. Vailahi (Great water) would seem to be the crater lake of this volcano. That the volcanic cone is in the lake is a peculiar construction. Their being in close association must be understood without pressing the local significance of 'i. It is said, however, that Lofia is the name of the god who lies within the crater and spurts out fire and smoke and stones.

[504] 3. Paluki is a beach, affording excellent anchorage for small boats, in Lifuka, Haapai. Kasivaki is unidentified, but is evidently a place in the same locality.

[551] [101] 4. Loupua (Leaf of *pua*, a plant with sweet-smelling blooms) is a nickname for the king, possibly the King of Haapai. The people of Haapai generally are said to be sometimes called *pua*. Haapai is a cluster of islets, scattered so that its people spend more time at sea than do those of any other part of Tonga. This exposure to wind and weather is said to give them a ruddy complexion, whence the nickname *pua*, for the red blooms of the plant. Pangai is on the island of Lifuka, Haapai.

539 823 [726] 5. When vessels visit Haapai they put in at Lifuka, but it is possible that the remains of the *Port-au-Prince*, in which Mariner arrived in 1806 are indicated. The *Port-au-Prince* was cut out on the sea-front of Lifuka. She was burned, but her final resting place was in shallow water and doubtless a little wreckage was visible.

6. A number of localities bear the name Toku. If the island off Vavau is indicated, the wind would be from the north. 539 823

7. Fakanumuli is a tract near the sea front of Lifuka. Alaimuitoa lies to the west of Fakanamuli. 103

8. Velitoa is possibly the pool in which Finau bathed just before the assassination of Tupou Niua (Mariner, vol. 1, p. 129).

9. The meaning of *kumi*, translated cloth, is really a measure of cloth. [192]

10. Tongoleleka (Short mangrove) has become the proper name of a locality in Lifuka, occupied by a large village.

11. Tofua, the lofty volcanic island, and its still loftier neighbor Kao, are about 35 miles to the westward from Lifuka. The shore of Lifuka, about which the latter part of this poem centers gives a fine view of these two mountain islands. The setting sun throws about them wonderful and ever-changing beauties.

12. Tohonakao is the summit of Kao. It is not clear what is meant by "Tohonakao that is peopled." Tofua was inhabited until quite recent times, the people removing because the volcano erupted. People still have their gardens there, and visit them from neighboring islands. But there seems no record of Kao being peopled to its summit. [361] [731]

Page 105. In praise of Vavau

1. Taunga; one of the islands of Vavau; Keila, a locality on Taunga.

2. Tapana, Motuha, and Hunga are islands of Vavau.

3. Pautua is an unidentified locality in Vavau.

4. Vaihingano (Water of hingano flower) is evidently the name of a stream or pool in Vavau. Better known is the stream Vaisingano, near Apia, in Samoa, which is also the name of a Samoan chiefly house (26, vol. 1, pp. 76, 77).

5. Veafakaniua and Kavenga are unidentified localities in Vavau.

6. There is a Faleula in Samoa. This name has been explained by an excellent Tongan informant as equivalent to *falefaiva*, house of dancing.

7. Siaafafine (Mound of women) and Kavafakaua are two pigeon-snaring mounds near Feletoa. [345]

8. The places mentioned in this line seem to be near Feletoa also.

9. The translation of this line is only a conjecture.

10. The localities named in this context are unidentified. Uluipuaka is also given as a correct reading for Tulunipuaka.

11. Toafaoava is an open tract near Haalaufuli (21).

12. The *ngahu* is a shrub that grows on the shore. High-water mark is called *mata-ngahu* (edge of the *ngahu*). [137]

13. Anamanu is near Haalaufuli (21). [192]

14. Kafoa is a hill in Vavau. The reference to the "jest of Tongatabu that has been carried too far" is not clear but evidently it is something that makes light of the claims of Kafoa. The jest may have been of the bard himself, as he is a Tongatabu man. One copy would be translated "Tongatabu hath appeared too much"; that is, has been made too much the theme of poetical compositions, overlooking the claims of places like Kafoa. 539 823

15. The word *kafongalu* means literally a wound of breakers, that is, of surf-riding; and so it is applied to a wound given or received in sport or jest. [192]

16. The battle here is the give and take of repartee and joke. "It is fair, the falling in battle."

17. The house in Neiafu is a sanctuary. "If it leak" means if it be unable to afford effective shelter to suppliants because its god is not sufficiently powerful to withstand the gods of their enemies. Ngaakau is a locality in the village of Tefisi, belonging to the chief Luani. Clearly there was a sanctuary there, which is thought to have been associated with the chief Fakafanua. [778]

18. Lahakau is felt in Tonga to be a borrowing from Fiji, where, however, the form Lasakau would be expected. It is said that the districts in Fiji subject to Bau were called Lahakau, and that the people tended gardens, and did other tasks of the kind, for Bau. [192]

Page 105. Weather coast of Vavau

1. This is, in part at least, a love poem. The theme of the lines beginning "The landsman made a complaining" is amorous and many of the localities mentioned have

539 associations with gallant adventures, or are suitable for lovers' walks. Such allusions
are characteristic of Tongan poetry, which seldom deals in outspoken passion.

823 2. Falaovuna (Mat of Vuna) is a beach. Level stretches of sand or sward are
[103] not infrequently named *fala* (mat) of some notable personage of history or tradition.

3. "Landsman," that is one unskilled in things of the sea; here, a man unskilled,
[192] unsuccessful, in love.

4. Two rods are placed out over the stern of the canoe in bonito fishing. The
[226] inference is that the gallant has won the favors of two ladies.

5. The line means "my ivory [hook] with a fringe or decoration of red-birds'
[192] feathers"; hence a hook that is valuable and attractive. A variant can be translated
"feather of double bird."

[192] 6. The word *lafo* (thrown) is used of presenting mats.

7. The ill-fortune is that the poet has gone off the track and almost passed without mention a place that should be mentioned.

8. Kaunimasini; an overhanging rock.

9. Makaoo; a rock.

10. Holoni is the name of some scattered bowlders at the foot of one of the Vavau
[103] cliffs. The phrase means an unsuccessful fishing day, an interpretation is that these
[192] rocks are washed by the sea, but do not take any fish; that man will endure being
wetted by the sea because he gets fish, but a rock has no such compensation. Possibly
the idea that this is not a good fishing place is included in the expression and also a
[226] reminiscence of an unsuccessful love affair of the bard's. Besides meaning washed
by the sea, the phase signifies boats getting together and sharing provisions. Crews
[262] will not eat while bonito or shark are in sight, so there is the possible interpretation of
getting together to eat because there is no fishing worth troubling about.

11. Tave, a cliff.

12. Potuitoume, a rock standing in the sea.

[192] 13. The *pipihele* is a plant (*Hernandia moerenhoutiana*).

Page 106. Vavau

1. The poem celebrates the beauty of Vavau, a theme worthy of the muse. In form it is an imaginary excursion over headlands, hills, and beaches. Many of the places named are *matanga* (lookout places, eminences), many on the coast, whence a good view may be obtained.

[103] 2. Kafoa and Aloitalau (or simply Talau) are hills.

3. Tuanuku, Teleki, Fau, Pau, and Utukalongalu are names of beaches. The following five lines contain names of *matanga*.

4. Finemaukava is a *matanga*.

[103] 5. Paleamote and Kalae are the names of two *api* (tracts of land, compounds).
[361] There is no one English word to render *api*. It is the nearest equivalent to "home."

6. Fukotokanga, Fukomafa, Fakatoumamana, names of *api*.

7. Two *matanga*.

[103] 8. Sisilouango and Tatauoalo, names of *matanga*.

9. Vaimasiniake, a pool.

10. Potuitoume; a rock standing in the sea. The word means end or stump, of
[776] a torch. A goddess (Hina?) went fishing with a torch, and when she had finished
she threw the end of it into the sea as she went ashore. This rock is the end of
the torch.

Pages 106-107. Weather coast of Selenga

1. This poem is in praise of a locality named Selenga, which is evidently on the weather coast of some part of Vavau. Not all of the names mentioned have been identified, but those that have are of places in Vavau.

2. The name Koate is unidentified. There is a Vavau chief of this name.

3. The line *Malama e taulaki penepena* interpreted means, "Gleam [the chiefs who have] dressed their heads with lime."

[551] 4. Taiheunga (Smite the crab) and Mahinaea (Appearing moon) are the chiefs
whose beauty fresh from bathing is spoken of. It is possible, however, that these
[103] are place names.

5. I was unable to find the meaning of *tofalea*. (Compare the Samoan, *tofale*, to
[343] build houses.) Houses were built on mounds, *kolonga*, near the *sia*, to keep apparatus

6: Collocott M-5 (no date) 1928 OU9 Tonga OU9

Page 108. Poem of Lata

539 [538] 1. This poem is called *tatoka*, which is the plural of the verb *toka*, sleep (of chiefs). The poet spends the night with the chief, and amuses him and whiles away some of the hours by reciting this piece to him. The author seems to be a man of Vavau in rivalry with a bard of Tongatabu. Two bards may have recited in rivalry to amuse the chief, who would be judge and award a prize to the winner.

2. Probably the rival poem is referred to.

[669] 3. These lines introduce allusions to the fighting of Vavau and Haapai with Tongatabu in the early nineteenth century. It is not necessary to assume that the bard himself actually took part in any of the battles; but perhaps like the warriors, has come over the sea on a visit of rivalry to Tongatabu.

[824] 4. Uluakiheilala (first heilala) is a sweet-scented flower, prized both for garlands and for oil making. Here it is the nickname of some great chief.

[551] 5. Kanakana is a name found in several parts of Tonga; this pool is probably in Teekiu.

[103] 6. The meaning of this line and the one following is that danger is threatening the Tui Kanokupolu and the chiefs of Hihifo generally. Motuapuaka is one of the *matapule* of the Tui Kanokupolu. As in Finau's war, danger to Hihifo came from Vavau, the prestige of Tongatabu in verse is threatened by a man from over the sea, and it looks very much like another of Mamaeaepoto's poems composed in rivalry with Falepapalangi.

[538] 7. The course of the fighting is described with metaphors from pigeon-snaring. Matamonana is the name of a *sia* (there may have actually been fighting in its vicinity) the first phase of the contest being unpropitious, the sport is moved to the sea flats. Though the Vavau warriors are regarded as the victors in this battle, yet it led to no permanent conquest. (See p. 90.)

[103] 8. Nuku is given by Gifford as the name of a number of islets and localities scattered through Tongatabu, Haapai, and Vavau; Lata, as localities in Haapai and Niua Foou; Fafinemohuanga is not mentioned, but Gifford notes two islets of Vavau named Pafini on an Admiralty chart, which he conjectures to be a misspelling of Fafine. One of these may or may not be Fafinemohuanga (Women abounding in characteristics, that is capricious). The poet may mean that he is building figuratively a canoe of which the parts are various localities; or, that he calls on these places to furnish the different parts of the canoe.

[103] 9. Matoto; a place in Vavau.

10. "Wonder-surf," so called because of its distance from land.

11. The poet leaves his figurative language and speaks more directly.

12. The companion would seem to be the rival and the poet says that if he does not do very well himself his rival does no better.

[345] 13. In the "net-house" implements of the sport of pigeon-snaring were kept. Here metaphorically, it is the place where the contests of bards, and the general festivity of the occasion, were carried on.

[558] 14. The cloth is presented to the bards as a reward.

[551] 15. Mapaihingano is a nickname of a chief. The *mapaihingano* are the smaller segments of the fruit near the stem of the hala fruit, and the name would be that of a chief who was not the greatest, yet still perhaps a great chief. This chief might be the greatest living one, but bearing a name to which some earlier chief had given greater luster.

16. The theme of the song is Haafuluhao (Vavau), which appeals to the open (wise) mind with pleasing effect.

17. Here two meanings are introduced. The poet, a Vavau man, can not stay long in his own country, but must come to Tongatabu to entertain people there; and, keeping up the idea of composing poetry that celebrates Vavau, he soon returns from the excursion of his muse to that country to sing of Tonga.

18. The bard vaunts his successes: people come from long distances to hear him, and would be disappointed were he not there; even royalty is interested in talking about him.

[226] 19. When a boat has on board as many sharks as she can carry, and the opportunity comes to take another shark, the noose with which the shark is caught is slipped over its head and then withdrawn. This is *faka-kahoa*, literally putting on a necklace.

It is supposed that a shark thus treated is sure to be taken by the same boat on a subsequent occasion. 539

20. The words *Ho he,* laughter, indicate that the audience will enjoy his composition. This is explained as the noise of blowing on hot food, good, hot food to be thoroughly enjoyed. [226]

Page 116. Falaolongo

1. The Tongan text of this poem is headed "Sipa oe Meetaki." The word *sipa* seems more properly to be applied to a dance, or to a dance and its song, but evidently here it is used of the song as *meetaki* is one of the dances. The name Mulikihaamea also appears in the heading. The best known man of this name is the chief who was Tui Kanokupolu for a few weeks or days after the assassination of Tukuaho in 1799, and fell in the fighting of that troubled time. What connection he has with the piece is not clear. Perhaps it was first performed before him. Perhaps Mulikihaamea is the name of the bard who composed the piece, and not that of the king. Some of the places mentioned have not been identified; but probably the poem deals almost exclusively with localities in Tongatabu and its neighbor Eua. 539 533 [192] [643]

2. Falaolongo (Mat of Longo) is probably a slight elevation, natural or artificial, named after Longo, a noted warrior of Holonga, in eastern Tongatabu. A son of Longo was taken to the Tui Tonga, and grew into big boyhood in the entourage of the king, then ran away and returned to his father. This son's name was Kailahi, after whom the cave mentioned was named. [103]

3. The ninth Tui Kanokupolu, about 1780, bore the name Tuihalafatai. The naming of trees is common. [643]

4. The translation reads as though the sighing were that of the wind in the toa tree; but the line might be taken separately from the preceding line, as referring to the murmuring of the sea at Avataliapi.

5. Huafaikitama translated "meadow," may well be a pool gleaming upward on the shore-flats." In the absence of information as to whether Huafaikitama is a pool on the coast, or a bright patch of verdure or clump of trees in the midst of grass land, it is impossible to say whether *toafa* is shore flats or meadow (downs).

6. Vailahi (Great water), one of the larger bodies of inland water in Tonga is indicated, perhaps the crater lake in Tofua, Haapai, or that of Niuafoou. It is thrown in among mention of places in Tongatabu and Eua, the inference being that the poet has lost his way, has suddenly wandered far afield. [133]

7. Veingangana (Falling water), Vaitakiafale (Led water of house), two streams on the weather coast of Eua. These streams *fekumi,* that is, they seek one another while hidden from one another, or they alternately appear and disappear in the forest. Vaitakiafale is an artificial channel leading off from the stream of which Veingangana is part. It was constructed by a chief who wished to bring the supply of water to his house. It is said, however, that *fale* may not indicate the house of the chief, but an overhanging rock under which the water flows. [103] [312]

8. "Wind from the north," would seem to indicate that the bard had wandered away from places in Tongatabu in the south, but that he now returns thither. Some of the places mentioned, for example Meitumu, are known in Vavau. But it seems best to consider all of the places as in Tongatabu and Eua, with the exception of Vailahi, and understand him as meaning that the wind of his muse is from the north throughout. Names frequently occur in more than one part of the group. 533 539 103

9. Veiatavake (Pool of the tropic bird) is the name of a pool in Eua, in a cave called Faleotaupoou (Virgin's house), where water drips down from stalactites.

10. Veitoto (Pool of blood) is apparently so called because it gleams red in the rays of the rising sun. It is in a cave in Eua, fed by a small stream which runs out of the pool and on the sea. The "dripping water blown about" is the water of this streamlet where it runs out to the coast, and is exposed to the wind.

11. Lokupo, a beach in Eua.

12. The *fatai* is a creeper with scented flowers used in garlands (*Cassytha filiformis?*). [824]

13. Fotumoko is near Fatumu, in eastern Tongatabu.

14. Sacred Coast (Liku Tapu) a portion of the weather-coast of eastern Tongatabu, sacred because of its proximity to the district where the Tui Tonga and his great chiefs lived. Laulea, near Fatumu, which is mentioned further along in the

533 poem, is in the same region. It is a beach famous as a place for riding the breakers, where the chiefs of eastern Tongatabu enjoyed this sport.

539 15. Vai Aku, may be translated "My pool," and it is quite possible that the bard
103 (Mulikihaamea himself?) refers to a pool named after himself.

16. This possibly is the name of some locality.

17. Huangalau is perhaps the name of a bonito fishing reef. If this be correct the "good report" would be, not of beauty, but of fruitfulness as a fishing place.

18. A conjectural translation is made of "*fili talai.*" A variant *filitai,* is unintelligible to me.

19. Fakaulunafa is in eastern Tongatabu; and doubtless Valekatoua is there also.

Pages 116-117. A song of fishers

533 1. This piece was probably performed by a line of women, either standing or sitting, with perhaps a line of men behind them. Actions of the hands would repre-
539 sent the various phases and actions of the chase.

1a. The time indicated is December to January (Liha Mua).

2. Tefisi, an important and widely distributed Polynesian name. There are
[551] numerous occurrences of the name throughout every part of Tonga, with which are associated chiefs of all the great houses, Tui Tonga, Tui Haatakalaua, and Tui Kanokupolu (21).

[103] 3. Fasia, a beach on the islet of Nukunukumotu.

4. Tofoa; a reef near Fasia. Halakakala; a fishing ground near the island of
[103] Eueiki.

5. Faiana is a cave at the bottom of a steep cliff in Eua. The other names are
[103] not identified, but are doubtless names of fishing grounds, tracts of the sea, points of land, or the like. Taane (spelling uncertain, Taane, Tane) may possibly be a hint
[776] that the great god Tane, so important in some parts of Polynesia, but of whom nothing is to be heard in Tonga, was not always unknown in this group. (See 34.)

6. The word *lau matangi* means wind-reckoner, that is, sea captain.

7. When a great chief comes ashore from a voyage the head sailor (*toutai*)
[276] distributes the kava at the first ceremonial kava-drinking.

8. This translation is purely conjectural. It is not unlikely that the text is
[127] corrupt.

9. In taking *mana* to mean thunder there is of course the implication that the thunder is *mana,* omen, sign, for the fishing expedition.

533 10. Holaavaki, a beach in Eueiki.

539 11. Matafota, the sea near Halakakala.

12. Vainoa is probably a name of a stretch of sea, but possibly it is just descrip-
103 tive of the place where the fishers row about, an open waste of sea.

13. Hopohoponga, the name of a stretch of sea.

14. In Nimafuaatu the division of words is uncertain, but taken together they are probably the name of a stretch of sea. Taken as an expression, *nima-fua-uta* describes accurately the method of carrying the bonito, *atu.* When the *atu* is taken to a chief it is *fua,* carried on the shoulder, not *takitaki,* carried in the hand. "Into the shallow," indicates that the pursuit is driving the fish inshore.

15. Peauapuaka is unidentified, but is conjectured to be a place in the sea. The suggestion is made that it may be the name of a place where the fishermen frequently cease from their sport, and get together to eat. The remains of the food, among which would be pig, are thrown into the sea; hence Wave-of-pig.

16. Late is of frequent occurrence as a place name. Houma Late is a headland on the eastern coast.

533 17. Tama and Upeupe are names of fishermen.

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Pages 117. A song of fishers

[551] 1. In the Tongan text this piece is headed Sinaitakala i Langileka, Tui Tonga Fefine. Several of the known Tui Tonga Fefine are named Sinaitakala, being distin-
533 guished, as here, by some addition to the name. The descriptive "i Langileka" was added probably after the death of this Sinaitakala, and indicates the royal vault in
539 which she is buried. It is still the custom to speak of deceased kings according to their place of burial. Sinaitakala i Langileka was the daughter of Telea, the twenty-
643 ninth Tui Tonga, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century. She and

her brother Fatafehi, who succeeded his father as Tui Tonga, were children of Telea and Mataukipa, who was the granddaughter of a Tui Tonga. The placing of her name at the head of the poem does not mean that she had anything to do with the composition of it; nor that she is the subject of it. Apparently the bard has named his composition and the dance for which it was sung after this great lady. Another piece in the collection from which this is taken is associated with her name. Probably both pieces and others were sung to the one dance for this piece is much shorter than the song which accompanies the average dance, and it is not unlikely that this and the preceding poem were performed together. The first was concerned with bonito fishing, and this with fishing for *valu* by trailing a hook astern of the canoe. The line, now-a-days at least, is fifty or more yards long. 533 539 643 535 226

2. Telekivavau and Telekitonga are a remote little group of uninhabited islets, at the southeast extremity of Haapai. 103

3. Fetokopunga and Lalona, islets in Haapai. 103

4. The division of the word Tatohofa is uncertain; it is taken, probably correctly, as one word, the name of a boat. 552

5. One of the nights of the Tonga month. The phases of the moon were carefully observed by the fisherman, as some days, or nights, were *aho ika*, fish days, that is, favorable days for the catching of fish. The *aho ika* seem to have varied for different localities, or chiefs, which is much the same thing, and fish. A complete list of *aho ika* would furnish doubtless an interesting contribution to the study of lucky and holy days; but it is doubtful if it is possible for such a list to be recovered from the memory of living Tongans. The phase of the moon *uluaki ahoia* would seem to be one of the *aho ika* for the *valu*. I have translated *uluaki* literally as first; but as a matter of fact is seems that the first of these phases of the moon is called *feahoaki*. 533 539 226 821

6. Matafau, Houmatau, reefs; Fonuaika, an island in Haapai. 533

7. The "little fish" (*mafua*) are the smaller fish which serve as food for the bigger fish, the *valu*, whose pursuit is the subject of the poem. There is frequent mention of the *mafua*, sometimes with the name of some particular fish. The fishermen direct their course by the appearance of the shoals of smaller fish on which the *valu*, and other large fish, feed. 539 103 825

8. Nonuku, an island; Naa, unidentified, but clearly the name of an island, a reef or a tract of sea. 103

9. The *ulukau* is a small fish. In this reference a shoal of *ulukau* are the *mafua*. 825

10. For the remarkable regularity of the appearance of the palolo, the well-known sea-annelid, *Palolo viridis* (32; 6, pp. 135-36). 825

11. Auhangamea, the sea between the islands of Uiha and Uoleva, in Haapai—a good trawling ground. 103

12. The fishermen see a shoal of small fish, but on approaching them find that they are *memea*, a fish which the big fish will not eat, so it is useless to go on in that direction. 825

13. The *ulua* is a large fish. The names *lupolupo, memea, lupo,* and *tafauli ulua* are said to be used of successive stages of growth of the same species of fish. 825

14. The *manua* is the name of a night noted by bonito fishers; at that time the moon is past the full. 821

15. The text reads *ko toamotua;* the emendation *ki Toamotua* is the conjecture of the best informed of living Tongans, but Toamotua is not identified. 226

16. A hopeful fishing ground is indicated; big fish are there seeking *mafua*. The original text reads *vahi ni*, which is not intelligible; *vaha ni* is merely a conjecture.

17. Luahoko and Ofolanga are islands in Haapai. 103

18. After the ill success indicated, the fishermen are about to give up, but remember Puke and Faleovalu, spaces of sea within the Haapai group, and go there to try their luck. The last line is extremely terse, and means the fishermen are returning home well satisfied, having caught so many and such big fish that the hook is broken.

Pages 117-118. A praise of beaches

1. The banyan tree is the one under which Captain Cook addressed a great gathering of Tongans. Since that time it has been popularly called Captain Cook's 533 539

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823
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533 539 tree; but its Tongan name is Malumalu o Fulilangi (Shade of Fulilangi). It is not known who is the Fulilangi thus distinguished, but the name was not uncommon among the Tui Pelehake, and has also been borne by other chiefs.

538 823 2. Leolava (Many voices) is probably so-called because people from many parts, including other countries, for example Fiji and Samoa, congregated here in the entourage of the Tui Tonga.

[552] 3. The town that is pleasing (*kolo fakalata*) is Mua, the Tui Tonga's capital, scene of many pleasures.

[103] [644] 4. Kolongahau is a stone wharf near the old-time residence of the Tui Haatakalaua. There is also reclamation work here, undertaken when the place became the residence of the Tui Haatakalaua.

[504] [192] 5. The word *sunufea ni* is unintelligible. Probably it is the corruption of a foreign word, not unlikely the English fern. In the last stanza of the poem the line about the wind from the north includes the word *fea-uini* (fair-wind).

[192] 6. "Smooth white sand" is a conjectural translation of *fala-sina*, white mat. The word *fala*, mat, is often used of smooth sward or sand, and *hina*, not *sina*, is the usual Tongan form of this word.

533 539 824 [103]

Page 118. A song of fragrant flowers

1. Nua or Lotonua is a place name. There is a locality called Nua in Mua, the chief village of eastern Tongatabu, and the old seat of the Tui Tonga.

2. The names *tuitun, lavalava, nusipalataha*, and *lalaheilala* are of various types of leaf and flower ornaments for the neck and bosom. The generic name is *kahoa*. These, and other flower and leaf ornaments are *kakala* (sweet-smelling things).

3. Other types of flower ornaments are *fakaotusia, alamea*, and *fakalotu; fakaotusia* and *alamea* apparently are decorations for arms and ankles (*vesa*).

4. The *langakali* is a flower.

5. "Sleep in sea-water:" the flowers and leaves of a plant are sprinkled with sea-water, and left all night (*faka-mohe*) and thus their full fragrance is brought out. At night the fragrant flowers are placed underneath the wooden pillow, and so sweet are the scents that they "distract the mind."

6. The double plaiting round the top of the sisi leaf girdle is called *funganiua*, the bottom one *laloni*, and the flower *hingano* is twined into it.

7. Types of plaiting of the leaf and flower ornaments are termed *veevee, tuituivao, paangapulupaki*, and *fakamatamoana*.

8. To plait blossoms together without stringing on anything is called *kako*.

9. Ribbon, of the inner bark of the iau is called *lou*.

[103] 10. Latai, a pool on the reef, near Laulea, the famous surfriding place on the weather coast of eastern Tongatabu.

11. The "town of faded garlands" (*kolo ngatuvai*) is Mua, whither at the time of festivals are brought so many garlands, which finally, are thrown aside and fade.

538 539 [527]

Page 119. Malokula.

1. Tonga, meaning Tongatabu.
2. Leaf of *pua* (the King, George Tupou I).
3. An enterprise large enough to collect sufficient money.

[434]

Page 119. Laughter of women

[538] 1. This probably may be considered as a love poem, at least in part. Direct expressions of love and passion are extremely rare in Tongan compositions. The references to sport, fishing, pigeon-snaring, and surf-riding are partly literal and partly figurative of the pursuit of love, and throughout is the sense of the pleasantness of woman's companionship.

[103] 2. Finehika is a locality in Mua.

[824] 3. The *moonia* and the *tinatila* are plants, *tinatila* is said to be like a passion-flower. Probably both are late introductions.

[551] 4. Fuaahoia is the nickname of a chief.

5. Fakimamana; locality in Mua.

533 6. Namalata; place name in Eua (?).

539 7. Holaavaka; beach in Eua (?).

103 8. Mohekaelanga; place probably in Eua.

9. Utulongoaa, the rocky coast of eastern Tongatabu.

Pages 119-120. If there be a stranger 533

1. This line is the refrain, sung after every line. 539

2. Haapuopuai, a pool on shore near Mua.

3. Talilaki, a difficult opening in the reef passed through in going by sea from Nukualofa to Mua. [103]

4. Nukufeheaki; unidentified in this locality, is probably an islet. [103]

5. The *mohokoi*, a tree with sweet-smelling flowers; is apparently that known to Europeans as ylang-ylang (*Cananga odorata*). [103]

6. Apparently a woman is represented as the speaker, addressing a lover who has come over the sea, and must return to the land whence he came. Oil is given by women. [824]

7. Vaiola and Hunibush are nicknames apparently of chiefs and lovers of the speaker's own land. She would have given the stranger oil and garlands, but these other two have prevented her, at least from giving as much as she had intended. [551]

8. Halaleva is a road near Nukualofa, famed for the plentifulness of its fragrant plants and flowers. The women of this favored spot scent themselves by placing leaves in the *kona*, the fold of the *vala* at the waist. [103] [302]

9. The names mentioned in this passage are all of localities.

10. The *faonelua* is a species of *Pandanus*, very rare and highly valued. One of these trees stands in Mua, and is commonly reported to be the only one in Tonga. [103] [824]

11. Lapaha, a part of Mua. [103]

12. The reference is to *funganiua*, the *siri*, leaf girdle and skirt, with a double row (*fungani*) of plaiting entwined with flowers, at the top. [291]

13. At Mua festivals and garlands are so common that the fragrant *siri* is the girdle even of commoners. [291]

14. The green in Mua, Feingakotone, is where the festivals and sporting contests (*kotone*) of the Tui Tonga were held. It is not so much a name as a descriptive title of this place, *feinga* meaning doing-place, place where a thing is done. The word is much like the English Sports Ground. [368] [192]

15. Folaosioeiki, a place name. [103]

16. This line is not clear. Provisionally I have taken Takuimalae as the name of a *malae*, but taku, or *takui*, may be a tree standing on a green (*malae*).

17. Takuilau, Ahofakasiu, and Fepaki are place names; Tangitangi is probably a place name also, though the word means opening of the buds, and it is possible that the line should read, "Takuilau with opening flowers." [103]

Page 121-125. Chanties

1. "Carried astern," going astern, may mean that the chanty was sung while the canoe was going astern, or the reference may allude to something in the form of the chanty itself. The composer says that he should be rewarded with sweet-smelling garlands (*pipitongi* and *lolohea*), or that the chanty itself is pleasant like these fragrant things. For a different interpretation see Gifford (21, p. 17). [502]

2. Keitahi and Falefilimoto are localities on the weather shore of Vavau. [103]

3. The sites of Tuniloa and Tele are not identified. Both names are listed by Gifford; but not as of natural features suitable to this contest. The lookout place (*matanga*) is a commanding position whence a good view of sea or land can be obtained. The same word is used of a thing seen, a notable object; and also of the spectators at a festival. [103] [192]

4. Fangmofuike (Beach of earthquake) is a beach in Vavau, evidently where the women resort to bathe and dress their hair with lime. This is unlikely a reference to any particular woman, but a general description of what happens at this beach. [103]

5. These verses appear to be rather an ungallant address to a lady, intimating that she must look elsewhere for a lover.

6. Valefanau is a locality near Kolovai, the principal village of Hihifo. Iloituunga is probably the name of a place in the same neighborhood. [103]

7. This is an old chanty, still used in dragging sleds on which large presentations of food are placed (*toho umu*). The *pekipaki* is a sea creature popularly called blue-bottle. The singer likens himself to sea creatures able to outlast the rigors and hardships of the sea. The term *fiuanga* here means one who contends with and overcomes sea, cold, and wind. [483] [825]

533 539 8. The text implies, "People on this side and on that boast of what they can do, but one is as little able as another to give effect to his vaunt. No improvement in spite of all the talk."

9. The reference in these lines is not clear. There was a temple at Ahau, in eastern Tongatabu, and possibly the couplet celebrates the numbers of people who used to resort thither. I have never heard of women disappointed in their hopes of motherhood seeking the aid of the gods.

[824] [461] 10. The *tua* is one sort of fine yam. The verse is applied in several ways. It is used as an admonition to the old and feeble that their active working days are over and that now cooking a little food is all the labor they are fit for. It is used as a reproach to the young and idle; that they come and work that they may eat, only old folk sitting quietly at home. It is also a reprimand to presumptuous inexperience, "If you would have these fine yams to cook and eat you must have the skill in gardening that years of experience give."

11. Plaint of the "willing horse," getting all the burdens and none of the appreciation.

[103] 12. Meilongopee (Breadfruit almost falling through overripeness) is the name of a rock near the entrance to the anchorage of the main village, also named Haano, on this island. Another prominent rock in the same anchorage is called Feleunga.

13. A plaint against the sea and its moods.

[103] 14. Telekitonga; the southernmost islet of the lonely group Otu Tolu at the southern extremity of Haapai. The northernmost of these islets is called Telekivavau.

[821] 15. Hina, the moon.

16. Toloa (Wild Duck) the constellation of the Southern Cross.

[821] [103] 17. Muitoa; a cape in the island of Haano, Haapai, at the farther extremity of that island from Foa; also an island in Haapai. The chant is composed from the point of view of one living in an island south from both of these, probably Lifuka, the political head of the Haapai group. The sarcasm is at the expense of one who can not get to the near island of Foa, but aspires to reach Muitoa, at the far end of a more distant island. It is intended as serviceable advice to those whose schemes and aspirations are constantly overlooking the fulfilment of the duty next at hand.

[483] 18. This verse was chanted as the presentations of food were being dragged on to the *malae* at the ceremony of Inasi. (See 28, vol. 2, p. 170.)

[651] 19. Kalau is an islet off Eua. At one time, tradition has it, it was farther from Eua, but the god Unga (Crab) who is referred to as having left his shell, moved Kalau closer to Eua, and Kiu, Plover, objected to the removal, and flew along early in the morning to stop it.

20. The poem Taufaahau is perhaps hardly to be considered as a *tauaalo* (chanty), though part of it may have been so used. It is perhaps only a fragment of a long poem.

[103] 21. Haafeva and Kotu, islands in the western portion of Haapai. Their "island-like pleasantness, or security" may be that they are at a distance from the center of disturbance.

[103] 533 539 643 669 22. Fanganonu is a beach in Lifuka. The lines are attributed to Taufaahau, during his wars before he became Tui Kanokupolu, and supreme head of the entire Tongan group. He was preparing to go to Tonga and Eua to obtain firearms, or cannon, from Kaufana of Eua. Velata, the site of a fortress in Lifuka, Haapai, which may still be seen, was the scene of famous actions in this conflict. The war was already assuming the character of a struggle of the adherents of the older religion and policy against Christianity. In this phase of the struggle, centering in Velata, the heathen party was rallying round the Tui Tonga, who was perhaps present in person. This war is difficult to date; but from the Journal of the Reverend James Watkin (38, pp. 89, 103) it is evident that there were wars and rumors of wars in 1832 and 1833. At the conclusion of hostilities the victorious Taufaahau put the vanquished chiefs, possibly including the Tui Tonga, in canoes, and told them not to land again within the Tongan islands; but Kaunanga, the mother of Tungi, took them ashore at Lapaha. Although Taufaahau finally overthrew the power of the Tui Tonga, yet he is said to have been punctilious in observing the etiquette proper to him and his chiefs in his intercourse with them. During the fighting in Velata, Taufaahau was wounded. It is said that this is the only occasion on which he was wounded in battle. So great an impression has the wounding of this great warrior

made on the native mind that a living Tongan, a very capable sailor and pastor of 533
the Wesleyan Church, is still pointed out as the grandson of the man who performed 539
the feat.

23. Laulea; a beach in eastern Tongatabu, suitable for surf-riding. 643

24. Anamanu and other localities mentioned are all in Vavau.

25. Kao, the high volcanic cone in the western extremity of Haapai; Lofia, the 669
crater lake in the companion island Tofua.

26. Kafoa, a hill in Vavau. Aloitalau, the crest of the hill Talau in Vavau. 533

27. I have not identified the *esi o* Koloakimaha, but it is probably one of the 539
numerous peaks on the beautiful uplands of Eua. 103

28. The *maile* is a creeping plant.

29. The *pua* is a tree with sweet-scented flowers. In *I le vao, le* is the Samoan, 533
not the Tongan, article.

30. "When one champion falls another steps forward to take his place." This 539
first line has passed into proverbial use. [824]

31. The word *tui* (pierce) is used of all piercing weapons; toa, of which clubs
were made, is used of all striking weapons. The second line is an encouragement, or [824]
incitement, to rush into battle whilst the army is still up to its full numbers. Numbers 29 and 30 are war chants formerly sung in the taunting which preceded the [192]
general engagement. [726]

32. The word *toho* means pull, and *io*, yes; *a mai* may possibly mean, wake up,
that is, be lively at the work. The meaning of *amatu* is not known. The word
amatoi is sometimes used instead of *amatu*, with the responses *loi* or *lioi*. [192]

33. The localities named are all in Eua. Tava is the northeastern headland of
that island; Matalave, a stream near by; Koloutukape, a fortress where a warrior
defeated his foes by digging holes, and covering them with leaves of kape (*Arum* [103]
costatum) and then inciting the enemy to run over them.

34. The *puke* is the decking at the stern and bow of a canoe. Those who sit
there take no part in the work. This chanty represents men sitting in the *puke* [501]
and resting, and then in turn taking their part in the work, and one after another
returning "badly" to the deck to rest. Why "badly" is not clear.

Page 125. Present day love songs

1. The ideas *huni* and *kulukona* (two fragrant plants) are here used to denote the absent sweetheart.

2. The name *langakali* (a sweet smelling flower) is of course used of the sweetheart. Portions of the last two lines are missing from my copy, and evidently a line is lost from the end of the second stanza.

3. The plant names *kuku-valu, hingano, huni,* and *siale-tafa* and white rose are [824]
all applied to the girl.

construction, obviates the necessity of assuming outside influence. Old 172
residents of Utungake report that the *esi* was built before their time in honor 345
of a chieftain by the name of Tuita. But as Tuita is a family title rather [173]
than a personal name, and there have been Tuitas in every generation for
a long time, the name furnishes no information as to the age of the structure.

4. Pitoopapuni (Umbilical-cord-of-Papuni) mound on a hill top on the northeast end of Tofua Island, Vavau.

The mound is 1 foot in average height with a flat circular top 11 feet in diameter.
It is made of earth retained on all sides by a circle of rough coral stones. Many [137]
toa (*Casuarina*) trees are growing on and about the mound; they are the only ones
seen on the island. The site offers a splendid view of the surrounding islands and is
exposed to breezes that do not visit the lower places. This mound is described by 172
local residents as the place where the umbilical cord of a chief, Papuni, reputed to 345
have been a prince of the Tui Tonga dynasty was buried.

846
The burial of umbilical cords in *esi* mounds, as well as in other types [173]
of mounds was a common practice. The original name and purpose of this
esi was probably overshadowed by the very high rank of Papuni, who became associated with the mound through the umbilical cord ceremony. The [103]
renaming of points of interest seems to have been a rather common occurrence.

5. Siakanume (*sia*, mound; *kanume*, possibly derived from *kano*, ab- 172
breviation of *kakano*, the inside or heart, and *mei*, the breadfruit tree, the 345
mound is surrounded by breadfruit trees). The situation commands a fine
view of the surrounding islands and sea and faces the cool trade winds.
Local informants were agreed that the mound is an *esi* of a former Nomuka [173]
chieftain whose name is now forgotten.

Siakanume consists of a circle of dressed, rectangular, coral stones, set up with their long edges uppermost and with ends in close contact with adjoining stones, forming a wall 1 foot high and 0.4 foot to 0.5 foot thick. The circle of stones averages 20 feet in diameter, and encloses an area nearly filled with earth to constitute a level platform. Four monumental stones, each about 2.5 feet in height, rise from the retaining wall to stand respectively at the four approximate cardinal points of the circle. The southernmost of these monuments has the superior corners lopped off so as to form a gently pointed top. Like the stones in the *esi* at Utungake these monumental stones have special shapes, but there is little doubt about the primitive origin of the structure and monuments.

6. Makahokovalu (Eight-stone-pieces) on the northwest shore of the island of Uiha, Haapai.

Makahokovalu *esi* formerly consisted of a rectangular stone enclosure filled with earth to constitute a platform. The side toward the shore is now missing, having been undermined and so destroyed by wave erosion, but some of the large stones originally in the wall lie upon the beach. The remainder of the structure is in fairly good condition, although the flat top is entirely covered with a thick tangle of trees and brush (fig. 4).

The three walls remaining are composed of large, smoothly dressed, rectangular slabs of coral reef limestone which have an average apparent height of 3.7 feet, an

128 ship, and fishing furnished many proverbs. Under some of the 538 most important and interesting headings the number of expressions is disappointingly small; but we have had to take the language as we found it.

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GARDEN AND FARM

539 1. **A fakaamu mei:** Waking wanting breadfruit.

578 Apparently mildly abusive of the people of Haapai, who are supposed 262 to be not so well supplied with yams as are the people of Tongatabu, and 103 accordingly are more dependent on the breadfruit and other plants. There is an anchorage in the island of Lifuka in Haapai, very close to where the "Port-au-Prince" was attacked, if not the identical spot, called *Fakaamu-mei*, "Wanting breadfruit," said to owe its name to a chief who used to live in the vicinity, and who in some way became famous for wanting breadfruit.

539 823 825 **322. Mamaha ae tahi he kuo tuunga kiu:** The tide is low for the plover (*Charadrius fulvus*) can stand.

There are a number of phrases for different stages of the outgoing and incoming tide. *Tuunga kiu,* standing for the plover, indicates the time when the sea has receded so far as to leave isolated rocks projecting here and there on the reef, thus affording standing places for the plover. Proverbially used of that which is nearly finished, of which signs of approaching completion are appearing here and there.

539 823 [103] **323. Nofo i lelenga:** Living at cliff: being at the top of the cliff.

Lelenga is the name given to a very high bare cliff in Eua, with a sheer drop into the sea. It is possibly, in this connection at all events, a proper name, but Baker gives it as a common noun meaning jeopardy. The expression *nofo i lelenga* has been explained as referring directly to the cliff in Eua, a fall from which would be certain death, and where, owing to the nature of the coast, the chances of recovering the body would be slight. Used generally of being in danger, uncertainty of life. Nowadays frequently heard in Christian worship in reference to the uncertainties of life. [829]

539 823 386 **324. Paepae kae auhia:** Mounded up but washed away.

Perhaps in the first instance refers to the leaves put in the sea to bleach in preparation for mat making. These leaves are anchored by stones put on them. If not this the obvious meaning is still that of something which is piled up but yet washed away by the currents. It is applied to that which one tries to do, to put through, to make fast, but cannot.

539 823 **325. Ta ki ao ta ki tua:** Having regard to front, having regard to back.

Ta ki liku ta ki ao: Having regard to weather side (of an island), having regard to lee side.

Ta ki liku ta ki fanga: Having regard to weather (rocky) side, having regard to beach.

Ta ki tahi ta ki uta: Having regard to sea, having regard to land.

[183] These expressions have the same meaning. In reference to persons they denote all-round excellence; used of place they mean everywhere.

NATURAL FEATURES OF LAND

326. Fuli ki vanu: Overturned into chasm.

Such a thing will not appear again: it is finished and done with. So of a thing that is finished, whose usefulness is quite over.

327. Ka kele a matavai e kele mo muivai: If the source is muddy the lower waters will also be muddy.

[183] [312] This has its obvious application to things spoiled throughout by corruption at the fountain-head. Although pure Tongan in form and vo-

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539 334. **Nukualofa fakahekeheke:** Flattering Nukualofa.

103 The name Nukualofa, applied today to the large village which is the capital of the modern Kingdom of Tonga, had formerly a much more restricted application. Speaking generally, however, it is said that this part has been called successively by the names Maufanga, Navua, Nukualefa, and Nukualofa. Of the last two, Nuku-alefa means Hungry-place, and Nuku-alofa, Kindly-place. Flattering Nukualofa is used derisively with the imputation that the expression of "Kindly-place" is mere flattery used to procure food for Hungry-place.

539 335. **Taka Tongatapu tae i Eua:** Going about in Tongatabu with-
484 out being in Eua.

505 The island of Eua although close to Tongatabu is inconveniently situated for coming and going with the prevailing winds; the trip one way is frequently easy but sometimes several days elapse before a sailing boat can make the return passage. Consequently comparatively few people visit Eua. One may live for years in Tongatabu or a stranger may go through Tongatabu from end to end and yet not include Eua in his itinerary. (See Nos. 350 and 352.)

539 336. **Toka i Maananga:** Lying (beforehand) in Maananga.

787 Maananga is the name of the home of the chief Loau who plays so
great a part in Tongan legend. He was a seer who resting quietly at home
was able to see all that was going on elsewhere, or at least a great deal
of it. People might purpose to carry out a project and set to work on it,
but it was all known to the chief in Maananga, the whole thing lay exposed
[779] to view in Maananga. This expression, written as one word, is commonly
used of omniscience in Christian worship.

539 337. **Tonga mounga ki he loto:** Tonga's mountain is in its heart.

823 This is said to be the reply of the Tongatabu people to the people of
Haapai and Vavau, when taunted with having no mountain in their island.
[873] The phrase has been very happily adopted by the late Rev. Dr. Moulton as
the motto of the Tubou College, of which he was the founder. Dr. Moulton
has of course applied its brave language to the whole of the Tongan group,
539 inclusive of Haapai and Vavau. If this account of the origin of the
133 expression be correct it bears interesting testimony to the isolation of Eua
from Tongatabu. Eua is not as high as Tofua or Kao, the two mountain-
823 ous islands of Haapai, but it is certainly very high land in Tonga and is
186 much closer to Tongatabu than Tofua and Kao are to the main part of the
184 Haapai group, which is in general very low. Moreover, the population of
Eua has probably always been greater than that of Tofua and Kao. The
people of Eua, although only a few hours' sail under favorable conditions
from Tongatabu seem in general to have lived a life of their own, though
by no means one always of peaceful monotony.

539 338. **Uakai pea alu ki Fuaamotu:** Hungry, then go to Fuaamotu.

484 Fuaamotu is a village in the eastern part of Tongatabu, a place that
829 to a great number of the inhabitants of Tongatabu seems and actually is
261

539 the waist, and with the outside end rather high up on the left side of the
565 front of the body. This whole dress covers the body much further up
554 than does the ordinary *vala* or waist-cloth. It is said that a foreigner
291 called Fauolo went to live in the island of Haafeva in Haapai and that
his daughter bore a son to a chief belonging to the Tui Tonga's family. A child who is chiefly on one side only is said to be *ila, ila* to, or of, such a chief. Fauolo's grandson gave himself the airs of a great chief, and this phrase is the rebuke administered to him by chiefs whose birth was noble on both sides. The expression may be used generally as a rebuff to those who wish to pass themselves off as something greater than they really are but is especially the taunt of chiefs whose blood is chiefly on both the father's and the mother's side to chiefs whose birth is plebeian on one side.

539 **539. Pule faaoa:** Rule violently seized.
642 Scarcely perhaps to be classed strictly with proverbial expressions.
578 It means authority which has been usurped, or grasped by the strong hand.

539 **540. Talafono a Pakava:** Instructions of Bakava.
622 Bakava was a Fijian chief who used to give instructions to his people
565 that they must not eat the *tava (Pometia pinnata)*, a pleasantly flavored
626 edible fruit, while he held himself exempted from his own "tabu," and
freely plucked and ate the forbidden fruit. This expression is applied to a chief who prohibits to his people a privilege which he himself enjoys.

THE TUI KANOKUPOLU

643 [The Tui Kanokupolu is a great chief of Western Tongatabu into whose
hands regal power was more and more passing with the decline of the
178 Tui Tonga. The birth of several notable warriors and statesmen into this
family and the trend of events after the introduction of Christianity have resulted in placing the present constitutional monarchy of the whole Tongan group in the hands of this house. The title of the King or Queen of Tonga is now Tui Kanokupolu.]

539 **541. Faka-Pangai:** Pangai fashion.
643 Pangai is the name of the residence of the Tui Kanokupolu and
644 there are a number of localities scattered through the group which bear
431 this name on account of their association with the Tui Kanokupolu. When
103 presenting food to the Tui Kanokupolu the donors would desire to make
their gifts seemly and consonant with the dignity of the great chief. Small gifts, therefore, would be wrapped up in large coverings and placed in capacious baskets. The expression, which is confined to gifts of food, is "applied to small quantities of food put into large baskets." (Baker.)

539 **542. Koe moa kehe oku uua i Pangai:** It's a different cock that is
643 crowing in Pangai.
644 Pangai is the name of the place where the Tui Kanokupolu holds his
103 court and has become the proper name of several localities in the Tongan
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group, certainly in many instances, and probably in all, through association 643
with the Tui Kanokupolu. The expression indicates one who has no 539
right to the privilege of speaking in the royal *malae*, or meeting ground. 644
The expression is used, as would be a similar phrase in English, as a 103
rebuke to one who speaks where it would be more seemly for him to 183
keep silent. 521

543. Laujii faka-Hihifo: Narrow in the western way. 539

Hihifo, meaning literally the point where the sun sets, is the general 103
name given to the western districts of the various islands. Here the 823
district indicated is the western part of Tongatabu, which is narrow, and 643
whose circumscribed area one might naturally expect to find reflected in a 183
paucity of provisions. It is the seat of the great Tui Kanokupolu chieftainship, and its people by a wise use of their resources never fail to set forth a ceremony or banquet with true chiefly munificence. The phrase is used of those who by their prudence overcome the niggardliness of nature.

544. Nonofo mo Tukuaho kae fie kai gako: Living with Tukuaho 539
yet in want of rich food (literally fat). 643

This is a very unlikely contingency, for Tukuaho, one of the Tui 261
Kanokupolu who reigned at the close of the 18th century, was a great 511
chief and those in close contact with him would be sure to be well supplied with the best food that the country could furnish. See No. 535 for a similar expression of the belief that the vicinity of the great chiefs was the place to find the best provisions that the country afforded.

545. Oua e tangi ke tatau Don't desire to be equal 539
Naa ita a Taufaahau: Lest Taufaahau be angry. 829

Evidently of recent origin, as the use of the name Taufaahau began 183
with the famous George Tupou I, whose name it was. The sense is, 565
smaller folk should not try to make themselves the equals of such a mighty 554
chief.

THE TUI TONGA

[The Tui Tonga and his house were the pinnacles of Tongan nobility, 643
claiming descent from the gods. The sister of the Tui Tonga was the Tui 644
Tonga Fefine, Female Tui Tonga, and had rank superior even to the Tui 565
Tonga himself. Since a Female Tui Tonga who was sister of the reigning Tui Tonga did not lose her rank if her brother pre-deceased her, but held it till her own death, the Female Tui Tonga was either aunt or sister to the contemporary Tui Tonga. The first child of the Female Tui Tonga by one of two special chiefs was the topmost pinnacle of Tongan nobility, particularly if a daughter. This first born child was called the Tamaha. Should a son be born to the Female Tui Tonga and afterwards a daughter it would seem that the daughter was the Tamaha. There appears however
to be a little laxity in the use of this title. The actual power of the Tui [179]
Tonga has evidently been declining for centuries, and passing more and

643 more into the hands of great lords, notably the Tui Kanokupolu of Western
644 Tongatabu. The decline of prestige which inevitably follows sooner or
565 later on that of real power was already apparent before the coming of
178 the Europeans and Christianity hastened the political changes which have almost completed the process.]

539 **546. Hala o Taanea:** Way of Taanea.

576 This is an expression used by one in claiming for himself, not arro-
554 gantly but almost apologetically, a place or right from which he has been
276 formerly debarred. Different tales are told of the origin of the phrase. One account says that there was a great warrior called Taanea who had no seat in the kava ring until at last he went to a kava ring and with the customary word of apology, much like the English "Excuse me," merely sat down in the circle. Another account refers the name Taanea not to a man but to the place Taanea in Vavau. According to this story a Tui Tonga who was living in Vavau was one day being borne along in his litter and came to a place where a man named Fukofuka was digging. Fukofuka left his work and took a place among the Tui Tonga's bearers and went right on without a change till the party reached the cemetery at Taanea. The Tui Tonga then thanked him for keeping so long at this task without a rest and told him to run, and that he could have as much land as he ran round without stopping. Fukofuka, notwithstanding his previous labors, completed the circuit of a large piece of land which the Tui Tonga duly gave him. This is said to be the reason that the chief Vahai holds Taanea, for Fukofuka belongs to a younger branch of the Vahai family. Fukofuka, apparently when he returned from his run, found the Tui Tonga drinking kava and was given by him a seat in the upper part of the circle (*alofi*). Fukofuka, with the appropriate word of apology, passed to his place. So anyone going to a place or claiming a privilege to which he is not strictly entitled may say "Way of Taanea," as a sort of apology.

539 **547. Ka i Mua:** Speaking in Mua.

565 Applied to one who is expert in the procedure of ceremonies, dances,
554 and other functions. He is a man of sufficiently chiefly rank to be among
555 the important people in the chiefly town of Mua, a name most often used
[103] for the important village in Eastern Tongatabu associated with the Tui Tonga, but which is also a name of the chief town in a country. Applied generally to one who is very skillful in anything; it is only to be expected that so-and-so should be proficient.

539 **548. Nofo i he api Moli kae fu hala:** Living in the compound
644 called Moli yet clapping wrongly.

535 The compound called Moli was a residence of the Tui Tonga and was
276 of course a center for the practising of dances and for all the ceremonial connected with the kava and such matters. In some dances time is kept by clapping the hands, and in kava drinking the person whose name is called to receive the cup that has just been filled claps his hands to indicate his position. Clapping, therefore, is used in this expression as a type

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THE MOON

There seems great probability that the theory which connects Hina with the moon, *mahina*, is correct. Tongan tradition associates Hina with the shark. A myth from Eueiki in Tonga asserts that Hina was an exceedingly beautiful girl, the daughter of the chief of Eueiki, and that one day while sporting in the breakers she was swallowed by a Samoan deity, who assumed the shape of a shark for the purpose. Possibly this myth is to be referred to the monthly disappearances of the moon. 821 773

The association of Hina with the Maui is also common throughout Polynesia. In Tongan myth a maiden Sinailele, living in Fiji, becomes pregnant by stepping over the bones of Maui Atalanga and Maui Kijikiji, and thereby becomes the mother of Tui Motuliki.[19] Sinailele seems to be a Fijian modification of Hina, and the connection of Hina with the Maui may be a connection of the moon with the Underworld, parallel with the association of the sun with the Underworld.

There is a place at Matoto in Vavau which affords a fine outlook over the ocean and is famous as a spot at which to see the moon rise. This locality is named Mata-mahina-hopoanga, or Matanga-mahina-hopo, place of seeing moon rise. When parties repair thither they must make no noise and kindle no fire till the moon is fully above the horizon. As the moon appears over the ocean as though she were floating up from the depths of the sea, she is said to *kakau mai*, swim hither. When she is clear of the horizon and the onlookers are free of the tabu on noise it seems to be not unusual to raise cries of joy. The information I have been able to obtain about this custom is very scanty, but it is possible that details, if one could obtain them, would be full of interest. 821 [103]

There is a couplet referring to this moon-viewing site. [539]

Fine taumelo hake ki Matoto	Harbinger woman goes up to Matoto
Ko ene fie mamata he mahina hopo.	Because she wants to see the moon rise.

The moon, also the sun, in eclipse is termed by the Tongans *mate*, dead. In ancient times this phenomenon seems to have [113]

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[19] Folk-Lore, vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 53 ff., 1921.

[P.XVI]

102
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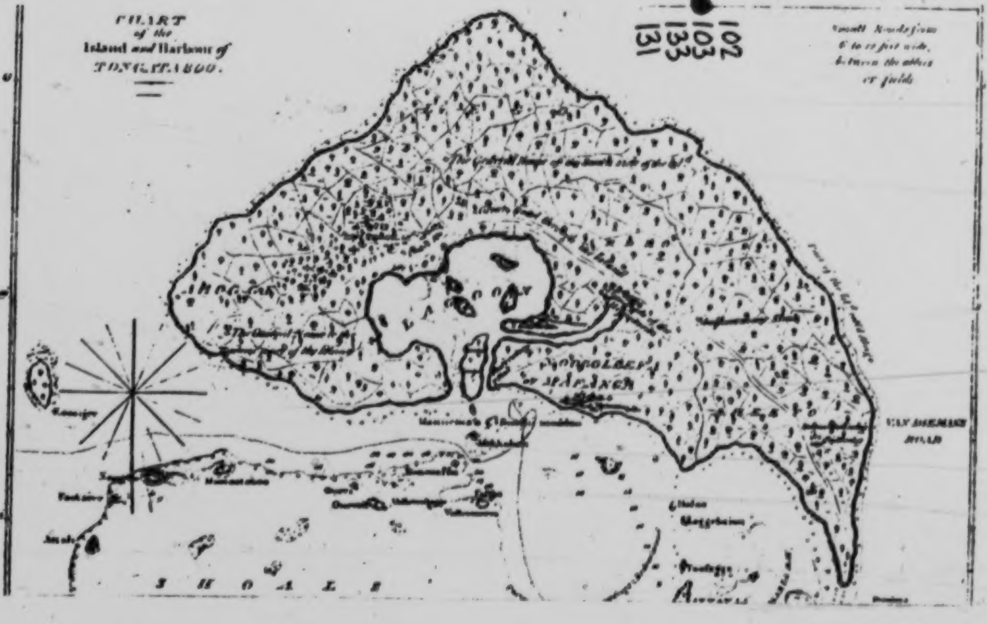
CHART
of the
Island and Harbour of
TONGATABOO.
Small Roads from
6 to 12 feet wide,
between the other
or fields
LAGOON
VAN DIEMEN'S ROAD
SHOALS

12: Vason R-3 (1797-1801) 1810
OU9 Tonga OU9

12: Vason M-3 (1797-1801) 1810
OU9 Tonga OU9

have attempted an intercourse with the natives, but 000 the Captain, unwilling to lose a whole night, in waiting for the day, stood forward in his course for the Friendly Islands. As we passed along the glimmering shores, the Island seemed to extend to the distance of fifteen or eighteen miles.

In about five days, we discovered one of the 122 Friendly Islands, named by the Dutch, who disco- 175 vered it, Middleburg, but known to the inhabitants by the name of Eooa. We kept Eooa on our larboard side, or left hand, in order to fall down on Tongataboo, which, we knew, lay to the right.

The mountains of Eooa, which we discerned, were at a considerable distance; so that we ran the whole day, before we reached the confines of the Friendly Islands; and finding we were not likely to make the harbour till it was dark, we stood off, till day-light. The wind blew briskly as the morning dawned, and the Captain crowded sail to take advantage of it, in order, if possible, to steer down the channel, by day-light, into the bay of Tongataboo. This name is properly two words, Tonga-Taboo, [103] signifying Sacred Island, the reason of which will [243] appear, when we come to shew, that the Priest of this Island, Duatonga, was reverenced and resorted to by all the surrounding Islands.

As we were entering the channel, a canoe ap- [609] proached us with two persons in it, natives of Eooa, we supposed, through desire of European articles;

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361
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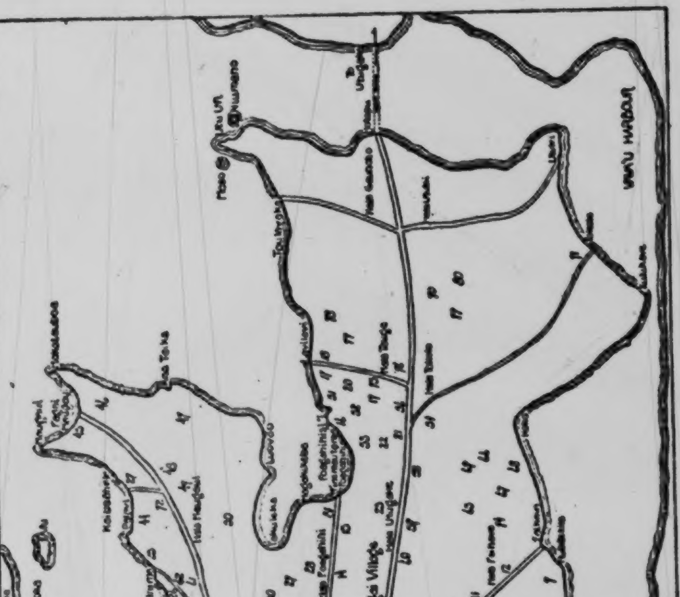

FIG. 1.

Sketch map of the island of Pangaimotu showing the location of Pangai village (here spelt Pagai), principal roads *(hala)* giving access to the plantations, together with main place names. Numbers indicate location of the plantations controlled by the villagers of Pangai.

THE VILLAGE OF PANGAI

LOCATION AND CLIMATE

OF the three island groups into which the modern 101
Kingdom of Tonga is divided, that of Vava'u is northern- 131
most. The position of its chief village, Neiafu, is 18° 39'
south, and 173° 59' west. Three-fifths of the land area of 131
this northern group is in the one island, 'Uta Vava'u. The
remaining islands are separated from the mainland by narrow [133]
channels, some of them fordable at low tide. The island (see
Fig. 1)^A on which Pangai village[2] is situated, Pangaimotu,[3] lies
directly across Neiafu harbour. The nearest landing-place 361
to the village may be reached by launch in a half hour. By 484
land, it is about a two-hour walk from Neiafu to Pangai
along an ill-kept bush track that is officially graced with [491]
the title of "road"; the distance is covered in half this [492]
time by horse. The ford between 'Uta Vava'u and the [133]
island of Pangai may be crossed by horse or on foot at low
tide, by horse only—and then with considerable difficulty—
at high tide.

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[2] Pangai is a fairly common place name in Tonga. It means "meeting place" or "gathering place" and was formerly applied to the permanent or temporary residences of the Tui Kanokupolu or his agents. As noted below, the island of Pangaimotu is a royal estate. The Queen of Tonga is the present holder of the office of Tui Kanokupolu. We have no data however, as to the specific time or occasion in the past when the island and the village received their name, Pangai. 103 643

[3] Perhaps a note should be added at this point on orthography. The orthography to which the early Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missionaries reduced the Tongan language and which is in current usage at the present time, is most peculiar. It consists of five vowels and thirteen consonants. The vowels are the standard Polynesian vowel sounds. In the consonantal system however, both *b* and *p* are used for the intermediate Polynesian sound between *p* and *b*; *t* and *j* are also used as if for separate sounds, though referring to a dental *t* sound that is sometimes palatalized before certain vowels. The front palatal nasal *eng* sound is symbolized by *g*. The student has his choice between using an irrational but customary and specifically Tongan orthography on the one hand and, on the other hand, the more widely used standard Polynesian orthography. For the place-names and proper names on the two sketch-maps we have kept the 104

A. [See category 116, p. 6--Analyst]

173 unnaturally, but his brother, Mounga-motua, saw it as he
175 sat watching the game on the beach. And he cried,
643 "Chief, the sea is strange." But the elder, thinking
682 only of his game, told him roughly to be silent. Then
[103] the younger saw the sea turn to blood, and as he again
cried out in fear, the woman came and sat down respectfully
before her chief, therefore the place is called
[103] Faete (Crouching-place) to this day. She said, "I bring
tidings (*tala fo'ou*)" (therefore the place is called Tala-fo'ou
to this day). "The chief, your father, has been
slain."

Kau-ulu-fonua leaped to his feet, and seizing the mast of a canoe, he broke it into three pieces, and gave them to his brothers and to his sister, saying, "Which of us knows our father? Only the child Lo-tawai has seen him." And Lo-tawai answered, "Yes, I shall know him."

So they went forth, led by the woman, and came to the wood called Vao-tabu (Sacred Grove) in which the king had been slain; and the woman led them to the tree in which their father's body hung in a basket. The place is called Tataünga-o-Tui-Tonga, because the body was cut up there. And Lo-tawai looked on it and said, "This is our father: I know the face for his face."[1] And they buried their father there, and called the people to them to war against his murderers, who fled to Eua.

There Kau-ulu-fonua fought them and drove them out, and they fled to Haapai: thither the brothers pursued them, and they fled to Vavau. And as the avengers still

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[1] Penem etiam patris per granditatem mirabilem recognovit; cui quidem nomen proprium datum erat, "Ulie-hae-ā," scilicet "Anguis-qui-sepimenta-perrumpit."

173 pursued, they launched forth upon the ocean, and sailed
175 to Niua-tobutabu, and thence before the wind to distant
643 Niua-foou; but even thither did Kau-ulu-fonua pursue
682 them. And they fled northward again to Haamoa, whose
[103] ancient name was Hahafakamoa,[1] and were driven out
from thence. Then they put forth again, and fled to
[823] Uvea, and still they were pursued. So they fled westward to Futuna; and because this was the end of the world, and there was no land beyond them to which they might flee, they awaited the coming of Kau-ulu-fonua and his brothers with the remnant of their army.

And when he landed, he prepared his men for war, and
173 the men of Futuna, marvelling at his prowess, said, "Thou
175 art not brave of thyself, but by favour of the gods." And
643 he mocked them, and cried, "Then I will leave my back to
682 the gods to defend, and myself defend my face." And as
776 he was attacking the gate of the wall which his father's murderers had built, one of them wounded him in the back as he was passing through the gate. Thereat he cried, "The gods are fools: they cannot even shield my
173 back." And he seized the old man who had wounded
175 him, and held him until his men came up; and they took
643 the town, and bound both the murderers, and brought
682 them before him, and there was peace. Therefore to this day are there two divisions of Futuna—the one Futuna, and the other Futuna Tini because it was left unharmed
[648] by the war. And Kau-ulu-fonua told the people of Futuna that, as a reward to them for having helped him to seize his father's murderers, he would grant that they should always spoil the Tongan canoes that reached their

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[1] Hahafakamoa = beating like a cock's wings.

173 shores.[1] And he gave to the people of Uvea that they
175 should comb the hair of the Tongans who landed on their
643 island with the tail of a sting-ray; and to Niua that they
682 648 should push away the canoes of the Tongans, and not let
103 them land: therefore is Niua called Niua-teke-vaka (Niua
the canoe spurner).[2]

Now the murderers were old men and had no teeth, and when they were brought before Kau-ulu-fonua, he ordered hard dry kava to be brought, and made them chew it before him, so that their mouths were filled with blood. And he bade them pour water into the bowl, and knead and strain the kava, and he drank the draught
551 alone. Therefore was he named Kau-ulu-fonua-fekai (Kau-ulu-fonua the savage); and he slew his father's murderers in Futuna and returned to Tonga.

When he was returned he called his brothers to him,
173 and he said, "I am the chief, but this people have
175 dared to slay the Tui Tonga. What will they not dare?
643 And how shall the land stand fast if the chief be slain? Now therefore it is my mind to set a chief over the people to govern them, and I will be supreme lord of the soil only, and of the offerings." And he made his brother,

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[1] When the Tongan *matabule* Kau Moala visited Futuna in 1808 he was spoiled of all his goods, and his canoe was broken up. On leaving he was presented with everything he required, but, despite his entreaties, not a single article of his own property was returned to him.

[2] After I had left Tonga I asked an old native of Futuna whether he knew any legends of a Tongan invasion. He wrote down for me an old Saga describing an invasion by the King of Tonga, who cried, when wounded in the back, "The gods are fools!" The only difference in the two stories was that the Futuna account describes the utter rout of the Tongans with so great a slaughter that stacks were made of the dead bodies. Traditions so corroborated rise at once to the dignity of history.

622 One of our excursions was to the colony of
643 flying-foxes at Hihifo, where I wished to renew
my acquaintance with old Ata, the hereditary
lord of the western district, who had not been
on cordial terms with the king since the royal
[103] marriage. His village lies upon the shores of
Maria Bay, so named by Tasman when he discovered
the island in 1643, and it is close to
Kanakubolu, where the temporal kings were
always crowned, and from which they take their
[824] title of Tui Kanakubolu. The ancient tree
under which they sat was overthrown (*absit
omen*) in a gale a few years ago, and the present
king caused pieces of the wood to be inlaid in
825 the throne of the royal chapel. But the feature
of the place is the flying-fox colony. Four or
five great *toa* trees stand in the village square,
and many thousands of these great fruit-eating
bats roost there in the sunshine, hanging head
downward like noisome fruit, crawling, scratching,
quarrelling, killing the foliage with their
droppings and poisoning the air with their reek.
At nightfall they set forth in long procession for
the banana plantations, levying toll on them as
far as Mua, fifteen miles distant, and returning to
[778] their perch before daybreak. In no sense are
[777] they sacred, and away from the colony they may

776 connected with the wider worship of Bulotu Katoa. The sacred
animal of Mofuta-ae-ta'u was a great sea-eel (Toke), who dwelt in
[825] an opening of the reef opposite the village. This deity resented
anyone's appearance on the beach near his abode with the head bound
with a turban, or whitened with lime. Should anyone so disregard the
eel's feelings as thus to appear in the forbidden area he would be taken
off to the hole in the rock where the god lived. It is related of one
unlucky wight who so offended that he was born off by the enraged
god, but five days later, when his friends and relatives ashore had
finished celebrating his obsequies, he suddenly appeared amongst
them, not, however, his old, good-looking self, for the eel-god had
plucked every hair from his head.

A small fish called the *vete* was regarded as the girdle of Mafuta-
776 ae-ta'u, it being asserted that a shoal of *vete* surrounded the great eel
825 like a leaf-girdle. A similar statement is made about another fish
and one of the shark-gods, to be mentioned later. The eating of the
776 *vete* was not forbidden, but it was *tabu* for the chief Tamale to go down
to the beach on the days when it appeared. Should he neglect this
825 precaution of keeping out of the way (probably within doors) the *vete*
784 would disappear. Restrictions of this sort are not confined to Tamale.

[262] The father of the present Tamale adopted Christianity, and burnt
the temple of his god. Its furniture included fine mats, weapons of
778 war, and carefully wrought pieces of wood painted with tumeric.
[798] Probably this is a representative collection of temple treasures.

Taufa is another god of the chiefly eastern end of Tongatabu,
776 associated particularly with the great Tui Haatakalaua chief Tungi
and his family. The Tungi chieftainship is comparatively late, but
643 the title is now borne by the Tui Haatakalaua, one of the oldest and
proudest names of the Tongan nobility. The special domain of Taufa
776 was a large district called Ahau, including several important modern
[103] villages, in the east of Tongatabu, but the name is more familiar now
as that of a village at the other end of the island. One of the most
776 widely used names of the hero-king, George Tubou I., Taufa-ahau, is
said to be derived from the name of this god and his district. In
643 childhood the king was cured of a serious illness by Taufa, and
551 thereafter bore the name Taufa-ahau. This name was previously
unknown in his family, but has since been perpetuated. Taufa had a
776 famous sanctuary. It is related that, during a time of war, Niukapu,
778 a chief of very ancient lineage, fled from his foes and gained this
house of refuge. His enemies thereupon slew a man, and, with
[782] appropriate accompaniments, presented him as an offering to the god.
The priest Kautae, thinking it shame that a man who claimed
776 sanctuary with him should perish, slew his own daughter and gave
778 her to the waiting warriors, thus ransoming Niukapu. Tamale, who
related this, spoke of Kautae as having given his own life to Niukapu's
793

16: Collocott M-5 (no date) 1921 OU9 Tonga OU9

foes, and it is said of priests that it is better that they themselves
should die than that one who has taken refuge with them should 776
perish. Niukapu in gratitude to his deliverer told Kautae to take his 778
pick of a piece of land, but the priest instead asked Niukapu for his 793
kava, which means that in *kava* ceremonies Kautae has the right to
demand that the cup intended for Niukapu should be brought to him. 776
This practice is not very uncommon. There is an old gentleman in the 778
island of Haano, in Haapai, who, although not a chief himself, has the 793
right to demand the *kava* of a considerable number of chiefs on the
ground of their descent from his family. 276

Taufa is both a sea and a land god. In the sea he is manifested 574
as the shark, and is called Taufa-tahi, i.e., Taufa of the Sea. On
land he bore the name Taufa-uta, i.e., Taufa of the Land, but had no 776
separate sacred animal. In fact, Taufa-tahi and Taufa-uta cannot be 825
considered as two distinct manifestations of the god. Taufa was the
god, his totem was the shark, and he had his shrines ashore in which [778]
he spoke through his priest. The name most commonly applied to [793]
him is Taufa-tahi. Taufa's shark seems to have been a mythical sea [787]
monster. Near Mua, the chief village in eastern Tongatabu, is a
place in the sea, where it is asserted that on calm days white mounds,
like the mounds heaped up over the graves of the dead, can be seen
beneath the water. This spot is called Taufa's cemetery, and here the
god, in the form of an exceedingly white shark, might be sometimes
seen.

Taufa was a notable protector of gardens. To secure the services 776
of the god the husbandman had simply to plait a coconut-leaf in the
semblance of a shark, and hang it up in his plantation. This placed 241
the garden under a *tabu* that none would dare to violate. It is said 776
that after the introduction of Christianity a man had the hardihood to 241
thrust his hand in mockery into one of these *tabu* signs; but the 784
moribund deity was not to be insulted with impunity, and soon after-
wards the sacrilegious violator, whilst bathing in the sea, had both
his arms bitten off by a shark. It is interesting to notice that the 776
priestly succession has been maintained to the present day, and a 793
Kautae is still regularly appointed.

Taliai Tubou is the god of the Tui Kanokupolu, whose title is now
assumed by the constitutional ruler of Tonga. Even before the advent of 776
Christianity real power was gradually passing out of the hands of the 643
Tui Tonga into those of more active lords, notably the Tui Kanokupolu,
who was in any case a very high chief. Tubou, the royal title of the [554]
Tui Kanokupolu appears in the name of the god. Kanokupolu is
itself a small village in the west of Tongatabu, but the Tui Kanokupolu 103
chieftainship has long been a much more important thing than king of
this little village would seem to imply, but the real moment of the 361
name Kanokupolu itself must doubtless be sought elsewhere. Kupolu

16: Collocott M-5 (no date) 1921 OU9 Tonga OU9

361 is a widely distributed Polynesian place name. As the capital of the
modern kingdom Nukualofa is of course the residence of the Tui
[103] Kanokupolu; but the connection between this chieftainship and
[644] Nukualofa is of longer standing than merely since the establishment of
Christianity. The ancient Nukualofa was much smaller than the
present town, which includes within its boundaries a number of family
groups who inhabited areas whose names and locations are still
known.

The sacred object of Taliai Tubou is a large black volcanic pebble,
778 roughly oval in shape, now in the possession of the Wesleyan College,
Nukualofa. This stone is called Tui Ahau, i.e., King of Ahau. Its
613 headquarters were probably Kolovai, the largest town in western
[778] Tongatabu, and the home of Ata, the head of the Haa Ngata (Tribe of
Ngata), to which the Tui Kanokupolu belongs. Ahio was originally
the head of this tribe, but his influence waned by a process similar to
that by which the Tui Tonga's prestige diminished.

Besides the Tui Ahau in Nukualofa there is lying on the ground
778 in Kolovai another stone of the same kind, which enjoys a sort of twin
sanctity, and is reputed to possess the power, rather unusual in a stone,
of bringing forth little pebbles. The natives who led me to see the
stone narrated this curious circumstance with perfect gravity, but
search failed to reveal any of the fruits of petrine propagation.

These stones are of a sort not found on the coral islands of the group, and were perhaps brought from one or other of the two volcanic mountains in Haapai, Tofua and Kao.

Bekebeka-a-Tama, a flying-fox god, belonging originally to Ula, a
776 *matabule* (minor chief, or rather, great gentleman-attendant of a chief)
825 of Ahau, a village near Kolovai, in western Tongatabu, but now
transferred to Ata of Kolovai. The actual god seems to be a purely
[787] mythical flying-fox, whose appearance is an omen of disaster to Ata.
Bekabeka-a-tama is distinguished from the rank and file of flying-foxes
(*beka*) by his white colour, but I know of no one who claims ever to
824 have seen him.* In Kolovai are several casuarina trees on which the
flying-foxes are protected by a *tabu*, and which are covered with the
825 rather noisome little creatures. One or two great chiefs, however,
784 have the right of shooting them on the prohibited trees. If one falls
from the trees to the ground it is free of the *tabu*, and may be picked
up and taken away. Rumour avers that the modern small boy's awe
of the *tabu* is not sufficient to deter him from trying the effect of a
-825 surreptitious missile. Should the flying-foxes desert their trees Ata
276 must make *kava* for them and so entice them home again.

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* Ata has since told me that he has several times seen a white flying-fox, most recently within the last two or three years.

Tongan landed chiefs are land hungry. The old practice 423
was to claim as much as possible of the neighbouring lord's 178
territory upon his death. Careful surveys now being made 425
by the government are fixing permanently the boundaries
of hereditary lands, so that expansion of one's holdings at [428]
the expense of some minor heir who is unfamiliar with his [656]
inheritance will soon be no longer possible. It is of interest
to note that the chief who would be Tui Tonga, if that office
had not been abolished, has by legal procedure in recent
years secured the return of lands improperly claimed by
others.

Euro-American culture has had a hand in transforming 361
the Tongan population from a rural one to a village-dwelling 177
one. The transformation had its beginning at the end of 178
the eighteenth century when civil war forced the people to [166]
leave their farms and seek refuge in fortresses. Thus village
life seems to have begun. Then came the missionary and a
great wave of religious enthusiasm which served to reinforce
the new village ties rather than to dissipate them. The [245]
copra trade and the scant attention required for the coconut
trees doubtless, in a negative way, has helped to perpetuate
the village life. The result is that modern Tonga is a country
of villages. The farms surround the villages at varying 241
distances and the villager makes periodic excursions to his 311
eight-acres of farm land. All of this has not been beneficial 178
to agriculture. Much land once cultivated intensively has
become bush. There are signs, however, of revival. A prominent
chief is inducing his people to give up village life
and dwell on their farms. Recently introduced agricultural
fairs seem also to offer a much-needed stimulus. It seems
likely that the next few decades will see a return to the
intensive cultivation of heathen days. The series of food 241
plants has been much enlarged by introductions. 178

Tracts of farm land are sometimes given the names of 103
foreign lands with which the Tongan has become acquainted
in school. More frequently, however, tracts within the villages
are given such names. The Tongan seems to have a 484
considerable interest in geography and he likes to travel. [181]
His geographic poems amply attest this. This love of travel [823]
and of topography is still rife. The monthly steamers and
the sailing passenger boats carry many Tongans from one
part of the archipelago to another or to more distant Samoa
and Fiji. Modern vessels continue to cater to the Tongans' [178]

22: West

OU9 Tonga OU9

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A	B	C
D	E	F

Chart of position of map following p. xv. [facing map]

22: West M-3 (1846-1855) 1865 OU9 Tonga OU9

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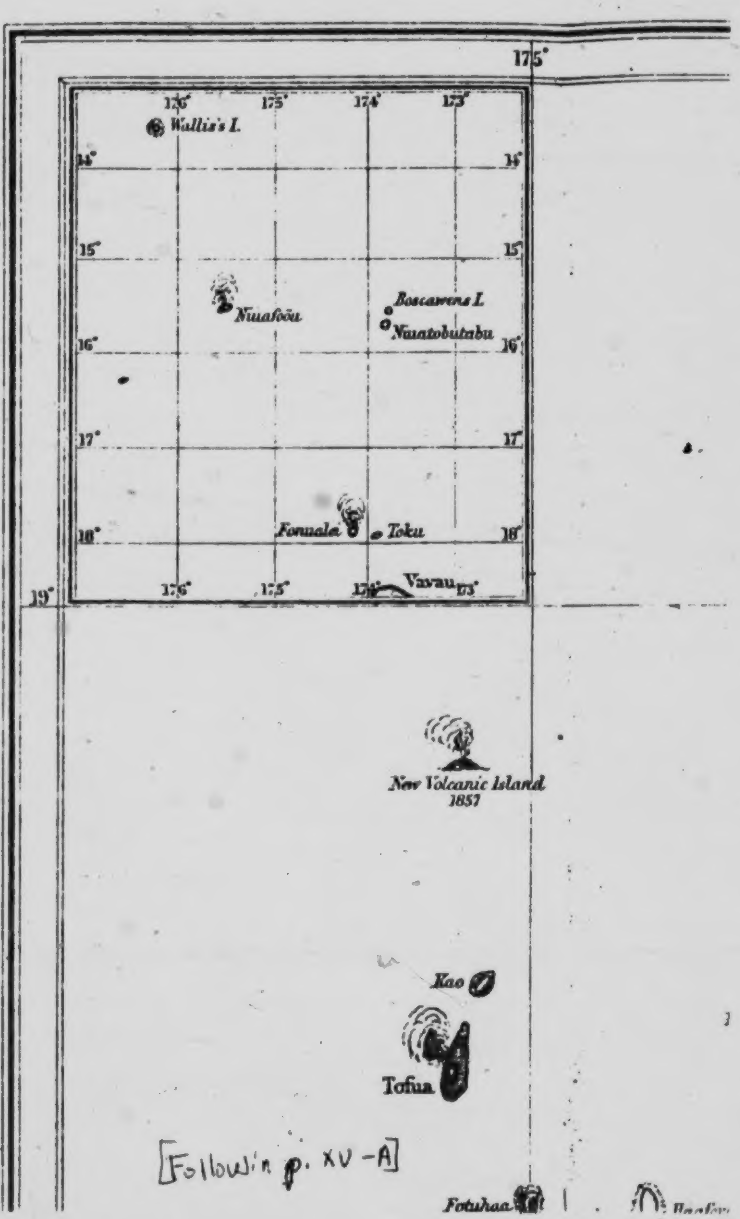
133

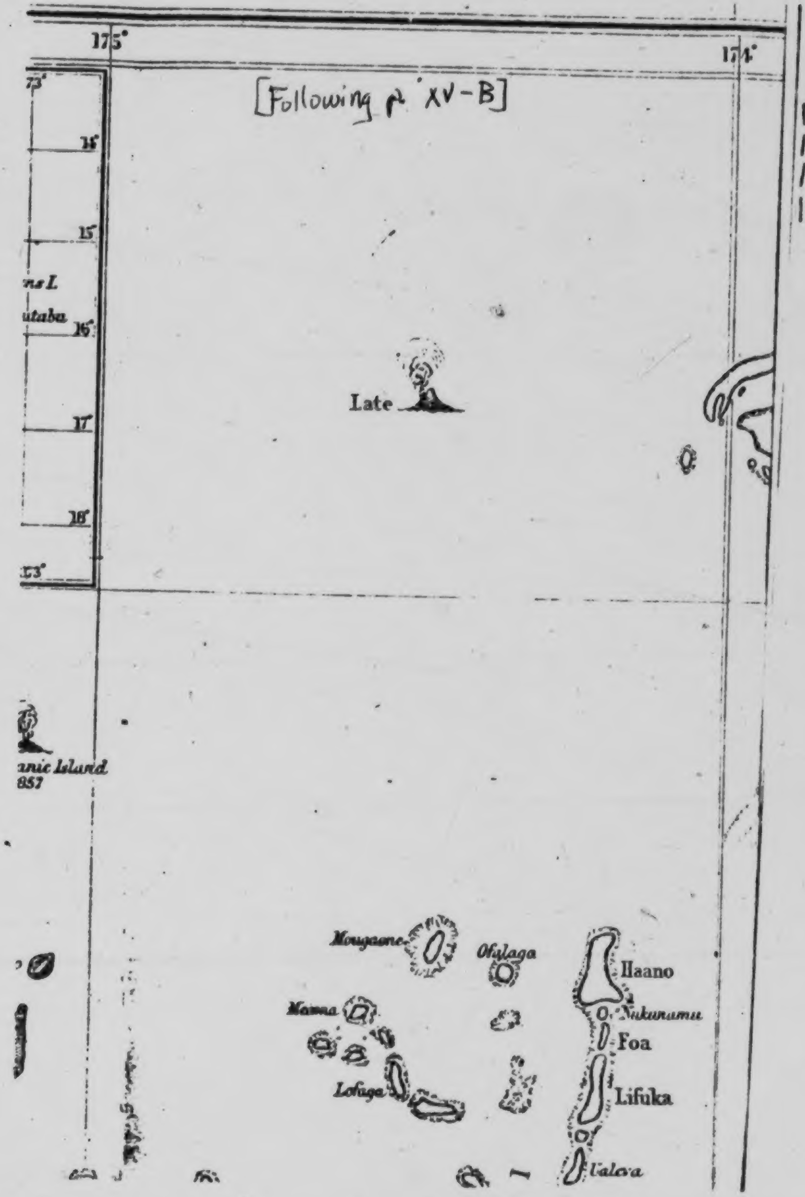

175°
176°
175°
174°
173°
Wallis's I.
14°
14°
15°
15°
Niuafoöu
Boscawens I.
Niuatobutabu
16°
16°
17°
17°
Fonuala
Toku
18°
18°
19°
176°
175°
174°
Vavau
173°
New Volcanic Island
1857
Kao
Tofua
Fotuhaa

[Followin p. XV-A]

22: West M-3 (1846-1855) 1865 OU9 Tonga OU9

[Following p. XV-B]

102
103
131
133


175°
174°
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ns I.
utaba
Late
nic Island
857
Mougaone
Ofulaga
Haano
Mama
Nukunamu
Foa
Lofaga
Lifuka
Ualeva

22: West M-3 (1846-1855) 1865 OU9 Tonga OU9

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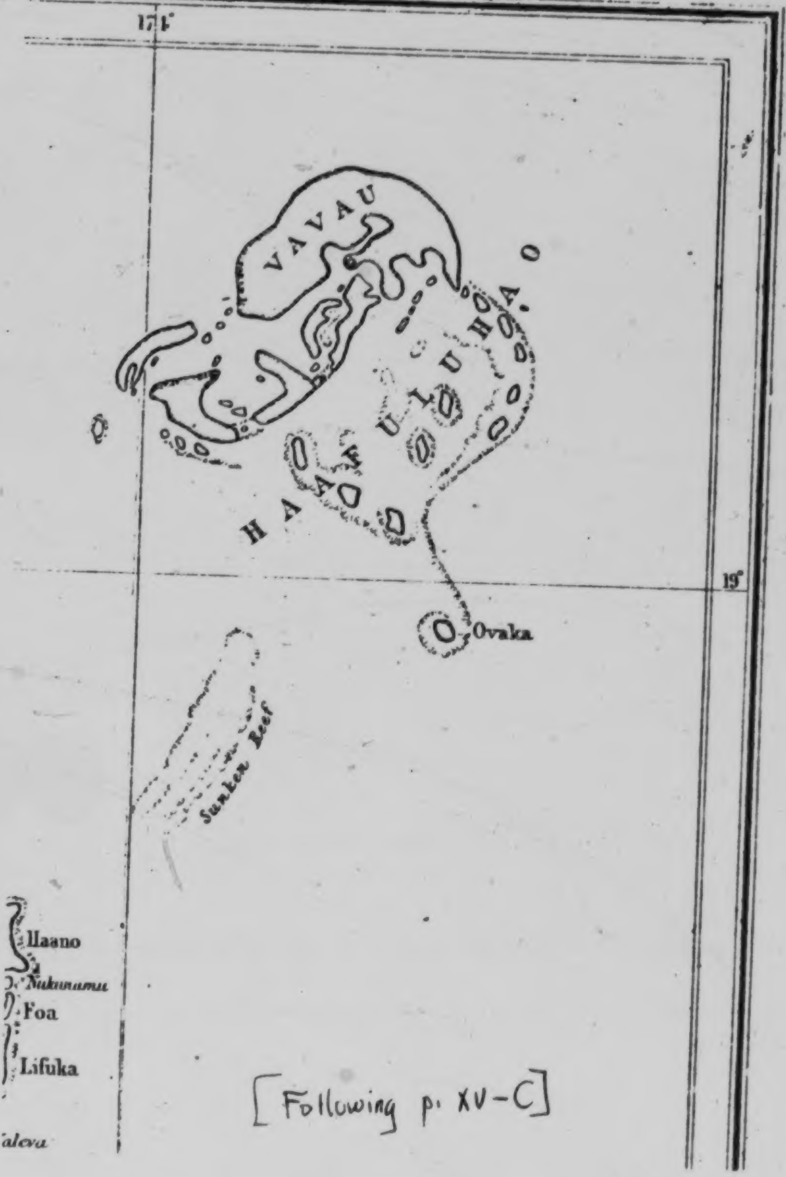
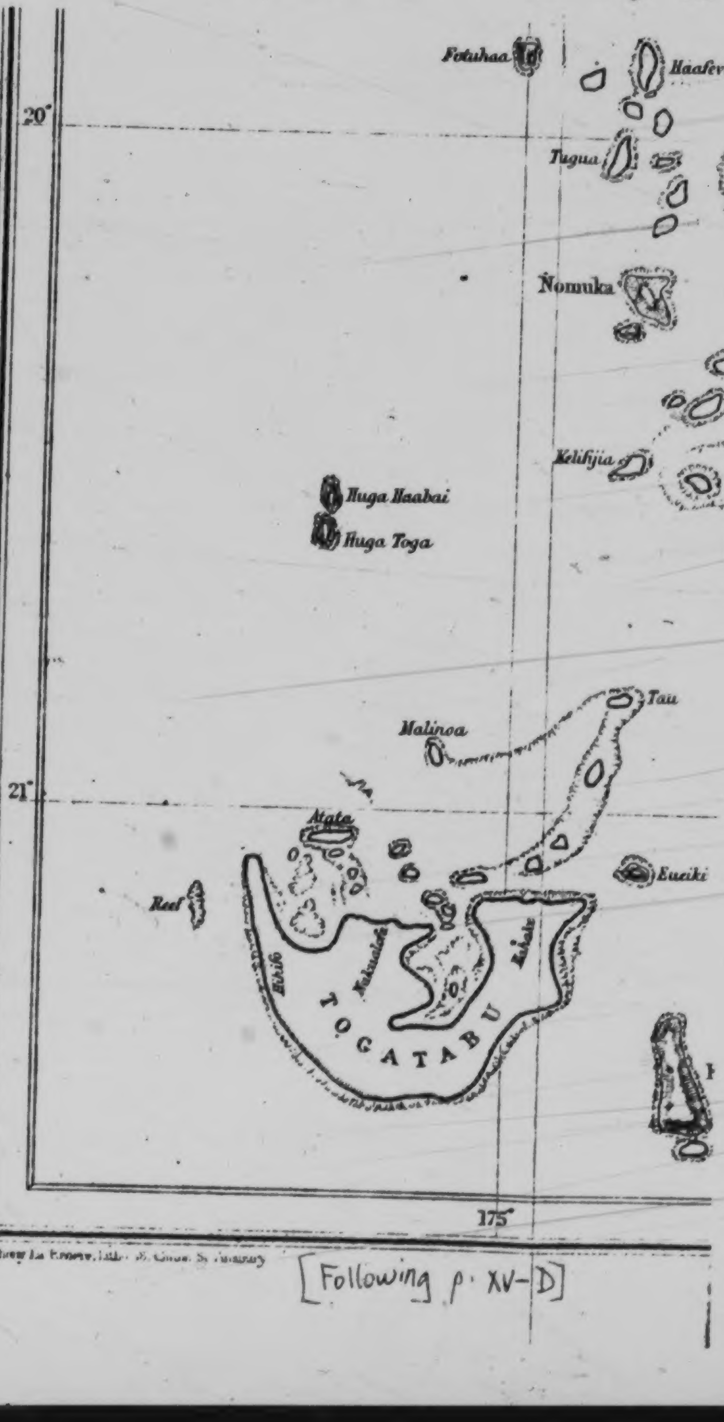

174°
VAVAU
HAAFULUHAO
19°
Ovaka
Sunken Reef
Haano
Nukunamu
Foa
Lifuka
aleva

[Following p. XV-C]

22: West M-3 (1846-1855) 1865 OU9 Tonga OU9

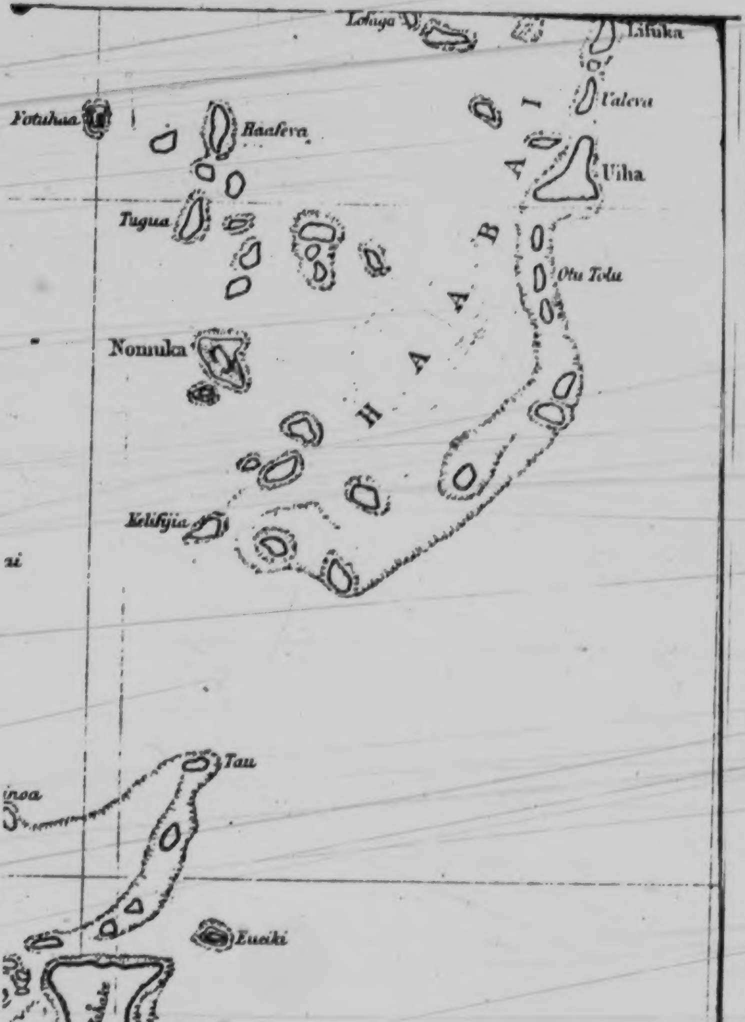
102
● 103
131
133


Fotuhaa
Haafeva
20°
Tugua
Nomuka
Kelifijia
Huga Haabai
Huga Toga
Tau
Malinoa
21°
Atata
Eueiki
Reef
Hihifo
Nukualofa
Lihale
TOGATABU
175°

[illegible] Lith. [illegible]

[Following p. XV-D]

22: West M-3 (1846-1855) 1865 OU9 Tonga OU9


Lofuga
Lifuka
Valeva
Fotuhua
Haafeva
Uiha
Tugua
H A A B A I
Otu Tolu
Nomuka
Kelifijia
ai
Tau
inoa
Euaiki
Kohaie
ABU
Eua
175°
West Longitude.
17

102
103
131
133

[Following p. XV-E]

22: West M-3 (1846-1855) 1865 OU9 Tonga OU9

Lifuka
Ualeva
Uiha
20°
21°
174°

CHART OF TONGA
OR THE
FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

102
103
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133

[Following p. XV-F]

a considerable height; thirty-five are moderately 101
elevated; and the rest are low. The three divisions [133]
have generally been known as the Tonga, Haabai, 101
and Vavau Islands. The latter group, however, is 103
frequently called by the natives Haafuluhao.

The Tongan group contains Tonga, the chief
island, from which the group is named, and which,
by way of distinction and eminence, is most generally
called Tongatabu,—Tonga the Sacred. Next
in importance are the islands of Eua, Eueiki,
Bagaimotu, Atata, Fafa, and a goodly sprinkling
of smaller and uninhabited islets. With the [133]
single exception of Eua, none of the Tongan group
reach any considerable elevation.

The Haabai Islands are separated from the Tongan, 131
by about thirty miles of clear sea at their 133
nearest points, from whence they extend northward
over a distance of seventy miles. The whole group
is intersected by alternate reefs and deep sea
channels, which make the navigation both intricate
and dangerous to strangers. They are all of
low elevation, with the exception of the volcanic
islands of Tofua and Kao. Lifuka, Haano, Foa, [103]
Lofaga, Mougaone, Uiha, Fonualoa, Uoleva, The
Otu-Tolu, Nomuka, Haafeva, Tugua, Fotuhaa, and
the two islands already named, are the principal
included in this group.

Between Tonga and Haabai there are also two [103]
high islands, called Huga Tonga and Huga Haabai.
They lie about twenty miles to the westward of the
usual course from the one group to the other: and
they are separated from each other by a deep sea
channel of about one mile and a half wide. They [136]
give clear evidences of volcanic origin, and are
haunted by innumerable flocks of sea-birds. Access

station at Hihifo, in Tongatabu, in safety, but greatly exhausted; and from thence canoes were immediately dispatched for the rescue of the sufferers, all of whom were safely brought away. The first escape, and subsequent endurance of suffering, on the part of the castaways, was all the more remarkable, because a goodly number of them were women. But it may be here remarked, in passing, that Tonguese women are quite as clever and expert in swimming as are the men; although, of course, their physical powers would not enable them to hold out so long as those of the sterner sex. 502 731 481 147

Leaving the Haabai group, and proceeding still to the northward, another volcanic island is met with, called Late. This island lies in the same parallel of distance as the two Hugas, from the main chain of islands, and is therefore considerably to the westward. It occupies a position about midway between Haabai and the Haafuluhao, or Vavau group. It also is uninhabited, but it is an island of considerable resources, and it is frequently visited by voyagers proceeding between Tonga and Fiji. In making a final start for the latter islands, Late affords a good point of departure for the native navigators from Vavau. The nearest of the Fijis lie almost due west from thence, and Late, being a lofty conical island, is visible from a great distance. 131 133 [103]

The Haafuluhao group is the most variegated and beautiful of the Friendly archipelago. Of the islands which compose it, Vavau is the largest and most important. Then come Bagaimotu, Falevai, Niuababu, Huga, Oloua, Koulo, Ofu, Ovaka, and a number of islets, chiefly lying to the eastward, in close proximity to each other. [103]

Stretching still further to the north and east, we 131
meet with Toku, Fonua Lei, Niua Tobutabu, [103]
Boscawen's Island, and Nuia Foöu. These latter
islands have separate governors or kings, who [634]
administer affairs without any regular oversight
from the chief government in Tonga. Neverthe-
less, they are thoroughly tributary, and are under [619]
the control of the Tonguese sovereigns, whenever
necessity arises, or opportunity serves, for inter-
communication.

If native tradition is to be credited, the govern- 173
ment of Tonga, at one period of its history, ex- 619
tended as far as 13° 30' south latitude; viz., to 101
Wallis's Island, which, in the native language, is
called Uvea. Indeed, that island is said to have
been peopled from Tonga; but in what way there
is nothing to show. The obvious similarity of [174]
language seems to justify this tradition; even
although great, and apparently arbitrary, changes
have been made in the meaning and use of words
common to the vocabularies of both. At present 619
Uvea is within the range of the Friendly Islands 101
District Missionary operations; but it does not, in
any way, acknowledge the supremacy of Tonga, and
therefore we do not regard it as forming any portion
of King George's dominions.

Within the comparatively circumscribed limits 133
here traced upon the bosom of the Pacific, we pos-
sess numerous and diversified examples of its peculiar
insular system. We have, in the Friendly group,
islands of varied dimensions, and in every stage of
development, from the isolated coral block, rising
abruptly in mid ocean, to form, most likely, in
process of time, the nucleus of a future island, to
the most perfectly developed and primitive of the

22: West M-3 (1846-1855) 1865 OU9 Tonga OU9

CHAPTER VII.

The harbour of Vavau, or Port Refuge—Suitability for a Naval Rendezvous—The first steam-ship across the Pacific—Rise of Christianity in Vavau—Finau Ulukalala—A sailor's letter for a Missionary—Finau persecutes the Christians—The first disciples—Their flight and conduct in Haabai—Taufa-ahau visits Vavau—Ulukalala's conversion—Burning of heathen temples and idols—Wrath of the heathen—Attempted war—A bloodless victory—Death of Ulukalala—Accession of King George—A great religious awakening—Attempt by the Romish Priests—The first code of laws—State of Vavau in 1846—Another great religious movement—Permanent results.

504 The harbour of Vavau has been long known to the
133 English Admiralty by the name of Port Refuge. The
(103) soundings given in the accompanying chart, are what
were taken by Captain Bethune, of the Royal Navy,
133 when in command of the "Conway" in 1838; but
114 the sketch of the harbour then made was inaccurate
504 in several particulars. These errors have been corrected in the present chart; but the scale of its projection would not admit a view of the coast and islands, to the eastward. As, however, that side of the group is rendered utterly unapproachable by ships, in consequence of extensive reefs, the omission is of the less moment.

504 There are two entrances to the harbour, both of
which are perfectly free from dangers. The widest
487 is that to the north-west. The other lies to the
133 south-west, between the islands of Huga and Niuababu. That channel is only about three-quarters of a mile wide, but it is deep, and entirely free from obstructions. We entered, in the "Triton," by that from the north-west. Passing between two

sionaries. The whole of the older Mission stations were prosperous, and their entire aspect most encouraging. New openings were likewise presenting themselves into heathen villages formerly closed against religious influences. 797

The Missionary stations of Tongatabu were adapted to its political divisions. During our residence, on the island, Mua was occupied by the Rev. George Daniel; whose labours extended to all the villages in the eastern part, including also the island of Eueiki. Nukualofa, and the central districts, were under the ministry and pastoral care of the Rev. Messrs. William Webb and Richard Amos; the former being succeeded, at his death, by the Rev. Thomas Adams. All the places included in the Nukualofa district, were nominally Christian, with the exception of the town and fortress of Bea. In that place, the principal chiefs remained heathens; although several French priests resided among them, who had gathered about two hundred adherents, and had built a very superior native place of Popish worship.

The station to which we removed from the Vavau islands, was that of Hihifo, or the western division of Tongatabu. Hihifo was the largest town, and Jefesi Ata the ruling chief of the district. The principal villages connected with the Mission residence at Hihifo, were Neiafu, Haatafu, Foui, Teekiu, Nukunuku, Matahau, Fahefa, Fatai, and the island of Atata. Houma was the only town in the Hihifo district still remaining heathen; but, there was no Popish element there, as was the case at Bea and Mua. [103]

Hihifo had been a strongly-fortified place in [712]

30: Collocott M-5 (no date) 1962 OU9 Tonga OU9

THE SUPERNATURAL IN TONGA

By E. E. V. COLLOCOTT

IT is no longer possible to observe at first-hand the ritual of 121
Tongan worship. Even the names of the gods are well nigh [771]
forgotten. All that will be attempted here is to bring together a few of the conceptions of the old Tongan when he came to have dealings with the invisible world, adding little, probably nothing, to the general sum of information respecting Polynesian beliefs, but merely supplying a few points for comparison from a region which has not been so fully described as some others.

TABU

GENERAL REMARKS

The main island in the Tongan Group is marked on the maps as 103
Tongatabu, though locally it is most often called simply Tonga. Very frequently, however, it is called Tongatabu, sometimes Tonga Lahi (Great Tonga), or Tonga Eiki (Chiefly Tonga). It probably owes 784
its appellation of "tabu" to the fact that it is the residence of the 565
great chiefs, those who in the beginning descended from heaven, the [103]
offspring of a mortal woman and a god. These chiefs are the fount [829]
and source of chiefly influence and prestige, the head of the sacred polity of the group in its practical working. Natives say that the people of the northern groups of Haapai and Vavau would remark on the incessant tabus imposed on them when they visited Tonga on account of the proximity of the high chiefs. That can have happened, however, only in the immediate entourage of these great lords.

The idea of tabu itself is twofold, or has a twofold aspect, indi- 784
cating firstly sacredness, that which is *nefas*, frequently equivalent to 778
the holiness by which our English Bibles render the Hebrew *qadosh*, the mysterious perilousness and unapproachableness which surrounds mystic power. Besides this uncanny essence of the occult tabu em-

31: Nayacakalou E-4,5 (1957-1958) 1959
OU9 Tonga OU9

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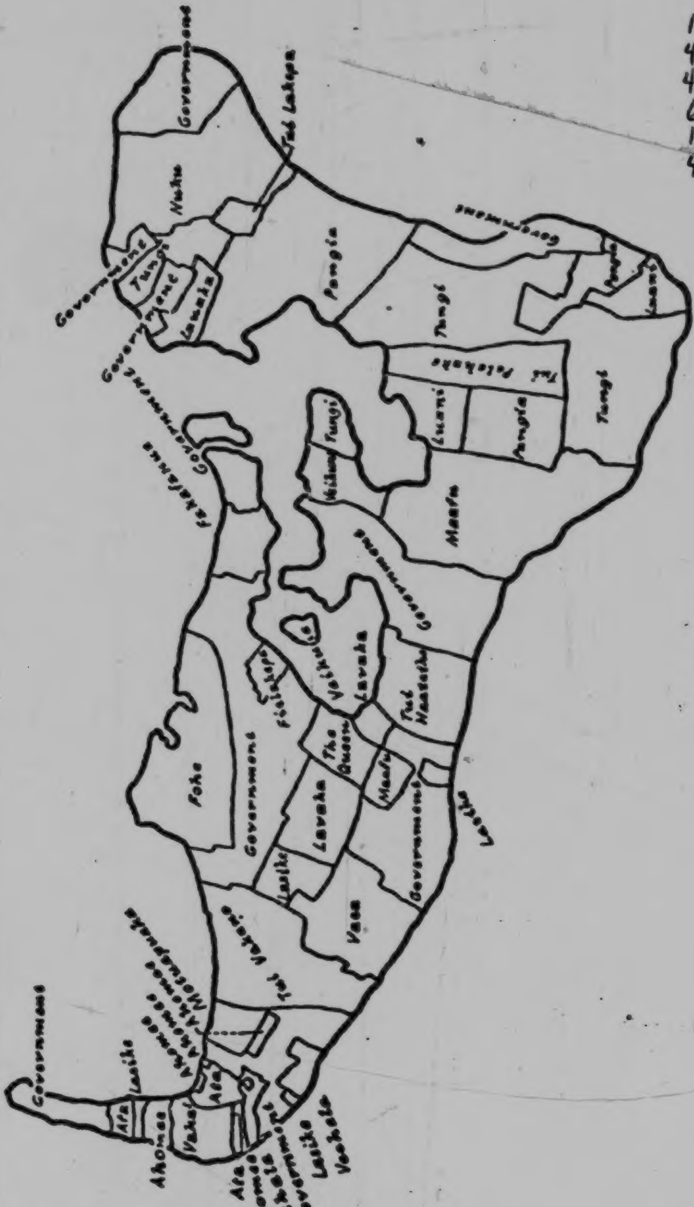
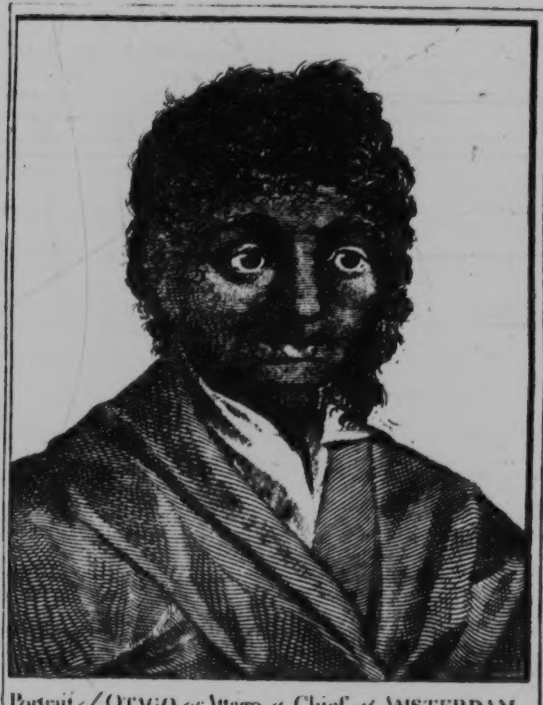

Government
Nuku
Government
Tungi
Government
Lauaka
Government
Tui Lakepa
Government
Fakafanua
Pangia
Government
Tungi
Pangia
Luani
Tui Pelehake
Luani
Pangia
Tungi
Vaikune
Tungi
Maafu
Government
Vaikula
Lavaka
Fielakepa
Tui Haateiho
The Queen
Maafu
Government
Fohe
Lavaka
Government
Lasike
Lasike
Vaea
Government
Tui Vakano
Motuapuaka
Ahomee
Ahomee
Ahomee
Government
Lasike
Ata
Ata
Vaha'i
Ahomee
Ata
Ahomee
Veehala
Government
Lasike
Veehala

Fig. I
(after Gifford 1929)

39: Gerstle & Raitt C,Q-4,S (1952-1972) 1974 OU9 Tonga OU9



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302
175
648
439

Portrait of OTAGO, or Attago, a Chief of AMSTERDAM.

[103]

One of the chiefs of Tongatapu (or "Amsterdam," as it was called by Tasman in 1643), who became a friend of Captain Cook's and who exchanged hogs, fruit and fowls for red cloth, nails and clothing in the usual manner of islander-explorer trade relations.

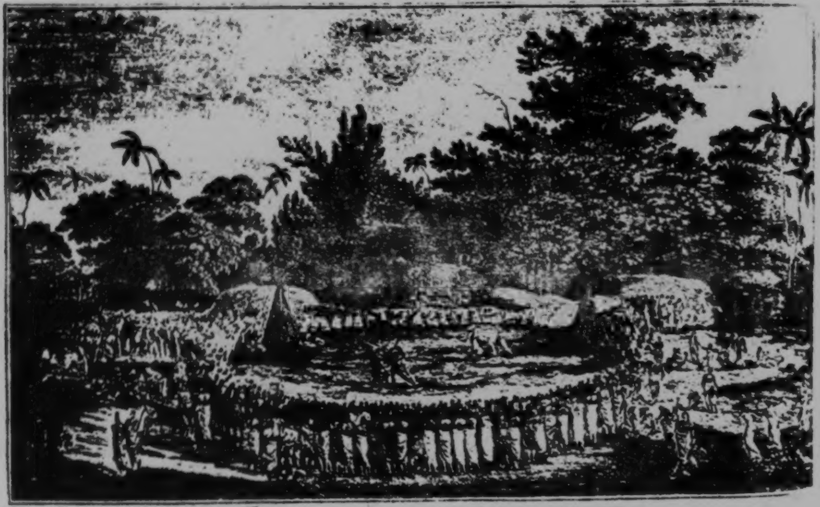
Ko e ta fakatata eni 'o ha 'eiki Tonga na'e fe'ofo'ofani mo Kapiteni Kuki. Na'e foaki ange 'e he 'eiki ni ha me'a tokoni, pea 'oange ki ai 'e Kuki ha konga tupenu kula, fa'o, ngaahi toki ukamea pea mo ha 'u vala.

39: Gerstle & Raitt C.Q-4,5 (1952-1977) 1974 009 Tonga 009

175
648
609
[109]

Captain James Cook first visited the Tonga Islands in October, 1773, and again in July, 1774 when he gave Tonga the legendary name: the Friendly Islands. In his journal, he wrote: "this groupe I have named the Friendly Isles or Archipelago, as a firm Alliance and friendship seems to subsist among their Inhabitants, and their Courteous behavour to strangers intitles them to that appellation . . ."

Na'e fuofua 'a'ahi 'a Kapiteni Kuki ki Tonga 'i 'Okatopa, 1773. 'I he 'ene folau hono tu'o ua ki Tonga, 'i Siulai, 1774, na'a ne fakahingoa ai e 'Otu Tonga ko e 'Otu Felenite (Friendly). Na'a ne fai ai ha tohi 'o pehe: "Kuou fakahingoa e 'otu motu ko eni ko e 'Otu Felenite koe'uhi 'oku fu'u fe'ofo'ofani mo femelino'aki 'a hono kakai, pea nau toe faka'apa'apa mo 'ofa foki 'i he kau sola mo e muli."



The RECEPTION *of* CAPT. COOK, *in* HAPAEE

men of enterprise who use a *pa* trap for catching fish sometimes sell their 621
catch to the villagers or to the people of Mu'a, the ancient capital of the 226
Kingdom lying 3 miles south of Nukuleka. 432

Eiki Tevita Leka

The high chief of Nukuleka is Tevita Leka, a *matapule* of the present 622
Queen. His family have been sailors of the Tui Tonga for generations. 173
There is a story about his ancestor. Long ago, a daughter of the Tui [843]
Tonga became pregnant, but did not disclose her lover's name. Getting [644]
angry, the Tui Tonga was going to kill her, when Haavea Leka, a
matapule of Ha'afeva island in Haapai, came in and asked permission to
take her with him to his own island. On departing, Haave asked the Tui
Tonga as a special favour to name the baby Leka and make him *toutai*,
a sailor, of the Tui Tonga, if the baby should be a boy. The Tui Tonga
later called the boy Leka back to Hu'a and made him a chief sailor of
the *kalia*, a double canoe, named Lomupeau.

The genealogical distance between this first Leka and the present
one is not clear, although Tevita Leka can identify six generations before
him. Many years ago, the Tui Tonga ordered Leka to reside in this [643]
village which was formerly called Nuku. The messenger from the Tui
Tonga to Leka often lost his way, for there were a number of places
named Nuku in Tonga. The name Nukuleka was then given to avoid the [103]
confusion.

Today Leka lives in the same way as an ordinary villager, working 622
his own *api tukuhau* of 8½ acres, and sleeping in a house thatched with [511]
plaited coconut leaves. But he is of the highest rank among the villagers [241]
and none is able to take a seat above him. Even in a church a chair is [342]
reserved for him beside the pulpit. As *matapule* of the Queen, he [554]
announces the order of the Queen to the villagers. He may ask the [796]
villagers to offer pigs, yams and *pola* (plaited coconut leaves used as a 622
food tray) piled with food cooked in the earth oven, on special occasions 644
like the birthday of the Queen or the two princes or on the feast to an [565]
honoured guest. Sometimes he visits the palace in the capital to serve [661]
the guest of the Queen. When the Queen visits other islands of the
Kingdom, he may follow her as his ancestor did. But his most important 276
duty as a *matapule* is to attend the *fai kava* given by the Queen which is 574
usually held on her birthday in the palace or in the open space in front 644
of the palace. The order of drinking *kava* is as follows; the Queen, 622
Lauaki, Motua paka, Noble Nuku, Noble Luani and Tevita Leka.[7] 565

In the village life Leka has a special role in catching the *ika faka* 622
fonua, literally 'the fish of the village". The *ika faka fonua* of Nukuleka 226
is the *matai*, a hammer-headed shark, that comes near the coast from
October to March. If the *matai* does not appear in this season, Leka [782]
goes to the graveyard to offer *kava* roots and to pray to his ancestor. This
prayer will be heard without fail. Anyone who sees a *matai* out to sea
calls "*Matai, Matai!*" when all the villagers gather on the beach, and men
both young and old sail out with sticks and paddles in their hands. As
soon as Leka hears the call of *matai* he hurries to his home. While they

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7. This seat-ordering which Leka indicated is not different from the *kava* ring cited by Collocott. Collocott 1927: 23.

50: Pulu I-5 (no date) 1973 OU9 Tonga OU9

SOME REMARKS ON ALTERNATIVE MEANINGS FOR TONGAN PLACE NAMES

Tupou L. Pulu

Mr. Gifford in his *Tongan Place Names* made the following statement: 103

> Too much faith should not be placed in the meanings of place names listed. The average Tongan appears to give no more thought to the meaning of his place names than we do. If asked what a name means, it is an even chance he will not know. The meanings of almost all place names in this paper were worked out by Tongan scholars, European and native. These meanings have all been studied by the author and modified where it seemed necessary. Nevertheless, some meanings are undoubtedly forced, and, what is more, it sometimes happens that a name is open to more than one interpretation.
>
> Even with these short-comings in mind it is apparent that the meanings of names fall roughly into two great classes, descriptive and commemorative. The former refer to some feature of the locality, the latter to some event, usually trivial enough.(1)

After reading the statements above, one begins to wonder about the accuracy of such a paper. Why did Mr. Gifford bother to collect such data if "too much faith" should not be placed on the meanings? After all, his whole work is nothing more than a list of place names with their literal English meanings and their locations. 103 114

A mere listing of names with their English translations is really of little assistance to anyone who may be genuinely interested in comparative work and historical research. Of greater importance would have been the history of the place names, for place names by themselves certainly do not mean much. One has to know the history of the occasions that originated the names in order to appreciate their significance; otherwise, they would seem "trivial." Tongans, as a rule, do not give names to trivial things and events, and this is especially true of place names. Actually the historical background of the Tongan place names provides the etymologies of the words in those names very much like the ancient Hebrew place names, and to a lesser degree like Latin, Greek or French provides etymologies for many an English word.

It is true that the "average" Tongan does not give much thought to the meaning of his place names, but then it has never been his privilege to give names to anything of great importance such as land, boats, buildings, or even his own children. This privilege was reserved for the nobility and the royalty. Furthermore, some names have their origins in myths, tales, and legends, the telling of which was not done by the "average" Tongan. 103 553 [565] [538]

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1. Gifford 1923:27.

50: Pulu I-5 (no. date) 1973 OU9 Tonga OU9

ALTERNATIVE MEANINGS FOR TONGAN PLACE NAMES

There is little doubt that Mr Gifford's Tongan "scholars" did their best, but
103 the two Tongan men he relied on were chiefs, and chiefs were seldom trusted with
114 chronicles which were often associated with place names. This knowledge was
[565] trusted to spokesmen, and theirs was the task of knowing place names which
[463] perserved for posterity the unwritten historical events that had transpired at
[538] those places. The European Tongan scholars, too, could not have been sufficiently versed in Tongan oral traditions and histories to be able to go beyond a mere literal translation of the meanings of many place names.

103 The stories given later on in this paper will help to illustrate how important it
114 is to know oral traditions if one is to give correct meanings to place names. These
538 stories were well known to the old people of Ha'apai islands but now are known
to only a few. I learned of these stories at the many informal gatherings at my
[123] father's house where I was frequently called to serve kava. I treasured this
delightful task as I could sit inconspicuously behind the kava mixer and listen
[18 to the older people tell tales of former days. And so later, when I saw Gifford's
book and the erroneous meanings he had given to these places, I was shocked
[212] and grieved, for the present trend in Tonga is to accept anything in black and white as the absolute truth. Gifford's written words will be the accepted authority in the meanings of Tongan place names, and the true non-recorded meanings of some of these place names will pass on to forgotten history with the death of their tellers.

103 Going hand in hand with Gifford's lack of knowledge of historical events and
114 the deficiencies of the orthography(2) that he used, are the complicating factors of
104 the dynamics of language change at work. This gives some names a different
194 pronunciation from the original, and thus makes a difference in their meaning
unless one knows what they originally referred to.

196 Let us look at how this factor of language change has modified the following two words: /'auhangamea/ and /te'ekiu/ which Gifford listed as:

1. "Auhangamea. Panting to destroy things (auha, destroyed; nga, to pant; mea, things; perhaps referring to the heaving of the billows from the open ocean.) Strait between Tatafu and Uoleva island (H)."(3)
2. "Teekiu. Plover excrement (tee, excrement; kiu, plover Haradrius fulvus). Village on Tongatapu island (T). Also a track on Nomuka island (H). Also a tract near Hihifo, village on Foa island (H)."(4)

A correction to Gifford's spelling of Auhangamea to get its present pronunciation must be made with the addition of the glottal stop before the initial vowel. Gifford listed this word as having three morphemes: (auha + nga + mea) with their respective meanings as listed above. The original pronunciation of this word was /'auha + 'anga + me'a/ containing the morphemes /'auha/ "to suffer destruction" /'anga/ nominalising suffix, and /me'a/ "thing;" this was reduced to /'auhangamea/ by deletion of /'a/ from /'anga/ to form /nga/, and the elimination of /'/ from /me'a/ to form /mea/. The meaning thus formed from this compound word is "the place where things are destroyed, or lost."

[539] This name was not given to the strait because of "the heaving of the billows" as suggested by Gifford, nor was it given to commemorate a "trivial event," but to record orally an important event long forgotten by most except the few story tellers who still remember the legend of Sisimata'ila'aa whose carelessness caused the bag of curses to be opened while the boat of the Tu'i Tonga was crossing it.

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2. In the orthography used by Gifford, there is representation of neither the glottal stop nor the vowel length, both of which are phonemes of high frequency.
3. Gifford 1923:42.
4. Ibid.:218.

This caused the loss of lives and every possession, including the boat. Only one 103
person escaped to tell of the fate that had befallen them. 114

The present pronunciation of number 2 above is /te'ekiu/. We have, again, 104
added the glottal stop which Gifford left out. This is listed by Gifford as having 194
two morphemes: /te'e + kiu/ "excrement + plover." Actually, this originally 196
consisted of two morphemes, too, but cut this way: /te'eki + uu/.[5] The first 539
morpheme, /te'eki/ means "not yet," and /uu/ means "sheltered." This was the way it was meant to be, for it originated with the warriors of Vaha'i when they were digging trenches to hide in during the civil war with Hahake district of Tongatapu during the closing years of the eighteenth century. The commander used to call out to the men, /kuo uu/ "are you sheltered," and the answer kept coming back, /te'eki uu/ "not sheltered yet."

There is a way to find a solution to Gifford's remark that sometimes "a name is 103
open to more than one interpretation." This involves the reviewing of oral 114
traditions as presented and preserved in legends, myths, tales, and poems set to 538
music for dancing. It would seem only logical that one would be forced to retain the interpretation of a name which is well supported by evidence from oral traditions and reject that which seems to have been forced, and really has no leg to stand on.

With this in mind, let us look at some of the following names and their 103
meanings, first, as listed by Gifford, and second, by reviewing their histories. 114

> The following names were associated with the birth of Taufa'ahau, Tonga's 539
> well-known King George Tupou I, originally known as Ngininingini Ofo- 643
> langa:[6]
>
> *Luahoko.* "Sunken reef next another (lua, sunken reef; hoko, next, nearest in place)."[7]
>
> *Luangahu.* "Reef of the ngahu tree (lua, sunken reef; ngahu, a tree)."[8]
>
> *Niuui.* "A kind of coconut (niu, coconut; ui, the name of a one kind of coconut)."[9]
>
> *Ofolanga.* "Erected wonder (ofo, wonder, marvel; langa, to erect)."[10]

The following story is the historical background for the above names as connected with their location at Ha'apai.

Tupouto'a of Ha'apai heard that Houma Fale Ono, the daughter of the chief of Houma in Tongatapu, had been sent by her father to reside with Lavaka at Kahoua.[11] She had been acting strangely and wanted to drink human blood. Tupouto'a, however, knew that she was not possessed by evil spirits as her relatives had assumed, but was simply suffering from morning sickness, for he had been living with her during the last few months when he was in Tongatapu. So he came over to Kahoua and stole her away.

They spent the next few months cruising around the islands of Ha'apai. It is said that when they landed on the beach of one of the many little islands off the shore of Lifuka, Houma Fale Ono vomited violently because of the smell of the

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5. The /u/ was long and it is written here as a double vowel.
6. Uate Mahe of Hihifo told the story of how Taufa'ahau received that name from the priest of Ha'elefeke. Apparently, the priest gave him that name after he cured him from drowning in the whale oil of the ill-fated "Port Au Prince" which the people of Ha'apai massacred. The priest took on the name of Taufa Tahi. [553]
7. Gifford 1923:142.
8. Ibid.:143.
9. Ibid.:177.
10. Ibid.:183.
11. This place name is not listed by Gifford even though it is currently in use. It means "two reeds" and it refers to the double fence around Lavaka's residence which was made of this variety of bamboo. [417] [351]

103 114 539 643 ngahu plants that grew profusely there. They went on to the next island, and again she got sick. They went to a third island, and she liked it there so there they stayed until one night she woke up with stabbing pains in her back. Tupouto'a knew that she was in labour so they hurried and set sail for Lifuka. Before landing at Pangai, however, they decided to turn around and head for 'Uiha to Malupo's place so the child could be born there. As they passed Hihifo, Houma Fale Ono begged them to put to shore because she was going to give birth very soon.

They landed on the beach just as she gave birth to a baby boy. The men called about for a ripe coconut to feed the baby.(12) Finally, an old man, who was bailing out the double canoe, called back that he had a nut from the last island they were on. This was brought and opened. They found that it was a nginingini "a dried shrivelled nut," for all the water was gone. The meat was still good, and [844] they fed the baby with it. After this, they took the afterbirth and buried it further inland, marking the place with an ovava tree.(13) Then they sailed on to 'Uiha.

[824] When they arrived at 'Uiha, a kava party was held and they told of their travels and the birth of the child. The first island on which they landed and where Houma Fale Ono vomitted from the smell of the ngahu plants was called /lua + ngahu/ "vomit ngahu." The next island was named /lua + hoko/ "vomit next" because that was where she threw up next. The third island that she liked, and where she woke up from her sleep with pain in her back, was called /ofo + langa/ "awake startled from sleep + pain." The beach on which the baby boy was delivered was called /niu ui/ "coconut call" because the men called around for a coconut to feed the baby. The child was named Nginingini Ofolanga, meaning "the shrivelled dried coconut from Ofolanga."

103 114 539 643 194 Two more names associated with the war between Laufilitonga, the last Tu'i Tonga, and Taufa'ahau which took place on Lifuka island at Ha'apai(14) were given wrong meanings. They are:

Tauakipulu. "To build two canoes at the same time for caulking with pulu gum (taua, to build two canoes at the same time; ki, for; pulu, a kind of gum, used as pitch for caulking canoes."(15)

Velata. "To burn and to strike (vela, to burn; ta, to strike)."(16)

Gifford's Tauakipulu's correct spelling and pronunciation is /tau'akipulu/. [713] It came from the terrifying yells of Laufilitonga's fleeing warriors, /ko e pulu 'oku nau tau'aki/ "they are using gun powder in the fight." This sentence had been transformed into /tau'aki'a e pulu/ "fighting with gunpowder," or "using gunpowder for the fight," and /'a e/ got deleted resulting in the present form, /tau'akipulu/ the name given to the King's residence in Ha'apai to commemorate Taufa'ahau's victory over Laufilitonga's warriors.

Velata had also originated in a similar fashion to Tau'akipulu. It is the result of transformations of the original sentence /Ko e taa na'e vevela/" the strike that inflicted pain," referring figuratively to the great mental suffering of Laufilitonga when his wife Lupe Pau'u eloped with Taufa'ahau. This original sentence was transformed to /Na'e vevela 'a e taa/. Then the past tense marker /na'e/ was

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[853] 12. Before the baby is breast fed by the mother, he is given a *namoa*. This consists of ripe coconut meat which is chewed and wrapped in a piece of unpainted tapa cloth. Then this is placed in the baby's mouth so he can suck it. The coconut cream acts as a mild laxative and it cleans out the baby's *te'evao* "bush excrement" which is the term applied to the baby's first passing of stool.

13. Most people in Ha'apai believe that the ovava tree in front of the hospital at Niu'ui on Lifuka is this same ovava tree referred to in this story.

14. Gifford. 1923:213–14.

15. */tau'akipulu/*. Gifford 1923:216. The three morphemes in this compound word are */tau/* "fight or war" /'aki/ instrumental suffix, and */pulu/* "gunpowder."

16. Gifford 1923:257.

50: Pulu I-5 (no date) 1973 OU9 Tonga OU9

deleted leaving /vevela /'a e taa/. Somehow the /ve/ which looks like only a 103
reduplication of the C_1 V_1 in /vela/ "burn" but has the connotation of referring 114
to "pain" and "hurt" rather than to a diminutive form with the same meaning 539
of "to burn" got deleted and only /vela/ "burn" was left. Deletion of /'a e/ left 643
behind /velataa/. Long /a/ was lost and only /velata/ remained to cause Gifford 194
to arrive at a very literal English translation of "to burn and to strike".

One can see from the above examples that onomastics greatly contributes to a 103
better understanding and a more accurate translation of place names for, after 114
all, they are nothing more than mnemonics of significant events dealing with
religious activities, marriage contracts, wars of both local and foreign nature, births, deaths, travels to foreign lands, local migrations due to natural hazards or tribal disputes, festivities, and even genealogies.

Sometimes place names do give meanings that sound like "descriptions of 103
physical features" of particular localities, but often these are not exhibited physically by those places. They are mere symbolisms of inner feelings, a direct result of the Tongan's urge to express his thoughts of appreciation for the aesthetic values of plants, animals, land, sea and sky which are closely associated with his sense of identity.

The Tongan place names have certainly become great and effective instruments in motivating people to action. They have great value in inculcating a deep sense of group solidarity which permeates the very being of every Tongan regardless of his knowledge of their meanings which are now slowly being buried with the inevitable passing of the older and more knowledgeable generation.

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51: Posesi Fanua G,I-4,5 (no date) 1975
OU9 Tonga OU9

CORRESPONDENCE

Sir,

In a recent issue of your journal (vol. 82, No. 2, June 1973), I was interested 114
to read an article by Tupou L. Pulu under the heading: "Some Remarks on
Alternative Meanings for Tongan Place Names".

Although I heartily agree with her in her opinion of Gifford's *Tongan Place Names*, Gifford's mistakes serve rather as a warning to me, as it is so easy to fall into the same trap.

I have spent almost 20 years of my life doing research into this subject and still
feel I cannot be so arrogant as to make decisive statements. Of course, I can 114
quote information given, but the giver of that information must also be quoted 103
as there are many versions of each place name: the name ‘Auhangamea is an
example. In another account, which I learned from Mafile‘o Funaki of ‘Uiha, 103
the young daughter of a Tu‘itonga died on a return voyage from ‘Uvea. As the 173
vessel passed this strait, the mats and tapa which had been wrapped round the
putrifying body were renewed and the soiled articles thrown overboard so that
they would be destroyed. Thus the strait was called: "Place (‘*anga*) where the
[mats and tapa] things (*me‘a*) were destroyed (‘*auha*)". But, as I have mentioned 114
above, I feel I must steer off this subject lest I too should fall into the same
category as Mr Gifford and others.

The only thing I should like to correct is that Houma-fale-ono was not the [159]
daughter of the Chief of Houma. Her father was Ma‘afu-tukui-‘aulahi, Chief of [622]
Vaini, and there is no dispute about this. In the 18 books of genealogy kept in
the Palace Office, Nuku‘alofa, she is cited as such. [217]

Included in the list of references, is a work by my father, Fe‘iloakitau Kaho.
The title is given as *Ko e Kuini ‘o e Tu‘i ‘e he Kau Ha‘apai*, which, being in italics, 114
I understand to be the name of a book; being Kaho's one and only child and 113
having no knowledge that he ever wrote a book, I naturally should like to have
information on where I could obtain a copy. The title given to this book is the [533]
title of a song of his which he composed for a *lakalaka* dance; I found it amongst
his papers when he died at the good old age of 89 years.

In my father's papers, which as his only child I became heir to, there is a 114
different story cited there about the birth of Taufa‘ahau (Tupouto‘a's son). I might 173
mention here that Tupouto‘a and Kahomovailahi were first cousins, their mothers
being sisters. Kahomovailahi was my father's great-grandfather. [428]

I pen this letter only because Kaho Fe‘iloakitau is my father and I hate to
think that one such as he, who spent most of his life researching and teaching 114
our history, should be thought to have made such a mistake as that concerning 814
Houma-fale-ono's parentage, which every school child is familiar with.

I am sincerely,

TUPOU POSESI FANUA
Tonga Traditions Committee,
Palace Records Office,
Nuku‘alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

000 imperceptibly effected, the waves receeding with it leaves a dry rock behind for the reception of broken coral, sand &ca.[1]

After leaving Palmerstone Island I steered west with a view of
122 making the best of my way to Annamocka. We still continued to have variable Winds, frequently between the North and West, with Squals, thunder and much rain. During these Showers which were generally very copious we saved a good quantity of water; and finding we could get more by the rain in an hour than by the still in a Month, I laid it aside as a thing attended with more trouble than profit.[2]

Thur. 24[3] In the night between the 24th and 25th we pass'd Savage island,[4]
Fri. 25
Mon. 28 and on the 28th at 10 AM we made the islands which lay to the Eastward of Anamocka,[5] bearing WBN about 4 or 5 leagues distant. I steered to the South of these islands and then hauled up for Anamocka, which at 4 PM bore NWbN, Tellefages[6] SWBS and Comango[7] NBW distant about five miles. The Weather being Squally with rain, I anchored at the approach of night in 15 fathom water over a bottom of Coral sand and Shells, Comango bearing NW about 2
[439] leagues distant. Soon after we had Anchored, we caught with hook and line a good quantity of fish and the inhabitants of the island brought off a few Cocoanuts and bread fruit which they exchanged for nails.

TUESDAY 29*th*. At 4 AM sent Lieutenant King with two boats to Comango to procure refreshments, and at 5 made the Signal weighed
439 in order to ply up to Anamocka, the wind being at NW. It was no sooner day light than we were visited by several people who came

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648
[1] It is interesting to find Cook indulging in the reasoning of the foregoing paragraph;
431 and as usual, when he generalizes from his own direct observation, he is not far from the truth as it was obtainable in pre-Darwin days. He is generalizing on 'low' islands, be it
634 noted, not on the volcanic variety; and he mentions, only to ignore after mentioning, the theory that low islands may have been thrown up by earthquakes. He had probably discussed the matter with Anderson; cf. pp. 855–7 below.

[2] 'Our Stock of Water being reduced to 7½ Tons, went to a daily allowance of 2 quarts, exclusive of what was used for boiling the pease, wheat and sweet wort. this regulation makes one Hogshead last the 24 hours. Water on board at leaving New Zealand, 27 Tons.' —Burney journal, 21 April.—'left the Water Cask free again, having this last week, caught at different times with our Awnings, between 3 and 4 Tons of rain water.'—ibid., 26 April.—'We've had some very heavy showers during these 24 Hours. We caught a Ton of Water which we find very good.'—Clerke, 26 April.

[3] 'Philip Woodfie[l]d Carpenters mate whilst in the execution of his duty on deck fell down and broke his leg.'—Griffin. He fell under the tiller, adds Burney.

[4] Niue; for Cook's previous visit and the name 'Savage' see II, pp. 433–9. At 10 p.m. 'Mr Gore saw land, but what he saw was judged a deception made by the moon's shadow, for we did not imagine ourselves so near.'—King. Later the *Discovery* made the signal for seeing land.

[5] Cook was now coming into the Tongan islands a little south of his track from the east in June 1774, which he crossed just south of these islands, the Otu Tolu group. Anamocka is of course Nomuka.

[103] [6] Kelefesia, the southernmost island of the Nomuka group. [7] Mango.

On the 10th Feenough dined on
262 board as indeed he did every day, after we had dined some of his
412 servants brought on board a mess for him, it consisted of fish soup and
634 yams; the fish and soup was brought off in a Plantain leafe. Instead of
common water to make the soup they had made use of Cocoanut
648 water in which the fish had been boiled or stewed; this was probably
252 done in a wooden vessel with hot stones. I tasted of it and found it so
good that I had afterwards fish dress'd the same way and found it
very good though my Cook did not come up to theres.

122 SUNDAY 11*th*. Finding that we had quite exhausted the island of all
most every thing it produced I this day got every thing off from the
[634] shore, intending as soon as the Discovery had recovered her best
[648] bower anchor, to proceed to an island called Happi,[1] laying to the NE
where Feenough told me I should meet with every thing I wanted
and strongly importuned me to go thither before I visited Tongatabu.

Mon. 12 Tues. 13 Wed. 14 The 12th and 13th was spent in recovering the Discoveries Anchor
which was at last accomplished[2] and on the 14th in the Morning we
weighed anchor and steered for Aghao,[3] with a view of passing to the
NW of the small islands that lay to the North and NE of Anamocka,[4]
[634] as I could not be assured of a passage amongst them. Feenough and
some others remained on board till near noon when they embarked
[648] in a Canoe and stood in amongst [the] islands.[5] At 4 PM being the
length of Ogodoo[6] we steered to the north, leaving Omattafoa[7] and
Aghao on our larboard, keeping along the West side of a reef of rocks
which lay to the westward of Ogodoo, till we came to their no[r]thern
extremity round which we hauled in for the island with a design to
anchor for the night, but it came upon us before we could find a place
in less than 55 fathom water, and rather than come to in this depth I
choose to spend the night under sail.

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[1] Ha'apai is the penultimate northerly group of Tonga, not a single island. Clerke got it as 'henua Arpi': 'henua' = conventional Tongan *fonua*, cf. Tahitian *fenua*, Maori *whenua*. He adds, '. . . the word Arpi I find in their Language bespeaks a cluster or Group of any thing wherever it is applied'.—17 May. Here he has, quite intelligibly, been confused by another word, *'api 'api*, which means crowded or full (as of a road or a basket).

[2] 'On Tuesday Afternoon chiefly by means of some Oyl thrown on the Water which renderd the Surface so smooth that the Anchor was seen at the bottom altho' in 17 fathoms, and the position in which it lay discoverd.'—Edgar, 8 May.—'This Anchor may in the course of the Voyage be of such Consequence that I am determin'd nothing but a conviction of an impossibility of getting it, shall send me away without it.'—Clerke, 10 May.

[131] [3] Kao, the beautiful cone-peaked island, 3,380 feet high and thus a prominent mark, two miles NNE of Tofua. It lies due west of Ha'ano, the most northerly of the bigger islands of the Ha'apai group.

[4] The low islands of the Kotu or Ha'apai Lulunga group, small, scattered, but linked up with dangerous reefs, shoals, rocks and breaking seas, and without good anchorage. For Cook's complicated track about this group and Ha'apai see Fig. 5.

[502] [5] '. . . thier rate of sailing was about 3 feet to our 2, and in turning to windward they sailed above a point nearer to the wind than our Ships when sharp trimmed.'—Burney.

[6] Kotu, the westernmost island of its group. [7] Tofua.

[103] A [See category 102 , p. 104--Analyst]

THURSDAY 15*th*. At day break the next morning steered to the East 122
for the passage between Fodua and Callefango,[1] with a small breeze
at S and SSE. About 10 o'clock Feenough came on board and remained [634
with us all day, he brought with him two hogs & a quantity 648
of fruit, the last was very exceptable as our stock was nearly expended.
At Noon the latitude was 19°49′45″ S and we had made 7 M. of longitude 431]
from Anamocka; Amattafoa, or Otafoa[2] bore N 88° W, Aghao 122
N 71° W, Fodua N 89° W and Afeva[3] S 12° West. After passing Fodua we
met with a reef of rocks which, as we had but little Wind, gave us 103
some trouble to keep clear of them, they lay between Fodua and Anneniva,[4] 131
a small low isle which lies 7 or 8 miles from Fodua in the
direction of ENE. Fodua is a small island of middling height and
bounded all round by a steep rock; it lays S 67° E distant 6 leagues
from Aghao, and 3 from Ogodoo in the direction N 33° E. Being past 122
the rocks just mentioned we hauled up for Anneneva in hopes of finding
anchorage, we were again desapointed and obliged to spend the
night making short boards, for although we had land in every direction
the Sea was unfathomable.

FRIDAY 16*th*. At Day break in the morning of the 16th with a gentle
breeze at SE steered NE for Happi which was now in sight. The Wind [133]
Scanting upon us we could not fitch, so that we had to ply to windward
in doing of this we once passed over some Coral rocks on which
had 6 fathom water,[5] the moment we were over them had no ground
with 80 fathom of line; at this time the isles of Happi bore from
N 50° E to S 9° W. We got up with the no[r]thermost of these isles by
Sunset and there found our selves in the very same situation as we
were the two preceding evenings, so that we had another neight to

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[1] Fotuha'a, a flat-topped island, with a coast-line of cliffs, about 9 miles NNE of Kotu; [103
and Lofanga, about the same distance east of Fotuha'a. The passage is clear, except close 131]
to Lofanga.

[2] *Amattafoa, or Otafoa*: Cook, one imagines under the instruction of Anderson, is getting closer to the proper name of the island, [O] Tofua. Cf. *Voyage*, I, p. 237, n., where Douglas remarks on 'the great difficulty of knowing accurately the exact names of the South Sea Islands, as procured from the natives', and compares Cook, Anderson and Tasman.—'Captain Cook's Amattafoa, is, with Mr. Anderson, *Tofoa*. . . . Mr. Anderson's great attention to matters of this sort being, as we learn from Captain King, well known to every body on board, and admitted always by Captain Cook himself, his mode of spelling has been adopted on the engraved chart of the Friendly Islands; which has made it necessary to adopt it also, in printing the journal.' This is an enlargement of brief notes by Douglas in the MS, f. 127v; and there are other notes on names, based on Anderson. Bligh AL has a cantankerous and partly illegible comment on Douglas's note: 'C. King knew nothing about the Names of the Islands, & Mr Anderson clev[er as] he was could only get them as the ship sailed past, or those he could see at Anchor, . . . of which from one Native's information is obvious, & his names are in gen[eral] very erroneous . . .'.

[3] Ha'afeva, 4½ miles to the east of Kotu, the principal island of the group.

[4] Douglas: 'according to Mr Anderson Neeneeva'; Niniva, within a large expanse of reef.

[5] This must have been the coral Balfour Patch.

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 105]

102
131
103

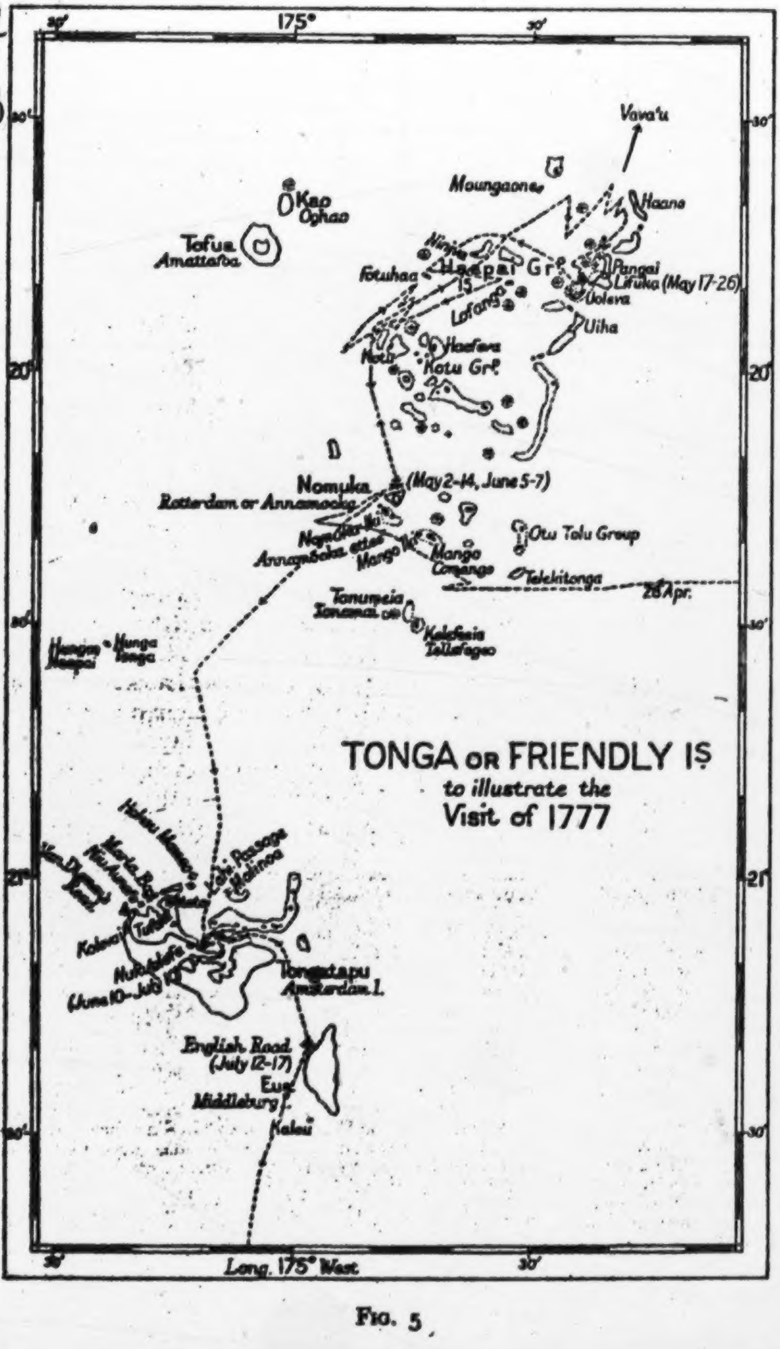
175°
30'
Vava'u
Moungaone
Haano
Kao
Oghao
Tofua
Amattafoa
Ninika
Haapai Gr.
Is
Fotuhaa
Pangai
Lifuka (May 17-26)
Uoleva
Lofanga
Uiha
Haafeva
Kotu
Kotu Grp.
Nomuka
(May 2-14, June 5-7)
Rotterdam or Annamooka
Annamboka ettee
Mango
Otu Tolu Group
Telekitonga
28 Apr.
Tonumeia
Tonoomai
Kelefesia
Tellefageo
Hunga Haapai
Hunga Tonga
TONGA OR FRIENDLY IS.
to illustrate the
Visit of 1777
Lahi Passage
Malinoa
Kolovai
Nukualofa
(June 10-July 10)
Tongatapu
Amsterdam I.
English Road
(July 12-17)
Eua
Middleburg I.
Kalau
20'
21°
30'
Long. 175° West

FIG. 5

[p. 104]

spend under sail with land and breakers in every direction. Towards 122
the evening Feenough who had been on board all day, went a shore
to Happi and took Omai with him, he did not forget our situation 634
and kept up a good fire all night by way of a land mark. 648

SATURDAY 17*th*. At day-light the next morning I sent a boat to look
for anchorage, she soon found a place and we came to in 24 fathom 122
the bottom Coral sand, the northern point of Happi or the north end
of Ha-an-no bore N 16° E, the Southern point of Happi or Hooleva 133
S 29° W, and the North end of Lefooga S 65° E.[1] Two ledges of rocks [131]
lay without us, the one bearing S 50° W and the other WBN¾N distant
2 or 3 miles. We lay before a creek in the reef which made it convenient
landing at all times and we were not above ¾ of a mile from
the shore. By the time we had anchored the Ships were filled with
the Natives and surrounded by a multitude of Canoes, filled also 609
with them. They brought with them hogs, Fowls, fruit and roots
which they exchanged for Hatchets, Knives, Nails, beads, Cloth &c^a. 439
Fenough and Omai having come on board soon after it was light in
order to interduce me to the people ashore I now accompaned them 634
to the isle[2] for that purpose; The Chief conducted me to a house situated 648
close to the Sea beach which I had seen brought thether but a
few minutes before. In this we were seated that is The Chief, Omai
and my self, the other chiefs, and the Multitude seated themselves in
a circle without before us. I was then asked how long I intended to 634
stay, on my saying five days, Tapah was order[ed] to come and sit by 648
me and proclaime it to the people. He then Harangu'd them in a set 565
speach mostly dictated by Feenough. The purport of this speach as I 537

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[1] See Edgar's Chart XLVI and Fig. 5. The islands Cook names are Ha'ano, Uoleva [103]
and Lifuka. These are three of the largest of the Ha'apai group. But Uoleva does not
provide the 'Southern point' of the group: Uiha is a more southerly, and larger island,
close to it. Edgar's chart gets the relative positions of the islands quite well, though his names, apart from 'ar-no' and 'Lafugar' are misplaced.

[2] What isle? It is curious that Cook does not more closely define his landing place; but we know from other records that it was at the northern end of Lifuka—cf. *Voyage*, I, p. 242: 'landing at the North part of Lefooga, a little to the right of the ship's station'. This, together with Chart XLVI, where the anchorage is marked, and what is evidently the 'creek in the reef' mentioned by Cook, would argue that the precise place was towards the tip of the island (the point Ahanga), almost at the northern end of the bay called Faka'amumei. Local tradition now records the anchorage correctly enough, but has the landing-place at the point called Muikuku, the south-west end of the bay, just east of
which is the village called Koulo. Now Koulo means 'gold'; and why should a Tongan [103]
village be thus called? Because, say the old men, when this village was built it was called
'Gold' in memory of Captain Cook's visit; for his boats were full of bags of gold. Cook presented a few medals, left over from the second voyage, at various places on this voyage; and very likely here. Brass or 'platina' may well have come down in tradition as gold. The story was told to me on a trip by cutter to the outlying island Mo'unga'one in July 1958, to explain a sudden surprising question 'What did Captain Cook's ships weigh?' The Tongan knows that gold is heavy; but when he first saw—or last saw, for that matter—a gold coin I do not know.

[p. 126]

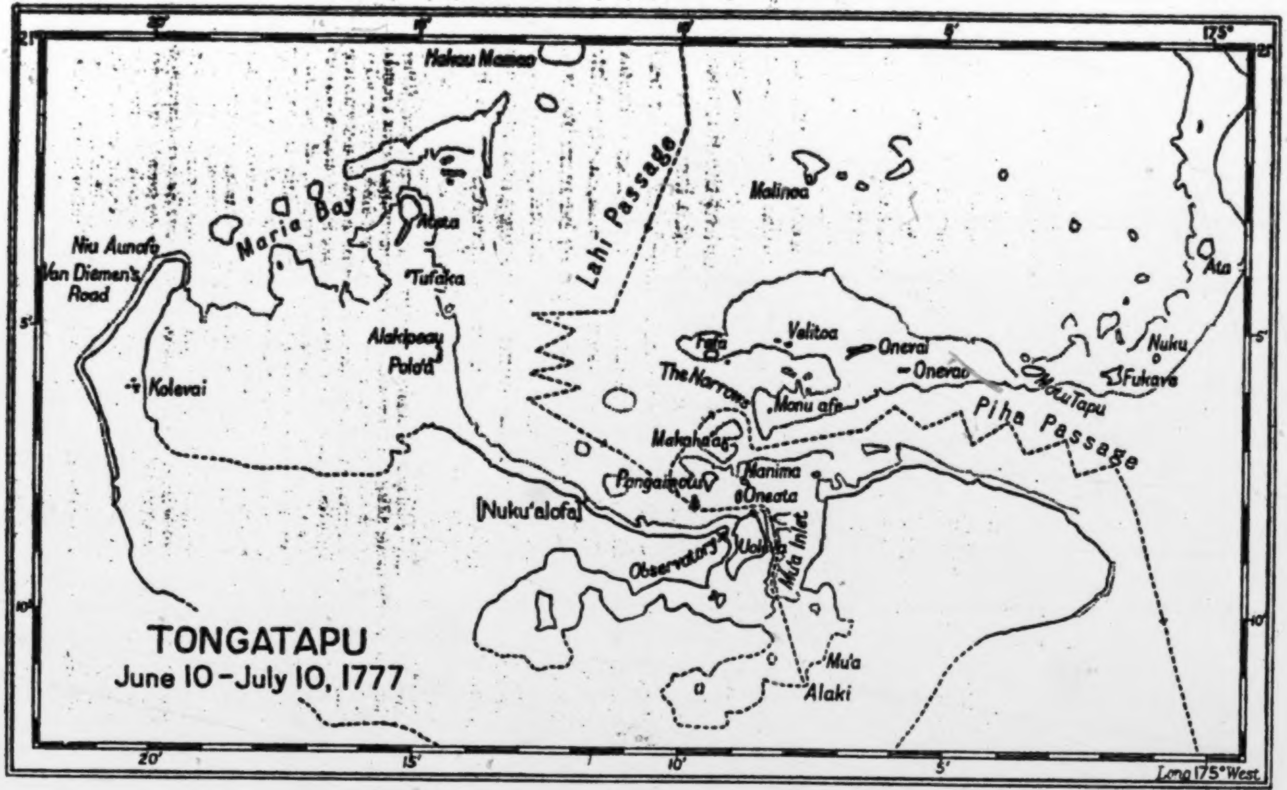
TONGATAPU
June 10 - July 10, 1777
Hakau Mamao
Maria Bay
Atata
Niu Aunofo
Van Diemen's Road
Tufaka
Kolevai
Alakipeau
Polo'a
Lahi Passage
Malinoa
Ata
Velitoa
Fafa
Onevai
Onevao
The Narrows
Monu afe
Nuku
Fukave
Nuku Tapu
Piha Passage
Makaha'a
Manima
Pangaimotu
Oneata
[Nuku'alofa]
Observatory
Ualinga
Mu'a Inlet
Mu'a
Alaki
20'
15'
10'
5'
175°
21°
5'
10'
Long 175° West

Fig. 6

102
103
131
361

54: Cook G,T-5 (1777) 1967 OU9 Tonga OU9

609 apiece, but bunches of plantanes or fowls were purchas'd for
439 middling siz'd nails. The inhabitants were not numerous and their
huts which were collected together and stood within a plantane walk
361 but indifferent: not far from them there was a pretty large pond of
312 fresh water, which was tolerable though not equal to what we commonly meet with in streams, of which there was not the least
114 appearance. Between two and three in the afternoon we pass'd this
133 island, the higher parts of which are not wooded and seem to be
uncultivated, but it has notwithstanding a pleasant appearance. We
[137] pass'd near a reef or shoal that lyes to the sw of it and in the evening
were abreast of Annamocka, but being three or four miles to leeward kept turning up as we had no soundings with less than 40 fathom which made it inconv[en]ient to anchor. The bottom was rocky & we had sometimes 55 fathom but at eleven at night 50 with the same sort of ground.

132 WEDNESDAY 30th. *Long.* TK 184.41 E. The wind from ENE to N and
NbW. Moderate breezes and sometimes gentle or almost calm. The
weather dull with a great deal of rain early in the morning and some
114 in the afternoon. A swell from the sw. Before day light we continued
to make short boards and when that appear'd were nearly in the
same place as last night, but soon after as there was but little wind we
[133] fell more to leeward. When the breeze sprung up we stood in and at
eleven in the forenoon were near the shore of Annamocka eete[1] or
little Annamocka, off which lye some shoals on which a high surf
broke. We afterwards made several tacks and as the wind became
more favourable in the afternoon we lay up for the anchoring place
at Annamocka, but it failing us in the evening we anchor'd in 42
fathom coral sand and shells about two miles off shore at the WNW
114 part of the island. In the forenoon we saw two islands to the NWtward
133 which are those call'd Kaybay and Mattafóà[a] in Abel Tasmans plate
of Annamocka, where they are represented too small. The one is a
[103] single mountain of a Conic figure which has a noble appearance, and
the other is pretty long and flat on the top though much higher than
any of the neighbouring isles (except that just mention'd) or indeed
439 of any we had yet seen between the tropics. All the day we had
several canoes, sometimes near twenty, about the ship from whom we
purchas'd a great quantity of vegetables and about a dozen small
hogs and pigs besides many fowls. Our trade was brisker today as

[a] Their names as told us by the natives are 'Káó and To'foóa. [Kao and Tofua.]

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[1] Nomuka Iki.

Too'fòà, which is the farthest we could see to the NWtward, that are 133
seemingly encumbered with reefs and shoals and perhaps do not
afford a passage for large ships as the Indians seem'd to hint. Several 114
Canoes follow'd us a considerable way to trade and one man who was 648
on board stole an iron Crow which was perceiv'd by some of our
people, but he immediately got into a Canoe and went off. Feenou 685
sent & recover'd this but as it was suspected he had stole something [439]
else, two or three muskets were fird at the Boat he was in though none [634]
of them hit, and after that a four pounder which had no better
success.

The chief left us before dinner and went in a large sailing Canoe 634
which had brought him from Amsterdam towards some of the
islands mention'd above, which we were now almost a-breast of. The 103
names of these as they lye in order begginning with the Somost were
told us by the natives and are as follows, though perhaps their true
situation differ'd from the apparent one we now had in view.[1]

Fo'nooee,fooa [Fonoifua]
Fonooa,eeka [Fonuaika]
+ O'ooa ['O'uka]
+ Noogoo'laiee [Nukulai]
Looa'nammo [Luanamo]
Fo'ooa [Foua]
+ Fotoohàà [Fotuha'a]
+ Ha'faiva [Ha'afeva]
+ Toong'ooa [Tungua]
+ 'Keeto [Kito]
+ 'Kotoo [Kotu]
Foonoo'eia [unknown]
Lootoo'aigee [Lutueki, a flat-topped rock]
Fatoo,man'ogee [Fatumanongi, a flat-topped rock]
+ Kàò — The high Conic isle [Kao]
+ Toofòà — The flat Volcano isle [Tofua]

These islands lye scatterd at unequal distances and are in general 133
nearly as high as Annamooka, but only from two or three miles to
half a mile long & some scarcely so much. They have either steep
rocky shores like Annamooka or reddish cliffs, but some have sandy
beaches extending almost their whole length. They are entirely [137]
cloath'd with trees amongst which are many Cocoa palms, and each
forms a prospect like a beautifull garden plac'd in the sea, to heighten
which the serene weather we now had contributed very much & the

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[1] To save a series of footnotes, I give the present forms of the names of these islands in the text in square brackets. With the exception of the two last and of Fotuha'a they all belong to the Lulunga or Kotu group. The three exceptions belong to the Ha'apai group.

133 whole might supply the imagination with an idea of some fairy land
[137] realiz'd. It would appear that some of these places may be form'd after
the manner we have suppos'd of Palmerstons Island, as there is one
which as yet is entirely sand and another that has only one bush or
tree. Indeed the appearance of Annamooka in general argues also
such a mode of formation, did not its height perswade us that the sea
has either made a very sudden recess or that it has begun to do so at a
period so remote as scarcely to coincide with the date of the Creation.

114 At five in the evening we had reach'd Kotoo the most N°westerly
of the low islands, a little beyond which is a shoal or reef on which the
133 sea breaks all around. On passing it we were about two leagues from
Toofòá, the smoke of which we had seen several times in the day
131 though it had now almost ceas'd. This island is about ten leagues NNW
162 from Anna'mooka and though according to the natives but thinly
312 inhabited has good water. They call the Volcano upon it Kolloo'feea[1]
and say it is an O'tooa or divinity, about which they seem to have
133 some superstitious notions. They say it sometimes throws up very
823 large stones and compare the Crater to the size of a small islet, which
103 has never ceas'd smoaking in their memory nor have they any
tradition that it ever did. We now hauld our wind and stood ESE
776 towards the islands already mention'd which form here almost a
semicircle. At six were about two miles from the shore of one of the
114 largest calld Ma'toogoo,[2] when we sounded and had ground with 55
fathom a fine black sandy bottom, and soon after nearly the same
water with a coarser white sand. We then tack'd and stood back
having for half an hour between 50 and 60 fathom, when we brought
to with the main-topsail to the mast for some time & afterwards stood
[136] on to the westward. A great many Egg birds and flying fish were seen
in the passage to day, and it was observ'd that after sailing in the
morning a tide or current from the westward set us much over
towards the islands on the right.

132 THURSDAY 15th. *Therm.* 72½:73:74½:77:75:74½. Light airs of wind
from the S°ward and frequently quite calm with very fine weather.
114 The sea perfectly smooth. Between twelve and one in the morning we
tack'd and stood eastward keeping close haul'd to pass to the South-
[133] ward of Fotoohàà which is the Island next Káò. At day light were
not far from the last place, which is a vast rock of a conic figure with
[103] marks on its sides as if made by torrents rushing down. After passing

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[1] The name of the volcano is Lofia. *Ko* is the nominative article. Lofia seems also to have been the name of the *'atua* or god who dwelt within the crater, throwing up fire and smoke and stones.

[2] Matuku.

Fotoo'háȧ[1] we steered NE and sometimes more northerly but made little 114
progress, so that it was about five in the evening till we reach'd two
shoals[a] that lye to the eastward of Nee'neeva,[2] the next island to 103
Fotoo'háȧ and scarcely more than two leagues from it. We then
tack'd and stood again to the westward when we had soundings with
fifty three and forty seven fathom in a coral sandy bottom, though
not long before we had no ground with seventy fathom about four
leagues east from Kȧȯ.

We saw several more Islands to the eastward today and some land 114
whose extent could not be well determin'd, which we suppos'd to be
the Island we were directed to by Feenou. Several Canoes came from [439]
the different islands near us to barter their fruit, and Fee'nou who
had been at one of them all night came accompanied by two more [634]
large Canoes and brought two hogs, some plantanes and Cocoa nuts [431]
as a present to the Captain but return'd in the evening. In the night
we could plainly see flames issuing from Toofȯȧ though to no great [133]
height, and in the day though it smoak'd considerably at other times it
almost ceas'd.

FRIDAY 16th. *Lat.* DR 19.42 S. *Therm.* 73¾:75:78¼:78:75:74. The 132
wind varying between SSE and SE. Gentle breezes with fine serene
weather and temperate. The sea quite smooth. In the night we made 114
short boards just to keep our station but at day light stood E close 133
hauld, when we saw the land discoverd from the mast head yesterday
afternoon, bearing Ebs, and could judge it to be low from the trees
only appearing above the water. About nine we could see it plainly,
forming three Islands nearly of an equal size, and soon after a fourth
to the southward of these as large as the others. Each seem'd to be
about six or seven miles long, and of the same height and appearance,
lying in a bending direction from North to south. The northermost 131
of these is call'd Hȧ'ano,[3] the next Fȯȧ,[4] the third Lai'fooga[5] and the 103
southermost Hoo'laiva,[6] but are all included in the general name
Ha'paee by the natives. There is likewise a small isle to the Eᵗward
of Hoo'laiva call'd Ta'taffa,[7] one lying to the westward of Ha'ano
call'd Loo'hoggo,[8] and another between Ha'ano and Fȯȧ but farther
on to the eastward call'd Noogoo'nammo.[9] About ten o clock we
pass'd to the southward of two other islands, the first calld Mang'onne[10]

[a] in passing between these shoals and Fotoo'háȧ we sounded but had no ground with seventy fathom.

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[1] Fotuha'a.
[2] Niniva.
[3] Ha'ano.
[4] Foa.
[5] Lifuka.
[6] Uoleva.
[7] Tatafa.
[8] Luahoko.
[9] Nukunamu.
[10] Moʻunga'one.

131 the second Offo'lange,[1] between which is a rock nam'd Bouhee,[2] and
● 103 at eleven had got up to Loo'hoggo. We then tack'd and stood to the
S^o^ward but in the afternoon to the eastward, and at seven in the
evening were within a league of the shore of Ha'ano, but stood off
again as we had no soundings with less than 56 fathom. Before dark
some more land was supposd to be seen to the NE^t^ward, which was
probably an Island mention'd to us by the natives who call it
Va'vaoo[3] and say it is much larger than Ha'paee.

634 A good many Canoes came from the different isles who brought a
609 few hogs, fowls and fruit, and Fee'nou follow'd us again to day with a
present of two more hogs, some Cocoa nuts &c but in the afternoon
431 went forward to Hapaee.

132 SATURDAY 17th. The wind ESE. Moderate breezes with fine weather
though sometimes a little cloudy. A smooth sea. Lat^d^ at noon 19.46.08
114 p. ob. In the night we stood off and on and in the morning were close
in with Foa, which we saw was join'd to Ha'ano by a reef running
133 even with the surface of the sea from one to the other. In the mean
time the Master was sent in the cutter to sound between several
small shoals that lye a little way off shore, and before eight she made
the signal for having found anchorage, upon which we stood on and
soon after came to abreast of the reef which joins Lai'fooga to Fóà (in
the same manner as the last place is joind to Ha'ano) though rather
over towards the N end of Lai'fooga in twenty four fathom about a
mile from the shore. The bottom was a fine sand and when moor'd
one extreme of Hapaee bore   the other   the S end of
Fóà   -   the north end of Lai'fooga   and the island
609 Loo'hoggo off Ha'ano.[4] Immediately after anchoring many Canoes
434 came off and in a short time there was above a hundred about the
two ships with those that were constantly going to and coming from
the shore. They brought off fruits and several hogs which they
barterd in the same manner as the people at Annamooka, and indeed
we found that many of them had been at that place while we lay there.

114 The Captain went on shore at the N part of Lai'fooga a little to the
right of where the ship lay and found the landing place very convenient except at low water, when the Boats cannot get close in for a
634 flat that runs some way off and is dry at that time. We found that the
people here paid rather still more respect to Feenou than at Annamooka, and no person seem'd to have equal authority to him as they
seem'd to do what ever he directed with the greatest readiness.

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[1] Ofolanga, the northernmost of the Ha'apai group.

[2] Puhi: it is inside the Ofolanga reef.

[3] Vava'u.

[4] Cook is more precise about the position, p. 105 above.

Poulaho to be King of Amsterdam & the other isles but seem'd to 634
insist very much upon it, perhaps from a fear of offending the other 648
when he should hear of his former presumption.

The inhabitants have been very busy in cultivating while we were 643
absent for they have made several large Plantane fields in places that 245
were waste at first. We observ'd here as well as at Kotoo a good many
of the small hillocks where the Yams are planted strew'd with a little 244
white sand, which they say are those intended for the use of the chief. 565
The Melons which the Captⁿ sow'd here have come up but are mostly 137
eat by small insects & some of the Pine apples left with Toobou seem
to be in a thriving state. 177

241

SATURDAY 7th. The wind ENE. Fresh breezes with fine clear weather.
In the forenoon Poulaho came from Kotoo and we could at once see 132
his superiority to Feenou on meeting him, for the last plac'd himself
down in the circle that sat before Poulaho as an indifferent person. 643
He seem'd at first rather abash'd as some of us were present who had 634
been us'd to see him as a different person, but he soon recover'd [576]
himself & both he and Poulaho went on board with the Captain. He
behav'd there much as any of the others that attended Poulaho, [644]
saluting his foot with his head and hands and could not ther[e] eat [576]
nor drink before him.

A few Canoes came off to the ship but we had less trade on shore 439
than yesterday as most of the people went away when Poulaho
landed. 643

Some of the Indians stole three glasses belonging to the Astronomical Quadrant while Mʳ King was observing on the beach, but 648
they were soon recoverd by applying to Feenou who had been very 634
usefull to us before when things were stole both here and at Ha'paee.

SUNDAY 8th. The wind ENE and NE. Moderate breezes but at night 132
rather gentle. The weather fine. A moderate sea. Between eight and
nine in the morning we weigh'd and left Annamooka steering SbW 114
for the island Amsterdam. The islands to the SE of Annamooka which 133
we had on our left are first Mango'eeke, Mango, Tonoo'maia,
Ko'noogoo and Falla'fa'jeea.[1] There is also a very small one off 103
Kon'oogoo call'd Gefoo'ganna[2] from which runs a large shoal nam'd
Ko'foonga'lillo.[3] In the evening between five and six we saw two
islets or rocks bearing W about four leagues, the Nᵒermost call'd
Hoonga ha'paee and the other Hoonga'tonga.[4] The first has only five 162

[1] Kelefesia.

[2] I cannot identify this shoal.

[3] Kefikana, a conspicuous white rock.

[4] Hunga Ha'apai and Hunga Tonga.

[1777]

162 men living upon it according to two Indians we carry'd with us, and
the other is uninhabited but both abound in sea fowl.

648 Poulaho and Feenou set out with us in different Canoes attended
634 by several others but they soon outsaild us and in the evening steerd
more westerly than we.

643

MONDAY 9th. *Lat.* Obs. 21.04 S. The wind NE and NNE. Gentle breezes
132 and in the forenoon almost calm. The weather very fine but hot.

In the morning at day light we saw Amsterdam or as the natives
114 call it Tonga'taboo though much oftener simply Tonga, and some
103 small isles that lye off it, but we had made little progress in the night as Hoonga Ha'paee and Hoonga'Tonga were still seen astern. The isles on the left or to the E^{t}ward as we steerd sbw, reckoning from the N^{o}ermost were 'Taoo, A'tàà, Eoo'èeegee, Motoo'taboo, ennevy, Noogoo or Fook'avee, E'ooa[1] or Middleburg appearing over the E part of Tonga and Malee'nòà[2] a very small one but a little to the left. There was also a shoal call'd Tanga ma'noonee to the W^{t}ward of Eoo'eeegee and another call'd Tooa'onne[3] lying E of Malee'nòà.

On the right or to the westward was a shole call'd Ha'kou ma'màò,[4] lying without the first islet nam'd Atta'tàà[5] which appear'd now within the west end of Tonga. The second is Too'fagga[6] which was a very little to the right, and within Atta'tòà are two small ones, the larger or inner call'd Ho'lòà[7] and the other which is close to it Laggebai'ou.[8] A-head there were several Islets as Vaille tòà'neeoo, Vaille toa'hagge[9] and Mon'ooafai,[10] all small besides Fa'fàà,[11] a little larger, and within that Makka'haa.[12]

114 The pinnace was hoisted out and sent to sound as we had only 25
fathom, the extremes of Tonga at eight o clock bearing &
133 . At ten we were passing over a flat of Coral rock and small patches of sand which could easily be seen with eight and ten fathom, and not long after had sometimes but six or seven. We had pass'd Maleenòà about a mile when we found the Ship touch on the rock, but without much violence as the breeze was gentle and the water

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[1] The foregoing are Tau, Ata, 'Eua Iki, Motu Tapu, 'Onevai, Nuku, Fukave (these last two different islands), 'Eua.

[2] Malinoa.

[3] These two names may exist still in local knowledge, but do not come on to the charts or into Gifford's *Tongan Place Names* (Honolulu, 1923).

[4] Hakaumamao. The name means 'distant reef'.

[5] Atata.

[6] Tufaka.

[7] Polo'a.

[8] Alakipeau.

[9] These two islets are now referred to as one, Velitoa; they are separated by only a few yards of water, wadeable at low tide. The two names given by Anderson may refer to their appearance: Velitoa-nifo—'Velitoa with the teeth', and Velitoa-hake—'Velitoa that rises up'. Anderson's versions of the names are borne out by the engraved chart, pl. XIX in *Voyage*, I; but Gifford, *Tongan Place Names*, p. 257, gives them as Velitoahihifo, (Western Velitoa) and Velitoahahake (Eastern Velitoa).

[10] Monu afe.

[11] Fafa.

[12] Makaha'a.

perfectly smooth, immediately after which the water deepened and 114
shoal'd several times but again deepened with a sandy bottom, and at
eleven we anchor'd in 7 fathom, the western extreme of Tonga [133]
bearing the east end , Fa'fàá SEbS a mile and a half
and Malee'nòá NE above two miles distant. We found the Discovery
on following us also struck and stuck fast for a little time, but could
receive no hurt as the weather was so moderate. The other boats were
hoisted out & a little after noon three of them with two from the
Discovery were sent to sound in shore. Between four & five they made
the signal for having found anchorage, when we weighd and stood
in SSW but anchor'd again before six in 3½ fathom, one extreme of
Tonga bearing the other off shore about two miles.

In the afternoon we had a visit from Poulaho and Feenou, and a 643
few small Canoes came off & barter'd fruit & fowls, but they had
been so well instructed by those from the other isles that they ask'd a 634
very extravagant price for every article. 439

TUESDAY 10th. The wind S and SSW. Gentle breezes with dull cloudy 132
weather and some rain early in the morning. Soon after daylight we
weigh'd and work'd in between the island Ko'lòá and a shoal lying 114
to the westward of Makka'hàá call'd Gooa'langa, where we had
from to fathom within which is a smaller shoal that our boats 133
had overlook'd last night. Both these sholes are dry at low water. We
work'd on and about one in the afternoon anchor'd very near Pakàè, 114
or Pang'ia-motoo,[1] a small island within Makkahàá, between it and 133
the shore of Tonga in fathom fine sandy bottom. Within it are 103
three isles nam'd Maneema, Onne'atta and Hóólaiva[2] all joind by a
reef, the last of which is only seperated from the main by a narrow
creek. These form'd a perfect defence to the eastward, and the shoals 114
we had pass'd, which lye to the NW with Tonga to the S and westward,
altogether made a harbour entirely sheltered from all winds and sea. 133
When moord Pangiamotoo bore , a point of Tonga to the
westward , and another which bounds one side of the creek
of Hóó'laiva . Our Consort came to an anchor soon after
between us and the main about a mile from the shore.

The Captain went on shore after dinner to the points opposite 114
Hóó'laiva, and a very little from it found a convenient place for
pitching a tent near a good house with a large open Area before it; 439
but few people were seen though above a hundred Canoes were about

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[1] Pangaimotu.

[2] The first two of these three are Manima and 'Oneata, lying on the same reef as Makaha'a and Pangaimotu. The third must have been then called Uoleva; it is now Nukunuku.

249 branches considerably with large heart shap'd leaves and jointed
stalks. The root is the only part us'd, which being dug up is given to
276 the servants that attend, who breaking it in pieces scrape the dirt off
with a shell or bit of stick, and each begins & chews his portion which
[415] they spit into a bit of plantane leaf: and the person who is to prepare
[412] it collects all these mouthfulls and puts them into a large wooden dish
or bowl with three or four feet, & adds as much water as will make it
of a proper strength. It is then well mixd up with the hands, and some
loose stuff which mats are made of thrown on the surface, which
being turn'd in intercepts the fibrous part and is wrung hard to get
as much as possible out from it, when it is given to some of the bye
sitters who sometimes prepare a weaker sort from it for themselves by
276 chewing it again. They then begin to distribute it in little cups made
574 of a bit of plantane leaf tied at each end, but where the company is
large & respectable as our present one was the person who distributes
[415] it calls out to know who the servants shall carry it to, and is commonly
directed by one person belonging to the chief who gives the Kava.
Each person has a clean cup which they throw away as soon as it is
drank, and the quantity is commonly about a quarter of a pint,
though they sometimes venture on two cups if much has been made.
276 The immediate effect it produces is not perceptible on these people
who use it so frequently, but on some of ours who try'd it, though so
nastily prepar'd, it had the same power as spirits in making them
drunk, or rather producing that kind of stupefaction in consequence
of using Opium or other substances of that kind. It should be observ'd
at the same time that though they have it always fresh prepar'd—
and I have seen them drink it seven times before noon—it is nevertheless so disagreeable or at least seems so that the greatest part of
them cannot swallow it without making wry faces and shuddering
afterwards.

114 After this we set out from Mooa and meeting several Canoes in our
way Poulaho calld to them and took what fish he pleas'd. We din'd
[643] on a small island call'd 'Onne'vy[1] about a league off the mouth of the
bay, where Poulaho said there was good water but we found as was
[312] said before that these people have very little knowledge of such a
[103] valuable article for there was none of it tolerable to us. This island is
311 quite in a natural state, being only frequented as a fishing place, and
has nearly the same productions as Palmerstons island with some
226 E'toa trees.

114 On returning to the ship we pass'd a curious large rock which
133 seems to have been thrown upon the reef where it stands by accident.

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[1] 'Onevai.

775 situation) and that there they live for ever, or to use their own
expression are not subject to death again and feed upon all the
[565] products of their own country with which it is plentifully stor'd. The
souls of the lower sort again undergo a sort of transmigration, or as
[825] they say is eat up by a bird call'd Lòàta[1] which walks upon their
grave for that purpose.

Their form of government is monarchical and that hereditary, as it
642 has been a long time in the present family who are call'd Futta'faihe's,
643 Poulaho being only a name added to distinguish the reigning king
from the others of his family, a circumstance practis'd by all the men
643 of consequence. They seem to reckon their long periods of time by
[173] their reigns, for they have preservd the circumstance of Tasman
having been amongst them in 1643 by that means, reckoning
Poulaho the fifth of the Futta'faihes that has govern'd the island since
that time; and describe the two ships he had, their going afterwards
to Annamocka &c in such a manner that it gives great weight to the
good authority and exactness oral tradition often preserves. We are
certain that the son succeeds the father at his decease, but it seems not
the exclusive privilege of the eldest, as we were assur'd Poulaho had
several sons besides he whom we saw so particularly distinguishd at
642 the Natche. In several respects the Government resembles the
old feudal states of Europe, where though all acknowledge the
Sovereignty of the Prince there are many who seem to excercise their
authority with no less restraint in their several provinces, and are in
some respects wholly independent unless in the single circumstance
634 of paying the homage due to the Lord of all. The island is divided
into many districts of which we have been able to procure the names
103 of above thirty[a] each of which has a chief who may be considerd as

[a] These are
Moon (Poulaho)
Hee'heefo (Fee'nou)
Ha'hagge
Fanaa lai'oonga
A'teeho
Mele'kakke
Mattage'hai
Nafoo'aloo
Fai'geeta
Nooa laiee
Fa'tafoo
Halongo'ou
Poha
Wagge'manatoo
Lollo fo'nooa
Tooa'vao
Ha'vailoo
Ootoo'laoo
Hamoo'toogoo
Falla'jeeoo
Neeoovaloo
Lollo'bango
Fanga'laipa
Halla'kaoo
Noogoo noogoo (Maree'wagee)
Háá'toonga
Taigee'oo
Anga'háá
A'vakka'foohoo
A'vakka'toto
Koka'longa
Noo'goon'foffa
Matjeenee

[The greater number of these districts are easily identifiable in Gifford's *Place Names of Tonga*, and the section on land-ownership in his *Tongan Society*, pp. 171 ff., is interesting. Anderson seems to have only one slip in spelling, his 'Noo'gooa, foffa' for, presumably, Nuku'alofa.]

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[1] I cannot trace this bird. Mariner defines 'Loata' as a large black ant; an ant is *lo*.

Lords or Barons. Some of these are more powerfull than others and 634
we have mention'd Maree'wagee and Too'bou as instances of their
being scarcely inferior to their Prince, who in all probability was 103
originally only the greatest chief, to whom the Sovereignty was 643
voluntarily given to serve as an Umpire in the quarrels that peoples 578
posess'd of nearly the same power and independent must often
be engagd in. This is the more likely as the immediate dependents of these Chiefs who are very numerous assume the names 551
of their masters (besides their own proper name) and use it as
was customary amongst the Scottish clans and in this case we
found the same observ'd with respect to Futta'faihe as the other
chiefs.

Each of these no doubt decide differences and distribute justice in 693
their several districts, though we have not as yet been able to discover their method of proportioning punishments to crimes farther 681
than having been told they hang or strangle thieves. We are indeed 685
sorry to observe that they have little obligation to do justice to the
inferior sort unless their inclination leads them to it; for we have seen 634
some instances of their treating these with a degree of cruelty which 681
seem'd to end only with their passion, and might to all appearance 565
have been carried so far as even to deprive the offender of life,
without hazarding any enquiry or being amenable either to justice or a superior—a sufficient proof of the arbitrary principles and unlimited authority by which these people are govern'd. This however does not seem to dispirit them as in some countrys where the government is altogether manag'd by despotic principles, and where a blind zeal for superiority of rank reigns in its full force: for they appear to understand perfectly the cases where punishment is due, and do not apprehend any farther exertion of authority than is really necessary or consistent with the principles of justice, and the natural clemency of their masters seems to be the reason they have provided no method of restraining them should they at any time be actuated by other
motives. On the other hand, whether it be from that mode of 641
government or some other policy to which we are strangers, it does 621
not appear that any civiliz'd nations have as yet exceeded them in the great order they observe on all occasions and ready compliance with the commands of their chiefs, nor in the harmony that subsists throughout all ranks and unites them as if one man inform'd with and directed by the same principle. Such a behaviour is remarkably obvious on such occasions as requires their chiefs to harangue any large body of them collected together, which is frequently done. The most profound silence and attention is observ'd during the oration,

56: Samwell D,T-5 (1777) 1967 OU9 Tonga OU9

Lives & Property: of the latter it may be doubted whether they have 565
any! We were every day well supplyed with Hogs, Breadfruit &c, and
as red Feathers were become a valuable article of Trade, on May 23rd 439
Phenow with several large Canoes set sail for some Islands called
Vowvow[1] which they told us lay to the Northward at the distance of a
Day's Sail, to get a Supply of Feathers.

MONDAY MAY 26th. We got under sail & stood along shore to the 122
Southward keeping a boat a head sounding, at six in the Evening
came to an anchor off the Southernmost of the Happai Isles. During
our stay here Powlohow, who was said to be the Chief of all the 648
Islands, arrived from Tongataboo, Captn Cook made him many 643
large Presents & treated him with great respect. On leaving these
Islands we directed our Course for the Island Anamooka & were 122
accompanied by Powlohow. We had some Gales of Wind & found [643]
it a difficult passage between the small Islands in our way, one night
the Resolution was very near being lost on the breakers that run off [648]
a small sandy Island called Agano,[2] however in the afternoon of June
5th we came to an anchor in our old Birth off Annamooka in Lat
20° 14′ South. The Names of the small Islands we came by in our
passage hither are *Matafoa*[3] where there is a Volcano, *Kodoa*, *Agaho*, [103]
Modua & *Fedoa*.[4] We continued here till the 8th during which time we
were supplied with Hogs and Roots by the Natives, & some of the [439]
Gentlemen of both Ships went ashore ashooting where they met with
good Sport on the Lagoon which is frequented by great Numbers of
wild Ducks. Phenow returned from Vowvow with some red feathers, [164]
he told us that several of his Canoes had been lost in a Gale of Wind
& that all the Men had lost their lives. [634]

SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 8. We weighed Anchor and came to sail
with the Wind at NE; after clearing the Island of Annamoka we stood
SbW for the Island Tongataboo, called Amsterdam by Tasman who
first discovered it. Two Indians took a passage with us in the Ship [648]
and Powlohow, Phenow and other Chiefs accompanyed us in their [643]
large Canoes. Next day we saw the Island. [634]

JUNE 10th. Both Ships moored in a fine safe Harbour in 10 fm water
with fine black sand, Lat. 21° 7′ South; on coming in both Ships
struck lightly on a patch of Choral Rock but received no Damage.

---

[1] Vava'u.

[2] Samwell has got his names confused. 'Agano' here seems to be written over an erased name with a vestigial 'h' in it—possibly 'Agaho' of three lines below, which must be Kao. But the small sandy island was Putuputua.

[3] Tofua.

[4] Kotu, Kao, Motu Tapu and Fotuha'a—a rather random selection.

102
131
103

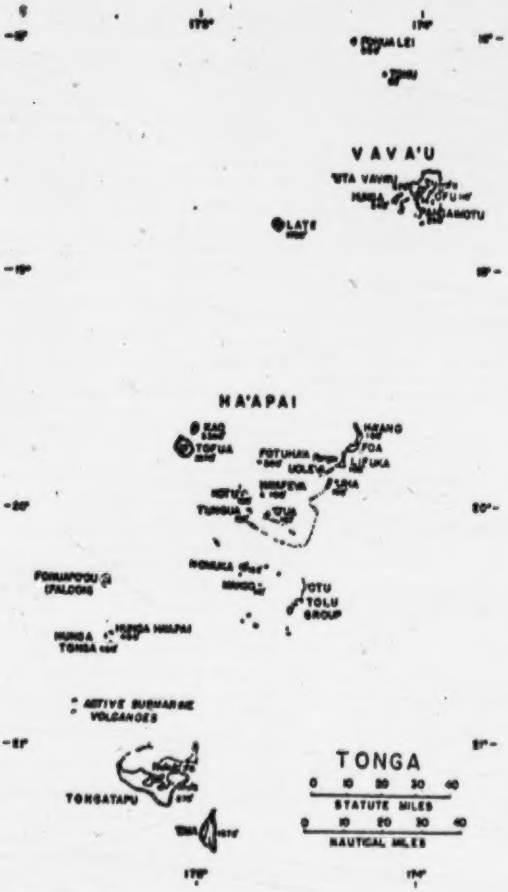
175°
174°
18°
18°
FONUALEI
TOKU
VAVA'U
LATE
19°
19°
HA'APAI
KAO
TOFUA
HA'ANO
FOA
FOTUHA'A
UOLEVA
LIFUKA
20°
20°
NOMUKA
FONUAFO'OU
(FALCON)
OTU
TOLU
GROUP
HUNGA HA'APAI
HUNGA
TONGA
ACTIVE SUBMARINE
VOLCANOES
21°
21°
TONGATAPU
EUA
TONGA
0
10
20
30
40
STATUTE MILES
0
10
20
30
40
NAUTICAL MILES
175°
174°

Figure 2.2. Map of Tonga
Drawn by Edwin H. Bryan, Jr.

of Velata the feats of a warrior named Tu'uhetoka of Ha'afeva, another 173
island of Ha'apai, who was considered by others to be one of the most out- 669
standing heroes. Naturally they sang the praises of their own two warriors,
and said that after one skirmish Tāufa'āhau (King George) came and found
Tu'uhetoka standing among a group of dead enemy warriors whom he
claimed he himself had killed, but who, according to the 'Uiha people,
were killed by another outstanding warrior named Puakatau whom Tu'uhe-
toka had himself killed out of jealousy.

In 1965 I visited the island of Lifuka where this war took place, and 123
was taken by the local people to what remains of the fortress of Velata itself,
as well as to the historic tracts of land surrounding it. My local informants 124
told me the names of these tracts of land (*api*) and also how these names
had arisen. One story was about Tu'uhetoka. They said that at the peak of 173
a skirmish in which Tāufa'āhau and some of his men were being over- 669
powered a warrior of outstanding calibre among the men of Ha'afeva inter- 643
vened, and with a rare display of skill and courage, he and Tāufa'āhau
ploughed their way through *Tu'i Tonga*'s warriors, felling scores of them [726]
with their clubs while the rest fled. Watching this warrior's heroic perform-
ance, Tāufa'āhau was said to have remarked that he was like a gigantic fish
chasing a shoal of small fish. After the final victory Tāufa'āhau bestowed 173
upon him the name Tu'uhetoka (meaning 'standing in the face of defeat') 729
and gave him a sizeable portion of land at Lifuka, just alongside his own, and [643]
called it Ikalahi (big fish) in memory of his gallantry. Later he was given the [553]
island of Ha'afeva as his estate (*tofi'a*),[8] and the name Tu'uhetoka became a [103]
noble title. [565]

I found oral traditions a useful supplement to written sources. Care 173
needed to be taken, however, that the oral traditions were in fact genuine 124
and not distorted versions of written accounts. I was able to detect a few [121]
cases where people claimed to have oral knowledge which turned out to be
spurious. When I was at 'Uiha I asked the old men about a certain tradition 124
which existed there. After a while they became uncertain and said that Mr
So-and-so, who was not present, knew all about it. Consequently we sent for
him. He was a school teacher in his early 50s, who was able to read English
books haltingly. What he had to tell turned out to be based on what he had
read in a collection of tales written for schools. However the genuine oral 114
traditions proved to be a valuable check on the reliability of written sources. [121]
An example of this may be seen in the account of the destruction of the fort- [797]
ress, god houses and effigies of 'Uiha. Bishop Blanc has the following [798]
account in his history of Tonga: [643]

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[8] S. Latukefu, 'Church and State in Tonga', Ph.D. thesis, Australian National University (Canberra, 1967), 192. [113]

[168 cont.]

133 and tufts of trees, which gave them a most enchanting appearance.
137 The houses were seen in great numbers among the trees on the beach,
175 and the islands had an air of happiness and affluence. One of these
361 181 little gardens rose at its east end into a white perpendicular cliff,
175 with something like horizontal strata. At our distance it looked
183 like the bastion of a ruined fort, and being fringed [169] with
137 175 woods and palms, formed altogether a romantic view. Towards noon
609 the wind slackened, and canoes put off from different islands to visit
175 us, though they were above a league distant. Some of them worked so
hard, that they were near us in less than an hour; and when they were
about to musket-shot off, they began to call to us from time to time,
still continuing to paddle towards us. Three persons were in the
canoe, exactly like the natives of Ea-oowhe and Tonga-Tabboo, whom
439 we had seen in October, 1773. When they were along side, a few beads
175 and nails were presented to them, for which they immediately sent a
[824] [609] bunch of bananas, and some delicious shaddocks (*citrus decumanus*) on
[592] the deck, besides a bunch of the red fruits of the palm-nut tree or
pandang (*athrodactylis*) which is a sign of friendship. This being
done, they sold us all the shaddocks and fruit which they had, and
609 came on board. In the mean while the other canoes arrived, and acted
175 without the least caution, as if we had been long acquainted. They
● 103 taught us the names of all the islands in the neighbourhood, that
175 with the high cliff they called Terrefetchea; the other, which we
admired so much for its beauty, Tonoomea: both these lay to the eastward of us. Mango-nooe (great) and Mango-eetee (little) were two
islands to the west of us; and to the S.W. beyond them lay Namoka-nooee and Namoka-eetee; the first of which Tasman has called Rotterdam

[169 cont.]

103
175 Island, or Anamocka.

122 [170] After dinner the breeze freshened, and we sailed towards
Namoka, which was the largest island of this group. The number of
439
175 canoes encreased about us, they came from all the neighbouring islands
with fruit, fish, and pigs, all which they disposed of for nails
and rags.

We had soundings all the day between these islands, at first
133
175 in forty and fifty, and afterwards, when we came nearer, in nine,
122 twelve, fourteen, and twenty fathom. About four o'clock having
hauled round the south end of Namoka, we came to, on the lee or west
side of it, where Tasman formerly lay. Our distance from the shore
133 was about a mile. The coast of the island rose fifteen or twenty feet
175 nearly perpendicular, after which it appeared almost level, having only
a single hillock near the middle. This steep shore had some resemblance
to the coast of Savage Island, which we had lately left, but the
137 richness of its woods was infinitely greater. Innumerable coco-nut
175 palms out-topped the woods, and ornamented the island on all sides.

Whilst we were coming to an anchor, one of the natives caught
648
175 the lead, and tore the line which one of our people was heaving. He
was desired to return it, but took no notice of the captain who spoke
to him. A musket with ball was fired through his canoe; upon which
he calmly removed to the other side of the ship. Our demand was
repeated, and proving ineffectual again, was enforced by a load of
small-shot, which made him smart. He instantly [171] paddled to the
head of the ship, where a rope hung overboard, to which he tied the line
439 and lead. His countrymen were not satisfied with this restitution;
685 they turned him out of his canoe, and made him swim on shore, whilst
175

[178 cont.]

609 175 father remained sitting near Mr. Patton, with that unconcern which a noble and virtuous conduct inspires. She enquired for the name of her friend; he told her that which the Taheitians had given him, Pateenee; and she immediately adopted it, changing it into Patseenee. On stepping into the boat, he gave her father and her a few presents, which he borrowed from the crew, and with these they returned to their groves highly pleased. When Mr. Patton [179] came on board, he acquainted captain Cook with the danger to which he had been exposed; but though he had only followed the example of many of his shipmates, by reposing confidence in the natives, yet the loss of his fowling-piece was considered as a proper punishment for his imprudence. The afternoon was [126] spent in different rambles on shore. My father, with a single sailor, walked over a considerable part of the island, without the least molestation from the inhabitants, and brought on board a number of new plants. [674] No other complaints arose against the natives this day, except some petty thefts, at which they were expert like their brethren of Tonga-Tabboo and the Society Islands.

122 The next morning [June 28] early we discovered several islands to the N.W. of us, which a haze in that quarter had hitherto screened from 193 our sight. The two westermost were high, one peaked, but the other 175 more extensive. A thick smoke arose from the last, on which, during the night, we had observed a fire. The natives who came on board acquainted us that this fire was constant, so that we concluded it to 103 proceed from a volcano. They called this island Tofooa (5), and the peak close to it e-Ghao (6). To the northward of these two we discerned

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193 175 5. Tasman calls it Ama-Tofoa in his map. Ama or kama probably signfies a mountain.

[179 cont.]

103 6. Tasman calls it Kaybay in his map.

183 thirteen low islands, each of which the natives named to us.
175 [180] We hastened ashore after breakfast, to resume our enquiries.
122 We soon left the beach, where the natives were again assembled in great
137 numbers of both sexes. A most beautiful kind of lily (crinum asiaticum)
126 was the first plant which we met with and several others, not less valuable,
175 were collected soon after. We came to the watering-place, which was a
312 pond about a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards long, and fifty broad;
175 it contained stagnant water which was somewhat tainted with a brackish
taste, and might perhaps have subterraneous communications with the
648 salt lagoon, which in one place adjoined to it. Lieutenant Clerke, who
175 superintended the waters, told us that his musket had been nimbly snatched
137 away by one of the natives, who instantly ran off with it. We advanced
175 to the salt lagoon, and botanized, among the spacious man-groves which
[126] surrounded it. These trees occupy a vast space of ground, and grow more
and more intricate by age. Their seeds do not drop off, but shoot down
from the top of the tree, till they reach the ground, where they take root,
648 and spread new branches. Whilst we were here, we heard three great guns
175 fired; but the sound being broken by many intervening objects, we suspected
that they were only muskets overcharged as usual, by some young gentlemen
609 on a shooting party. We left the lake soon after, and passed through a
175 plantation, where the natives bowed to us very kindly, and invited us to
648 sit down amongst them. [181] We were desirous of making the most of our
721 time, and therefore soon left them, and returned to the fresh-water pond.
175 Having fired a musket at some wild-ducks, which were in great plenty, we
were called to by Mr. Gilbert, the master, who told us that a volley of
small arms, and three cannon had been fired to alarm and bring us back,

102
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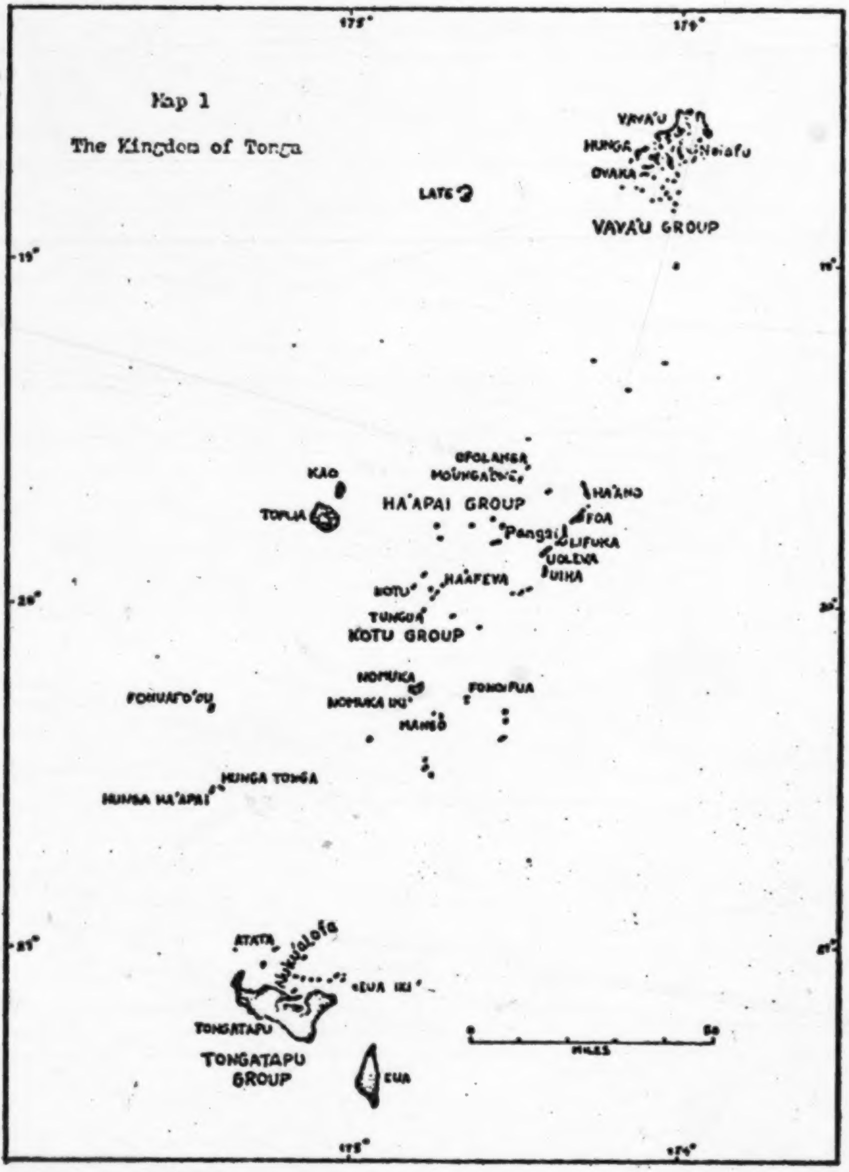
● 103



Map 1

The Kingdom of Tonga

175°
174°
19°
20°
21°
VAVA'U
HUNGA
Neiafu
OVAKA
LATE
VAVA'U GROUP
OFOLANGA
MOUNGAONE
KAO
HA'APAI GROUP
HA'ANO
TOFUA
FOA
Pangai
LIFUKA
UOLEVA
UIHA
HAAFEVA
KOTU
TUNGUA
KOTU GROUP
NOMUKA
FONOIFUA
FONUAFO'OU
NOMUKA IKI
MANGO
HUNGA TONGA
HUNGA HA'APAI
ATATA
Nuku'alofa
'EUA IKI
TONGATAPU
TONGATAPU GROUP
'EUA
0
50
MILES

The Village and the Research Scene

101 The village selected for research is on the main island of the
103 Tonga group, Tonatapu. Its name is Puke (pronounced Pookay, please).
[361] Gifford (1926: 196) in his catalogue of Tongan place names enters Puke
as the gloss of fortress.[A] However, the term has several seemingly unrelated definitions in the Tongan language; the villagers thought the
name referred to a small hill in the village as the term denotes the
small hill above a planted yam. The village is located about 3 miles
[361] [131] west of Nuku'alofa; it is 1/4 mile from the main road going west from
Nuku'alofa and about twice that distance from the lagoon to the north
(See Map 2).

133 The terrain of the village and surrounding lands is flat and low-lying.
361 Village boundaries are easily distinguishable as fallow, and
[241] producing garden plots stop abruptly at the perimeters of the village
compound. For some purposes the village and its population are divided
into three geographically defined sections. The sections are the eastern section (vahe hahake), the central section (vahe loto), and the western section (vahe hihifo); the sections are under the leadership of the
noble, the church steward, and the town officer, respectively.

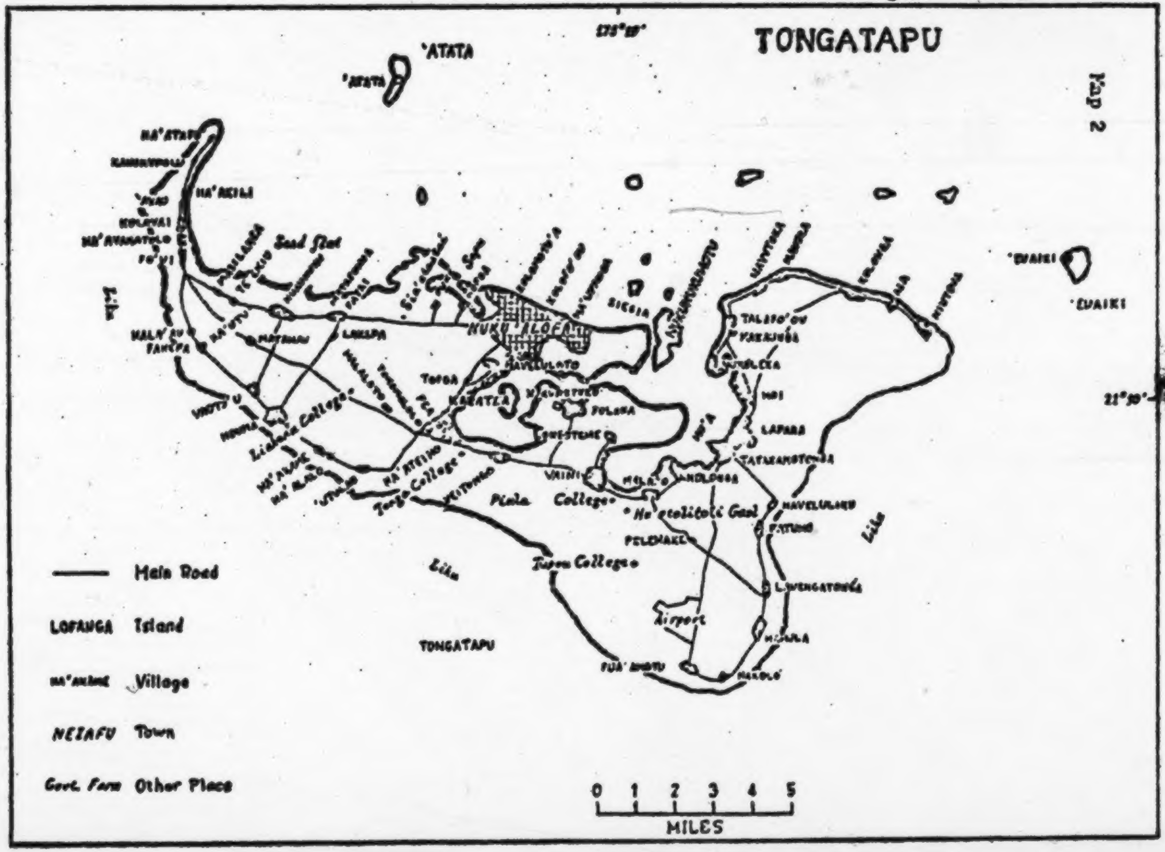
361 Within the village are small patches of low-lying bush and many
245 trees have been left standing or planted; most prominent among the latter are the coconut palm (niu), breadfruit (mei), mangoe (mango), and
[824] tje tava amd 'ifi trees. Many of the plants and trees growing within
[262] the village have uses as food, medicine, or decoration.
[278]

[A] [What Gifford actually says is "the outworks of a fortress". See 4: Gifford, this file p.196--Analyst]

73: Morton E-5 (1970-1971) 1977 OU9 Tonga OU9
Puke

102
131
133
361
491
103

Map 2


TONGATAPU
175°20'
'ATATA
'ATATA
HA'ATAFU
HA'AKILI
KOLOVAI
FO'UI
Sand flat
NUKU'ALOFA
HAVELULOTO
TOFOA
KAHATLA
SIESIA
TALAFO'OU
NUKUNUKU
MATAHAU
LAKEPA
VAOTU'U
HOUMA
Liahona College
HA'ATEIHO
Tonga College
Piula
College
FOLAHA
VAINI
ANGLONGA
NOI
LAPAHA
TATAKAMOTONGA
HAVELULOTO
FATUMU
PELEHAKE
LIVUNGATONGA
HIHIFO
Tupou College
Airport
FUA'AMOTU
NAKOLO
Liku
Liku
Liku
TONGATAPU
'EUAIKI
'EUAIKI
21°10'
Main Road
LOFANGA Island
HA'ANO Village
NEIAFU Town
Govt. Farm Other Place
0 1 2 3 4 5
MILES

74: Urbanowicz E-4,5 (1970-1971) 1978
(ca. 1800-1850)
OU9 Tonga OU9

128 For this dissertation examples are drawn from sources pertaining 101 to the Polynesian archipelago of Tonga. Tonga derived its name from 103 the principal island of the group, Tongatapu or sacred Tonga. The "tapu" was probably appended to the "Tonga" because this island became 101 the residence of the leaders of the archipelago. Tongatapu Island was the focal point for the political and religious system in the archi- 174 pelago prior to and after European contact. The Polynesians who ori- 133 ginally settled all of the Tongan archipelago appear to have chosen this relatively flat island, no higher than 200 feet above sea level along points on the southern or cliff-bound liku coast, because of 133 terrain and climate. The middle, or Ha'apai, group of islands, traditionally set off from Tongatapu by the volcanically formed islands of Hunga Ha'apai and Hunga Tonga, are a series of low islets. The northernmost island group of Vava'u has relatively high hills, with most of the 132 land being at least 100 feet above sea level. Vava'u was, and is, 182 subject to more destructive hurricanes than Tongatapu during the hurricane season and it was only on Tongatapu that relative permanency of material culture and continuity of leadership could be maintained for generations.

131 The territorial boundaries of the Kingdon of Tonga were proclaimed by King George Tupou I to be 15°S and 23°S and 173°W and 177°W (Tonga Government Gazette, Vol. 2, No. 55, August 24, 1887). The islands of the Kingdom thus fall within a rectangle of the South Pacific some 596 miles North-South by 264 miles East-West, with the outer islands of the Kingdom being Niua Fo'ou Island to the North at 15°34'S

remove them from the shells and set them alight. The flesh of sev- 287
eral coconuts is added to the fire and an empty kerosene can with the 386
lid removed is hung over the flames. Black soot collects in the can, and is later scraped out and mixed with the scraped bark of the *koka* tree to make a jet-black dye.

The garments made for weddings were in two parts; the blouse 292
or upper covering being of *feta'aki,* and the loin cloth or lower robe 585
of *gafigafi.* At both weddings and funerals a mat (*kie*) was made from *gafigafi* leaves which had been boiled and bleached in the sun. The *gafigafi* tree is now extinct in Tonga, and has been replaced by the *fa* tree.

For dances and native festivals, a dress was made by sewing to- 292
gether the leaves of the *kulutumu* tree and the *limu fonua,* the latter 294
a kind of creeping moss. Both these plants are now rare in Tongatabu, but are found in abundance on the island of Eua.

NAMING THE CAPITAL OF TONGA

The capital of Tonga was known originally as Kolofoou, later 103
changed to Nukualofa by the wish of King George Tubou I and his high chiefs. The name was probably taken from that of a rock which stands on the shore at Nukunuku, directly opposite the island of Feleave. The correct name of the rock is said to be Nuualofa, (The Land of Love). It is thought that Captain Cook used this idea in naming the whole group "The Friendly Islands," or "The Islands of Love" (Otu Aga Ofa).

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

(A NATIVE ACCOUNT)

A man appointed to the rank of Muliki Haamea lived on a prop- 173
erty at Mua, just by the property Tatakamotoga and Tugis property, 425
Vatulova. As this chief Muliki Haamea was being escorted to Hihifo to be declared Tui Haamea, he was waylaid and murdered by the chiefs of the Hihifo district, on the beach road just opposite the village of Nukunuku, and his body was taken and left on the big rock called Nukualofa. His murderers then went to Hihifo and a man named Togalava heard of what had taken place; he was living at a village called Haateiho and he begged another young man to go with him to see if there was any truth in this story that he had just heard

rank but had proved himself, during the intervening years, to be a man of outstanding gifts of leadership. Wilkes, in 1840, observed: 643

> He at once attracted all eyes; for, on approaching, every movement showed he was in the habit of commanding those about him. With unassuming dignity, he quietly took his seat without the hut, and as if rather preferred to be a listener than one who was to meet us in council. (Wilkes 1845:180)

Born in 1797 at a spot called Niu'ui[3] at Lifuka, Ha'apai, the [551]

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[3] According to the tradition held by Her Majesty the late Queen Sālote and the people of Tongatapu, King George was born at Lavaka's place, Kahoua, at Fualu, Tongatapu. 643 173 It is said that when Houmofaleono became pregnant she developed a peculiar craving for human blood. This so alarmed her father, Ma'afu of Vainī, that he gave instructions to kill the infant at birth, if it were born a boy, for he would be a danger to Tonga. On learning of this, Lavaka (another member of the Ha'a Havea) took Houmofaleono to his *'api*, Kahoua, where she gave birth to her child. The tradition among the Ha'apai people claims that Tupouto'a, on hearing about Ma'afu's decision, sent his chief navigator from Ha'apai to fetch Houmofaleono. But before the *kalia* (double canoe) reached Lifuka, Houmofaleono began to labour. Consequently they called at the little island of Ofolanga where she gave birth to a son. (This version was obtained from Fe'iloakitau Kaho, who is a descendant of Tupouto'a's chief navigator.)

Another version, told by the 'Uiha people among whom Tupouto'a resided is that Houmofaleono was brought to 'Uiha. From there, she was taken first to one of the small neighbouring islands, where a certain plant grows called *ngahu (scaevola)*, with a strong sickening smell. She soon complained that she felt sickened by this smell, and from that time on the island was called Luangahu, (*lua*—sick or vomit, hence 'sickened by *ngahu*'). 643 173 103 Later they called at another small island, where she really became sick, and this island is still called Luahoko (actually vomiting). From Luahoko they went to another island where they spent the night, and during the night Houmofaleono awoke with pains. Hence the name of the island, Ofolanga (*ofo*—awake, *langa*—pain). They hurried back to 'Uiha, but could not reach there in time, so they landed on the western side of Lifuka, and there near the beach she gave birth. This spot is named Niu'ui (*niu*—coconut, *ui*—call) which is supposed to be due to the people calling out to each other for a coconut with which to prepare a *namoa* (baby food made from coconut cream). [853] I recorded this version from the 'Uiha people at a *faikava* (kava party). It was supported by Siola'ā Soakai, a very knowledgeable *matāpule* at Pangai, Lifuka. He recalled a speech, given by Tu'ipelehake, King George's grandson (and grandfather of the late Queen Sālote) which was delivered at the opening of the hospital, now 643 173

643 669 A few years before, he had named the little girl after his mother, Houmofaleono. When he lifted her up and kissed her goodbye, his gesture so moved the child's mother, who was watching, that she broke down and wept, and then sent a message to her brother Havealeta, saying that she had decided to accompany Tāufa'āhau to defend him. This impulsive action changed her brother's mind and he gave his allegiance to Tāufa'āhau and accompanied him, after persuading his sister to remain.[10] The 'Uhia people were also planning to assist Laufilitonga, and it was no easy decision for Malupō and his two warrior sons to make, for they were close kin of both Laufilitonga and Tāufa'āhau. However, when the latter arrived in person at 'Uiha to plead for their support, they finally decided with much reluctance to join him.

The final battle took place in 1826.[11] After Laufilitonga had acknowledged defeat, he was permitted to remain, as long as he agreed to cause no more trouble. However, he decided to go back to Vava'u with Fīnau 'Ulukālala who came for him 643 (Blanc 1934:34). Later in 1827 he attended the installation of Aleamotu'a as Tu'i Kanokupolu in Tongatapu, and, in the same year, he himself was made Tu'i Tonga, and settled at Lapaha (Mu'a) until his death in 1865.

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643 669 701 [726] [553] [727] [103]

[10] Among the men of Ha'afeva there was a warrior of outstanding calibre. At the heat of one skirmish in which Tāufa'āhau and some of his men were being overpowered, he intervened, and with a rare display of skill and courage, he and Tāufa'āhau ploughed their way through Laufilitonga's men, felling scores of them with their clubs, while the rest fled. Watching this warrior's heroic performance, Tāufa'āhau remarked that he was like a gigantic fish chasing a shoal of small fish. After the final victory, Tāufa'āhau bestowed upon him the name of Tu'uhetoka (standing in the face of defeat), gave him a sizeable portion of land at Lifuka, just alongside his own, and called it Ikalahi (big fish) in memory of his gallantry. Later the name Tu'uhetoka became a noble title and was given Ha'afeva as his *tofi'a* (inheritance).

[11] Wood (1932:43) states that 'there were two series of wars, in both of which Tāufa'āhau's chief opponent was Laufilitonga. The first series was before 1827 when Laufilitonga became Tu'i Toga, and the other consisted of fights after that date but particularly in 1832 and 1833.' The missionaries began their work in Ha'apai in 1830, and there is no evidence of any war in Ha'apai from their records since that date, except the destruction of the fortress of 'Uiha in 1833, although no fighting occurred there.

THE VOLCANIC ISLANDS
(INCLUDING FALCON ISLAND AND NIUA FO'OU).

175 (1) 'ATA. Tasman sighted this island in 1643 as he sailed from
103 New Zealand, and he gave it the name of Pylstaart. It is 85 miles S.S.W.
of Togatabu. There are two peaks, the higher being 1,165 feet, but the
133 volcano is extinct. 'Ata contains deposits of guano, suitable for manure,
135 but the lack of a harbour renders these useless commercially. The island
was formerly inhabited. One account stated that people drifted there
174 from Tofua, Tugua and also from Houma in Togatabu, and relationship
with people in those places has been claimed by descendants of the 'Ata
166 people. Another explanation is that 'Ata was settled by refugees from
Atata who fled from the invasion of a cannibal chief, 'Uhila, of Nomuka,
and that these intended to flee to Togatabu but were blown south in a
storm. Still another account relates that refugees from Atata fled in
this way but it was because of the invasion of their island by Finau Ulukalala II in 1799. Shortly after 1860, Tubou I ordered the 200 inhabitants
166 of 'Ata to remove to the village of Ha'atu'a or Kolomaile in 'Eua, on
[648] account of islanders being taken away by kidnapping ships to work in
the mines of Chile, South America. 'Ata was too isolated to be protected
then, and on account of its position and lack of an anchorage it has not
again attracted a population.

133 (2) HUGA TOGA is 490 feet high. (3) HUGA HA'ABAI is
400 feet high. These sister-islands, north-west of Togatabu, contain
[135] deposits of guano but have no anchorage. Volcanic activity has long
ceased.

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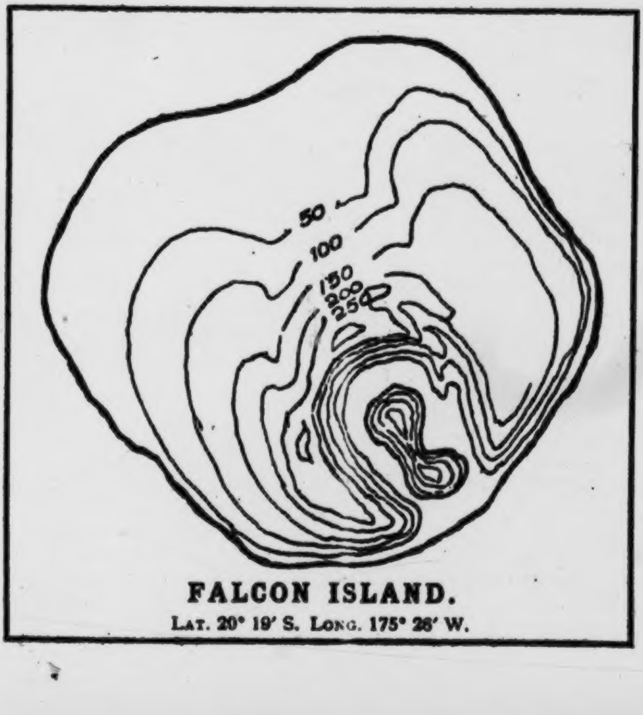
131



FALCON ISLAND.

LAT. 20° 19' S. LONG. 175° 26' W.

133 wide, constantly steaming, and surrounded by deposits of sulphur. The prevailing South-East Trade Winds carried the ejected material to the north-west of the island. Water entered the crater-lake from the ocean, as the eastern wall of the crater was very low ; the water in the lake was thickly coated with sulphur and had a vile taste. Already in 1928 the waves were breaking down the soft cliffs, and the rain had made deep gullies down the slopes. It is the opinion of scientists that occasional sinkings of the ocean-floor in the Tonga Deep, which sometimes cause earthquakes in New Zealand, at other times cause lava to be pumped up through the opening in Falcon Island, and this accounts for the periodical re-appearance of this island of soft ash and scoria. Since 1928 smoke has been seen at various times, but the island is being washed down again.

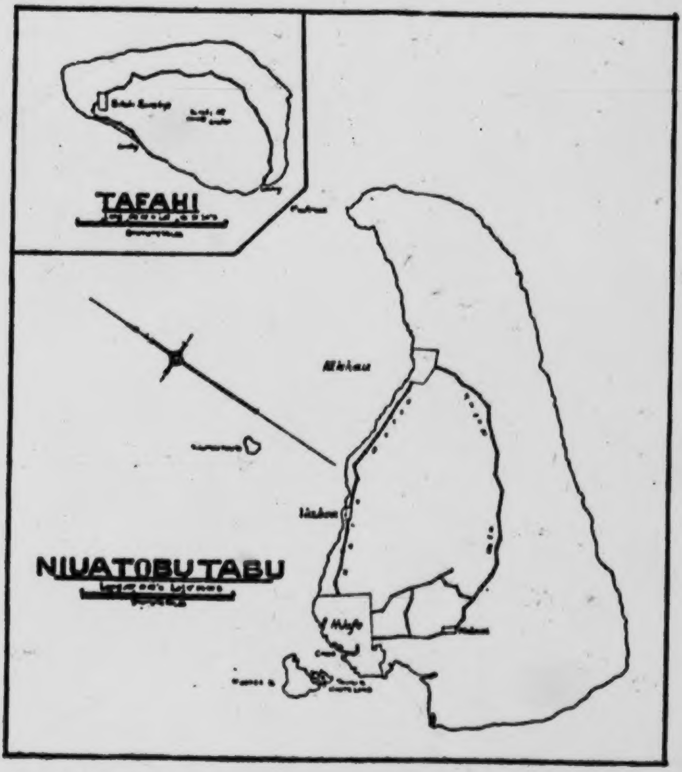
133 (5) TOFUA is a large island, 1,700 feet high, over five miles long
131 and about four miles wide. Its area is 21 square miles, of which over
three square miles is the area of the lake in the crater of the active vol-
cano, which the Tongans call Lofia. Smoke can often be seen issuing
133 from the summit of this volcano, but there is no record of any destruction
caused in recent years. Formerly the island was inhabited, the village
175 being called Manaka. In 1789, when Bligh and his loyal sailors, who
had been cast adrift from the "Bounty" between Nomuka and Tofua,
648 landed at Tofua to get water, they were attacked by the natives who
killed the quartermaster, Norton. The island has been deserted since
166 1854, when Tubou I ordered the inhabitants to leave because of the risk
of eruptions. Tofua and Kao are now used only for gardening by people
311 from the neighbouring small and crowded islands of Fotuha'a, Matuku
136 and Kotu ; these people also occasionally hunt the wild pigs with which
Tofua is infested.
224

(6) KAO is an extinct volcanic island, a perfect cone like Egmont
133 in New Zealand and Fujiyama in Japan. The summit, called Tokonakao,
is 3,380 feet high, the highest point in the Tongan group, and easily
visible from Lifuka, 35 miles to the eastward. There was a village on
the island long ago, but on the shore, not on the summit as an old story
states. The narrow channel between Tofua and Kao is deep.

(7) LATE has a dormant volcano which has not erupted since
[131] 1854. Its area is over six square miles and height 1,700 feet ; it has two
craters and a small lake. The peak is plainly visible for 50 miles on clear
days, and has always been a landmark for navigators. Late was for-
[166] merly inhabited, but its people were taken to Huga, Vavau ; it still
contains the remains of a fort with a stone wall. The island is very
fertile and densely-wooded.

[131] (8) FONUALEI is 40 miles N.W. of Vava'u and 600 feet high.
It was discovered by the Spaniard, Maurelle, in 1781 ; he named the
[175] island Amargura (Spanish for "bitterness"), because of his disappoint-
ment in not getting food and water there. Though the volcano at Fonua-
[103] lei has been dormant for some years, in 1846 it threw ashes over such a
great area that the gardens in Vava'u were spoiled, and some ashes were
borne by the wind to ships as far as 500 miles away. The Government
166 now forbids habitation there and on the neighbouring small island, Toku.
Toku was formerly inhabited by refugees from Ha'amea, near Nafualu,
Togatabu, where tribal fighting often took place. The people of Toku
had gardens on Fonualei, but they now live at Utulei, Vava'u.

87: Wood M,Y-4,5 (no date) 1932 OU9 Tonga OU9



102

(9) NIUA TOBUTABU is 167 miles north of Vava'u. The island 133
may be classed as of volcanic formation though there is no sign of any [131]
recent activity there. Niua Tobutabu is generally flat but rises to a hill
350 feet high in the centre. The area is nearly six square miles, and there [131]
are four villages with a population of 743. The island is subject to hurri- [162]
canes, the last severe one having taken place on 26th December, 1930.
The rhinoceros beetle which entered from Samoa threatened to destroy 731
the coconuts within recent years, but it has now been exterminated. [136]
There are two large stones on the island, called Fakafafa, said by a legend
to have been placed there by Maui. A spring with its small stream, 133
Niutoua, is an unusual sight in Tonga. The first Englishman who came
to Tonga, Captain Wallis, in 1767, named Niua Tobutabu Keppel and 175
Tafahi Boscawen, after two English admirals, and Keppel is the name 103
still often used by Europeans for the former island.

(10) TAFAHI is an extinct volcano with an elevation of 2,000 133
feet, a cone-shaped and very rocky island containing one small village.
Tafahi was the first part of the whole group seen by Europeans, the Dutch 175
voyagers, Schouten and Lemaire, in 1616. They called Tafahi Cocos
Island because of its trees, and Niua Tobutabu Traitors' Island because [103]
of the treacherous attack made on them by Ma'atu and his people. [648]

87: Wood M,Y-4,5 (no date) 1932 OU9 Tonga OU9

Disastrous hurricanes frequently occur, and the island has been 731
ravaged as recently as December, 1930, February, 1931, and March, 1932. [132]
During the hurricane season Niua Fo'ou is not visited by small craft.
Though the island has been so repeatedly devastated by eruptions and [166]
storms, and its condition seems to be more dangerous than that, for
instance, of the uninhabited large island of Tofua, still there is no intention
of abandoning it for a safer home closer to the main islands of the group.

Its present population is 1,291. The inhabitants are a distinct 162
type, with local variations of the Tongan language due to ancient contact 197
with Samoa and Uvea, but more intercourse with the rest of the Tongan
group is causing these old words to fall into comparative disuse.

The "Tin-can Mail" is Niua Fo'ou's claim to distinction. As the 205
harbour at Agaha is inconvenient, and the sea is generally too rough for
canoes, the mail is taken by swimmers to the steamer which passes from
Samoa to Fiji. The outgoing mail is generally wrapped in oiled paper [415]
and tied to sticks, and the inward mail is brought back from the steamer
in a sealed tin-can.

THE CHIEF CORAL ISLANDS, 133
WITH SCENIC AND HISTORIC PLACES. 131

'EUA. This island, which
is of great age geologically,
reaches a height of 1,078 feet,
and has an area of 33 square
miles. Although it is as large 162
as Vava'u and contains fertile 134
soil in abundance, its population
of 348 is most disproportionate. Its inadequate har- 162
bour at 'Ohonua and the sometimes dangerous channel between the island and Togatabu, 166
though disadvantageous to the
progress of 'Eua, do not really 102
explain the decline in its popu- 361
lation; this is due rather to 133
the proximity of Nuku'alofa
with its attractions. Considering that many small islands 311
in Ha'abai support numerous
taxpayers who have no allotments, the neglect of 'Eua is
regrettable.

'Eua was called Middelburg by its discoverer, Tas- 103
man, and Cook had a high 175
opinion of its beauty and fertility. This island is unique
in several respects. It has 133
several small creeks which rise 136
from springs in the hillsides and
descend to the western shore;

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 79]

133
and mobs of untended horses roam through the island. It contains varied [136]
scenery, valleys, and precipitous cliffs lining the eastern coast.

TOGATABU. This name (Sacred Tonga), as well as the others 361
used by the people (Great Tonga and Chiefly Tonga), attests the impor- [103
tance of the largest island in the minds of generations of Tongans. From
the foundation of Tonga to the present it has been the residence of the 174]
kings and the centre of religious and social life, and modern investigation
has confirmed the native tradition that Togatabu was settled before
Ha'abai and Vava'u. The island is 99 square miles in extent, with its 131
extreme length 18½ miles and greatest breadth 9 miles. The southern
coast is rather higher than the northern, where the capital, Nuku'alofa, 133
is situated opposite the only openings in the reef which surrounds the 361
island; but Togatabu generally is low, except in the east where the land
rises to 270 feet. There are three main roads traversing the island from 491
west to east and several cross-roads. The present population is 12,357,
of whom 11,660 are pure Tongans. 162

Nuku'alofa is the capital, the residence of the sovereign, and the 633
centre of government and trade for the whole group. The Palace and
Royal Chapel are conspicuous buildings; and the royal dais in the chapel 368
is finely carved. The tombs of the present line of kings are at Mala'e- [764]
kula, in the centre of the town. Behind the British Consulate is a hill
(Zion), the site of the old fort described by Mariner.

Mu'a, which consists of two villages, Tatakamotoga and Labaha, 361
was the ancient capital; the kings of the Tu'i Toga line after Tu'itatui [643]
resided at Labaha, as also did the Tu'i Ha'atakalaua, and the southern
village of Tatakamotoga belonged to the Tu'i Kanokubolu. In Mu'a [696]
there was also a renowned enclosure, Fanakava, which was a sanctuary
for refugees from justice. The most remarkable feature of the Mu'a 764
district is the series of 28 tombs (lagi) of the ancient kings. Each of these
is a rectangular structure, covering as much as three-fourths of an acre, [368]
with from three to five terraces in pyramidal form, built of blocks of stone
the largest of which weigh 30 tons each. Many of these tombs are well-preserved and easily accessible, especially the Baebae of Tele'a, whose smooth surfaces and L-shaped corner-stones have won the admiration of experts. Such striking examples of the skill of ancient Tongan stonemasons afford one of the finest sights in the South Seas.

At the extreme east of the island, at Heketa near Niutoua, there 349
is situated the famous trilithon known as the Ha'amoga-'a-Maui. This
was built by the Tu'i Toga, Tu'itatui, about the year 1200, probably as 172
a gateway. The upright stones are 17 feet high, and the cross-piece is
19 feet in length. Nearby are the stone where Tu'itatui sat, the Maka [764]
Fakinaga, and two tombs from the same period.

The remains of "Captain Cook's tree," called Malumalu 'o Fulilagi 137
by the people, may be seen at Alaki. It was here that Cook was enter- 648
tained in 1777 when he visited the Tu'i Toga and saw the presentation of
first-fruits.

Stalactite caves near Haveluliku on the southern coast, like those 133
found in other parts of Tonga, seem to have been used for burials in ancient 764
times.

Ha'ateiho is the place where three London Missionary Society 648
missionaries were killed in 1799. At Bea may be seen the spot where [797]
Captain Croker was killed and three naval guns were captured in 1840.

There is a good example of an old fort in fair preservation at Hule, 712
near Nukunuku. The most remarkable of the numerous trenches of the
island is known as the Keli-'a-Belehake, which extends from Vaotu'u to [173]
Nukunuku, Te'ekiu, Masilamea, and back to the southern coast at Fahefa;
tradition states that this was actually dug in a single night during a war
between the men of Hahake and those of Hihifo led by Vaha'i, at some
undetermined time probably in the early 19th century. The name of a 103
hamlet, 'Umutagata, also in the western district, recalls a rare instance 266
of human cremation and cannibalism.

764
At Kolovai there is the enclosure where the former Tu'i Kanokubolu were invested with office; a piece of the koka tree under which these 643
kings sat has been placed in the modern coronation chair at Nuku'alofa. [764]
The tombs of these kings are also at Kolovai. This village is well-known
to tourists as a sanctuary for great numbers of flying-foxes. 136

Houma, on the south-west coast, is noted for the blow-holes which 133
extend along the cliffs for a considerable distance.

In the extreme north-west of the island, at Ha'atafu, a monument 648
stands to mark the landing-place of the first Wesleyan missionaries (1826). [211]
Tasman in 1643 and Cook in 1773 also landed nearby.

Navigation lights now stand at Ha'atafu, Nuku'alofa and Malinoa, 502
an island north of Nuku'alofa. The quarantine station is situated at
Makaha'a, another island off Nuku'alofa. 504

Ancient stone-quarries are to be seen at Motutabu and Bagaimotu,
small islands not far from Nuku'alofa. It seems more than probable 316
that the stones used in the great tombs (lagi) at Mu'a and elsewhere were 174
cut at these places, and certainly not at Uvea and other distant islands
to which old native traditions refer.

HA'ABAI. It is considered that this name is derived from Savai'i, 103
the island in Samoa from which the ancient Tongans probably came.
Ha'abai is a scattered archipelago of small islands, the total area of which 133
is less than that of 'Eua, if the uninhabited volcanic islands of Tofua and
Kao are excluded. Yet these islets support a population of 6,410, most 131
of whom have small tax-allotments or none at all, and despite the difficulties of getting a livelihood—difficulties which hurricanes and droughts 162
have increased in recent years—the number of people who have gone to 311
take up land in Togatabu and Vava'u is not considerable. The people 505
of Ha'abai have always been renowned as skilful navigators and fishermen. 226

The Governor of Ha'abai resides at Bagai, Lifuka, which was also 634
the boyhood home and always the favourite residence of Tubou I. Cook
was entertained at a great festival and a plot was made against his life 175
on this island in 1777. Mariner's vessel, the "Port-au-Prince," was also 648
attacked here, and the cemetery of the murdered sailors is at Koulo,
Lifuka.

Uoleva, now uninhabited, has a remarkable number of pigeon-mounds used by chiefs in ancient times, also an old sunken road of unknown use extending through the island. 172

349
172 for every first-born son in the district. This wall stretches across an isthmus for 250 feet, with a thickness of 6 feet at the base and greatest height of 5 feet.

764 The great tomb (lagi) of Talafaiva, the beautiful wife of the illustrious Tu'i Toga, Tele'a, is on the island of 'Euakafa, in the south of Vava'u.

CAPES, BAYS, STRAITS AND REEFS.

133 The chief capes in Togatabu are Niu Aunofo or Van Diemen Pt.
in the north-west, Houma Toloa or Cook Pt. in the south, and Mui Hobo-
hoboga or East Cape. In Lifuka, Ha'abai, the capes are Hulu'ibaogo
[175 in the south-west (where Cook saw a mound named Ta'agakiki, now the
648] site of a cemetery), and Muikuku in the north-west where Cook anchored
and also where the "Port-au-Prince" was attacked. The chief capes
of 'Uta Vava'u are Muitoulo, Fata, Muitalau, Muikilikili, Nukumalolo,
Vaifakalava, Tubouniua, Mata'utuliki, Matakiniua and Houma Fakalele.

The anchorage on the western shore of 'Eua was named English
133 Roads by Cook. Maria Bay in the north-west of Togatabu was named by
103 Tasman after Maria Van Diemen. In the lagoon of Togatabu, Faga
Kakau and Faga 'Uta are sometimes marked as Bay of Bea and Bay of
Mu'a. Port Maurelle in Kaba, Vava'u, commemorates the name of the
Spanish discoverer. Boatalefusi is the local name of the far-famed
133 harbour of Vava'u. Other bays in Vava'u are Port Refuge, Vaiutukakau,
Liku'one and 'Onetale.

The chief straits or passages in Togatabu are Biha or Eastern Passage, Ava Lahi and Egeria Channel. Of the numerous straits marked on Ha'abai charts the most important are Ava Auhagamea, Ava Vaha'afonua and Ava Matanukubule. The chief channels in Vava'u are Ava Bulebulekai and Faihava.

Pelorus Reef, south of 'Ata, was discovered by H.M.S. "Pelorus"
[643 in 1861; it marks the southernmost extremity of Tongan waters. North-
west of Togatabu are Hakau Tabu, where only the fishermen of the Tu'i
226] Kanokubolu were allowed to fish, and Hakau Mama'o. West of Nomuka
is Hakau Fiji, where a large steamer was wrecked in 1924. Hakau Mui-
kuku, Hakau Faka'ojitoume and Luahoko are the most well-known of the
innumerable reefs of Ha'abai.

MOUNTAINS.

133 The list of islands in Appendix E shows their heights. A Few hills
are high enough to deserve names. The most important of these in
Vava'u are Mo'ugalafa (610 feet), Talau (430 feet) and Kafoa (430 feet),
and in Kaba the hill Teisina (310 feet). Two small hills in Togatabu have
[773 names: Bobua or Holohiufi or Cook's Hill (108 feet), near Ma'ofaga, said
to have been cast down from the sky by Tagaloa 'Eitumatubu'a to provide
good soil for the garden of his son, 'Aho'eitu; and Veiogo or Fugajia or
Zion (60 feet), the site of the old fort and latterly of a church overlooking
Nuku'alofa.

A [See Category 133, pp. 95-107—Analyst.]

89: Wood M,Y-4,5 (1924-1937) 1975
OU9 Tonga OU9

TONGA

Chapter I.

TONGA IN PRE-CHRISTIAN TIMES

The Tongan people have preserved a rudimentary knowledge of their early 173 history. This was transmitted to successive generations through poems, expressed in singing and festival dancing. With pride of race and tenacious memories the Tongans were able to recall the deeds of kings and other great chiefs that were celebrated in these poems.

The first of the line of sacred kings, the Tu'i Tonga, ruled about 950 A.D., and the names of all the kings in this line, thirty-eight in number, were orally recorded. For almost a thousand years Tongans served their chiefs, cultivated their soil, skilfully sailed the surrounding seas, and enjoyed the possession of their small islands undisturbed by contact with the outside world.

Tonga is the southern point of the triangle, Fiji-Samoa-Tonga. With a total 131 area of only 269 square miles, this island-cluster seems to have had a stable [161] population of from 18,000 to 25,000 in pre-European times. The three main sections are Tongatapu (with the capital, Nuku'alofa) in the south, Ha'apai (a scattered group of which the main island is Lifuka), and Vava'u (with its chief town, Neiafu) in the north. Tongatapu, or Sacred Tonga, was so called because [103] it was regarded as the residence of the great gods.(1) The distance from Tongatapu to Vava'u is 170 miles. The islands run in two lines. The eastern line is of 133 coral formation, nearly all being low islands. The largest island in the whole group, Tongatapu, 99 square miles, rises to only 270 feet. The western line consists of volcanic islands, mostly extinct and with few inhabitants now, except the far northerly islands of Niua Toputapu and Niua Fo'ou.

Tongans are a branch of the light-brown Polynesian race; affinities of 144 language and similar physical characteristics show their close relationship with Samoans, Maoris, Hawaiians, and the inhabitants of the many groups in Eastern Polynesia. "The greatest ocean pathfinders the world has known"(2), the 174 Polynesians are believed to have come from Asia, "pushed off the mainland of Asia".(3) Approximate dates and the paths of these migrations are still the subject of inquiry and much debate(4).

Tongan traditions firmly place Samoa as the land from which their ancestors 173 finally migrated to their present home. These stories refer to the islands of Manu'a in the east of the Samoan group as the residence of the ancient chiefs who claimed descent from the sky-gods, the Tangaloa. Furthermore, it was from Manu'a that Maui, the mythical hero from the under-world, was said to have obtained the fish-hook with which he pulled up Tongatapu and other low islands in the Tongan group from the ocean-bed. The first Tu'i Tonga, 'Ahoeitu, was

[1942-1952]

suddenly of a heart attack. His great-great-grandfather was Fatu with whom 644
Walter Lawry stayed in 1822-3. His great-grandfather was 'Ulakai, the first convert
of the two Tahitian teachers in 1826. In Church and State Tungi stood loyally
beside the Queen with sound advice and unwavering integrity. He was beloved
of his people in the Mu'a district, being generous in his allocation of land. Always [349]
a leader among old students of Tupou College, he was honoured by them in the [873]
erection of the Tungi Mailefihi Memorial Building at Toloa in 1957.

Before the war, Tupou College had grown to 400 students and Queen Salote 873
College to 170, all being boarders. In 1947 the boys were removed from Nafualu
to Toloa, near Fua'amotu, 14 miles south-east of Nuku'alofa, for the sake of
more gardening land; the enrolment grew to 700 in post-war years. Day girls were
admitted to Queen Salote College until the number grew to 750; this school has
an outstanding reputation for both academic and domestic training, as well as
participation in national dances on important occasions. In 1949 middle schools
were formed in various centres; this avoided overcrowding at the Colleges and
improved the standards in Ha'apai, Vava'u and other places. The financial burden [795]
on the Church continued to grow heavier, even though, for instance, the head [465]
teacher in a Church school had only the same salary as a beginner on a
Government school staff. The women of the Church in Australia gave some help, [797]
for example, with the building of the dormitory for 200 girls at Siu'ilikutapu
College in Vava'u.

After the removal of Tupou College to Toloa, the property at Nafualu was 874
used, from 1948 onwards, as a combined Theological College and Bible College,
the latter for church stewards who were virtually assistant pastors in smaller
villages. The Queen gave it a new name, Sia'atoutai, the place where nets are [103]
prepared for fishing. From 30 the number grew in 1970 to 126, with six young
women training as deaconesses. The Rev. R. A. W. Woodgate was most successful
in preparing students for the L.Th. examinations in 1951-61. By 1961 seven had
gained the L.Th. at Sia'atoutai. After 1965 all L.Th. subjects were taught by
Tongan teachers.

As the long-delayed project of building the Centenary Church finally 346
developed, it was necessary to remove the building erected by the old Free Church
in 1888. Accommodating 800, it was an excellent example of Tongan architecture.
The large roof and supports were moved as one unit, mounted on two motor-trucks
and 24 carts, with hundreds of willing helpers. What seemed the impossible feat
of transporting this heavy structure intact more than 300 yards was accomplished
in the presence of the Queen.

The new concrete church took almost three years to erect. It is 184 feet by
70 feet, with an imposing clock-tower, the largest church in the South Pacific,
seating over 2,000. The architect was Mr. W. C. Brown and the foreman of works,
Mr. R. L. Pearson, both of Sydney; the Tongan foreman was Amini Fonua. Much
of the work was done voluntarily by church people. The actual cost was £40,000. [435]
On 27 September 1952 it was opened by the Queen and dedicated by the visiting
ex-President-General, Dr. H. G. Secomb.

On the whole, the Free Wesleyan Church may well feel that it has benefited 795
greatly from royal approval and encouragement. The Queen was always wholeheartedly 643
involved in the faith and witness of the Church at every level. This
was much more important than the exercise of her constitutional prerogative of
approving the election of the President of Conference each year. Whether the

175

unrelated chiefs such as Finau but derives ceremonial status by being related to the 634
Tu'i Tonga through his sister. 644

As a final example of the complexities of Tonga's interlocking ranking systems 571
let us look at an engraving made from an illustration by Hodges on Cook's second 175
voyage of 'The Landing at Middleburgh' (plate 1*a*).A We are at first a bit over- 114
whelmed by the Greek-looking Tongans in flowing garments and European
visage—reflecting certainly the European vision of the noble savage in his peaceful
Utopia. Bernard Smith in his excellent discussion of this engraving (1960: 52–3)
points out that it was probably Cipriani who did the figures in a Hodges landscape.[6]
George Forster criticises the picture thus: 'But it is also greatly to be feared, that
Mr Hodges has lost the sketches and drawings which he made from Nature in the
course of the voyage, and supplied the deficiency in this case, from his own
elegant ideas' (Forster 1777: I, 427).

These critics, however, seem to miss the ethnological importance of this picture, 175
for here we have the first (and only) depicted example of finger sacrifice. If we look 304
closely (plate 1*b*),A we see that several of the individuals have parts of their little
fingers missing—the Tongan practice of *to'o nima*.[7] In their accounts, the Forsters 782
and Cook miss the real significance of the practice. Reinold Forster writes that the 114
'greater part of the same nation want the two first joints of one, and sometimes [765]
both the little fingers, which they cut off as marks of their grief, for deceased
parents or relations' (1778: 269). Cook more cautiously tells us: 'we could not
learn the cause of this mutilation with any degree of certainty, but judged it to be
on account of the death of their parents' (Beaglehole 1961: 268). Anderson on the 175
third voyage gets it almost correct—'for when they suspect themselves in danger 114
from sickness they cut off their little finger as a propitiation to the Deity,' and that it 782
'is sometimes done on the illness of their chief as well as themselves' (Beaglehole
1967: 947). From later accounts, however (e.g. Martin 1818 and Gifford 1929), it is 304
quite clear that the practice was a sacrifice within the *kāinga* by one of lower rank 755
to cure a sickness of one of higher rank. The lowest ranking, to follow our *kāinga* [612]
ranking principles, is the mother's brother or mother's brother's children, or some- [604]
one of the same kinship category. It is said that there were often arguments over
who would have the honour to give the sacrifice. This sacrifice was done within
the family and taken to the priest of the sick person's god. A place name in Tungua
Island in the Ha'apai group is known as Tangi to'o nima, i.e., crying at finger [103]
sacrifice, and is traditionally the place where this took place on behalf of the
Tamaha.

Individuals in the group who were eligible to give finger sacrifices are also in the 602
group who cannot eat in the presence of individuals of the higher category. This
group also has specific functions at funerals—where they are known as *liongi*.
Whole societal lines stand in this kind of relationship to other lines. For example,
Tu'i Lakepa's line stands as 'father' to the Tu'i Ha'ateiho's line, and all individuals
of Tu'i Ha'ateiho's line must treat those of Tu'i Lakepa's line as one would treat a
'father'. Further, the Tu'i Tonga's line must treat both Tu'i Lakepa and Tu'i
Ha'ateiho as one would treat a sister's child, because the Tamaha came from these
lines (i.e., Fale Fisi). This situation is especially intense at the chiefly level. Cook was 175
disappointed at the mourning ceremony he attended but his description is invaluable. 765
His account would seem to indicate that the ceremony was not for the king's son, 554

A [See End Plate 1, following p. 220--Analyst] 612

96: Lister N-5 (1889-1890) 1891
OU9 Tonga OU9

000 35. NOTES on the GEOLOGY of the TONGA ISLANDS. By J. J. LISTER, Esq., M.A. (Read June 24, 1891.)

[Communicated by J. E. MARR, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Sec. G.S.]

[PLATE XXIII.]

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I. INTRODUCTION.

121 VERY little of a detailed character has, so far as I am aware, been published on the geology of the Tonga Islands.

Prof. Dana makes a brief mention of some of the islands in 'Coral and Coral Islands' *; and in the edition of 'Coral Reefs' published in 1874 Darwin gave a summary of what was known of the group †.

114 I spent several months in Tonga in 1889 and 1890, and had opportunities of visiting some of the islands in H.M.S. 'Egeria,' which was engaged, for part of the time, in making a survey. Such observations as I made on the geology of the group are embodied in the following notes.

126 I am indebted to Mr. Alfred Harker, M.A., F.G.S., who has 114 examined the volcanic rocks which I obtained ‡, and also to Dr. John Murray, who has looked over sections of the calcareous rocks of Eua.

II. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE GROUP.

131 The Tonga or Friendly Islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean between 18° and 22° 30′ lat. S., and on either side of the 175th degree long. W. Tongatabu lies a little over 1000 miles to the N.N.E. of Auckland in New Zealand. The large islands of Fiji are about 400 miles to the W.N.W., and those of Samoa about 300 miles to the N.N.E.

The greater number of islands fall into three main groups. The [103] northernmost is Vavau, which consists of one moderately large island (about 13 miles in its longest diameter), giving its name to

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* 2nd ed., pp. 288 & 289.

† P. 212 and elsewhere, 3rd ed. (1889).

[113] ‡ Mr. Harker has published notes on these specimens in the Geol. Mag. for June, 1891.

96: Lister N-5 (1889-1890) 1891
OU9 Tonga OU9

131 the group, and a number of islets lying to the south and south-west
(103) of it. Rather more than fifty miles to the south is the Hapai
group, containing the high volcanic islands of Tofua and Kao on the
(133) west; on the east a chain of low, flat, coral islets; the Kotu group
in the centre; and on the south a number of isolated islands, the
largest of which is Nomuka. Some fifty miles to the south and
somewhat to the west of Nomuka lies Tongatabu, the largest island
of the group, measuring over twenty miles in its longest diameter.
(133) A channel about ten miles broad separates Tongatabu from the
small and high island of Eua to the south-east, while eighty-five
miles to the south-west lies the little island called Ata by the
natives, the Pylstaart of the charts, the most southerly outlier
of the Tonga Islands. (See Map on p. 594 and Pl. XXIII.)

Lying far to the north of the islands mentioned are Niuafou (=Good Hope, or Proby Island), Keppel, and Boscawen Islands, which, though politically belonging to Tonga, occupy an intermediate position between this group, Fiji, and Samoa.

III. Geological Characters of the Group.

133 According to the characters which they present, the Tonga Islands may be arranged in three divisions, viz.:—(*a*) purely volcanic islands; (*b*) islands formed of volcanic materials laid out beneath the sea, and since elevated, with or without a covering of reef-limestones; and (*c*) islands formed entirely of reef-limestones.

(a) *The Volcanic Islands.*

131 The purely volcanic islands form a line running parallel to the
133 long axis of the group, but a little to the west of it. The direction
of this line is approximately N.N.E. and S.S.W.

At the southern end is the little island of Ata or Pylstaart, which, judging from the extremely steep and rugged outline that it presents, may possibly be a member of this series. I have, however, merely seen a photograph of the island, and it can therefore only provisionally be reckoned a member of the volcanic series.

The islands of Honga-tonga and Honga-hapai, lying north of the west end of Tongatabu, are I believe the fragments of an old crater. They stand out of the sea about a mile and a half apart, and reach a height of some 300 and 200 feet respectively. Each island has a high vertical face on the side turned towards the other, and on all sides hard black layers of rock are seen alternating with softer ones, and slope away from a point situated between the two islands.

Fifteen miles to the north of these islands is the recently-formed volcanic mound named Falcon Island.

133 In the year 1867, H.M.S. 'Falcon' reported a shoal in the position
of the present island, and ten years later smoke was seen issuing
175 from the sea at this spot by H.M.S. 'Sappho.' In October 1885, a
submarine volcano suddenly burst into activity, and built up a

100: Koch--507 E-4,5 (1951-1952) 1955 OU9 Tonga OU9

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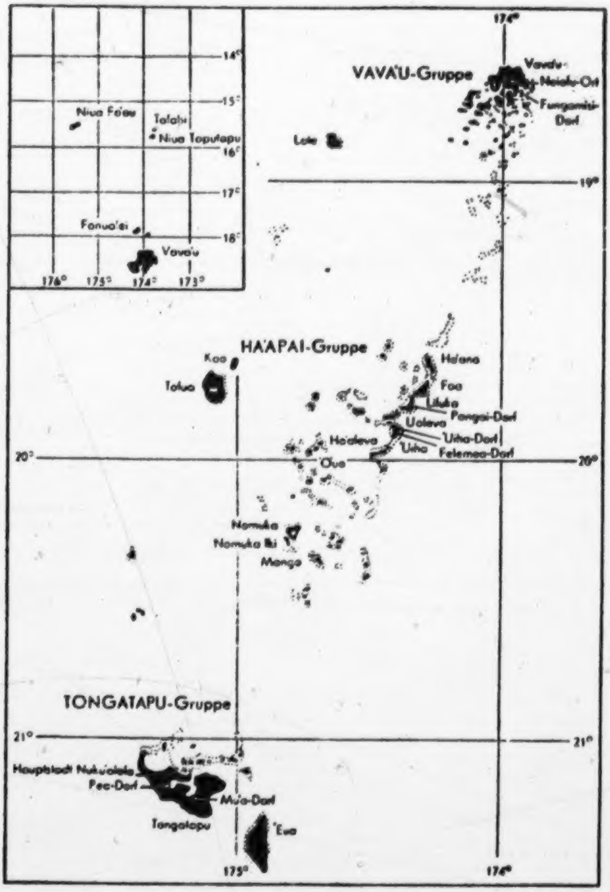
Niua Fo'ou
Tafahi
Niua Toputapu
Fonualei
Vava'u
14°
15°
16°
17°
18°
176°
175°
174°
173°
VAVA'U-Gruppe
Vava'u-Neiafu-Ort
Fungamisi-Dorf
Late
19°
174°
HA'APAI-Gruppe
Kao
Tofua
Ha'ano
Foa
Lifuka
Pangai-Dorf
Uoleva
Uiha-Dorf
Ha'afeva
Uiha
Felemea-Dorf
O'ua
20°
Nomuka
Nomuka Iki
Mango
TONGATAPU-Gruppe
21°
Hauptstadt Nuku'alofa
Pea-Dorf
Mu'a-Dorf
Tongatapu
'Eua
175°
174°

/map/